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THE
HISTORY
OF
HERTFORDSHIRE;

Describing the

COUNTY,
AND ITS
ANTIENNT MONUMENTS,

Particularly the

ROMAN.

WITH

The CHARACTER of Those that have been the chief
POSSESSORS of the LANDS.

AND

An Account of the most *Memorable Occurrences.*

By N. SALMON, LL. B.

Pascua, Rura, Duces.

Virg.

L O N D O N:

Printed in the YEAR M. DCC. XXVIII.



To the Right Honourable the
Earl of *H E R T F O R D*.

MY LORD,



It is my Happiness in presenting this mean Performance to your Lordship, that my Duty and Inclination is the same. The Esteem which the late Earl of *Winchelsea*, and other Antiquaries, have expressed in making your Lordship President of their Society, is a Guide to my Ambition.

The Honour that is reflected upon our Country by your Lordship's bearing Title from it, is acknowledged by the Men of Letters here. And I am glad of this Opportunity of assuring your Lordship, that as the Duke of *Somerset* is at the Head of one of the most Learned Bodies in the World, your County shines with a Spirit and Genius your Lordship will rejoice in your Relation to.

The Freedom I take is not upon Presumption the Work will be as acceptable to your Lordship, and other good Judges, as, with too much Truth, I wish it were; but in Prospect of the generous and candid Allowances Men of Honour and Knowledge are only qualified to make. The Imperfections of it will meet with the kindest Excuse from Gentlemen apprized of the obscure Traces ignorant and barbarous Ages have left us.

A Prospect of Ruins is not the most beautiful; but as something of their Original may be thence collected, it may be agreeable to those that delight to see Things in their primitive State, before Time and Error had displaced them.

If the Study of Antiquities needs an Apology, its Support to the most useful Parts of Learning may recommend it, tho' the innocent and manly Amusement be not reckoned. The farther we go back into *Greece* and *Rome*, the plainer Testimonies do we find of the Truth of *Moses's* History. There wants indeed no other Evidence than the Completion of the Prophecies it contains. Yet it must be a corroborating Satisfaction to view the Religion, the Morality, the History of the Church of the First-born, as well as that of the *Jews*, in great Measure subsisting in Pagan Times; which, tho' mangled and metamorphos'd, retained strong Lines and Features of their antient Form.

D E D I C A T I O N.

I ask your Lordship's Patience whilst I give some Instances of this, not dreading the Censure of a Free-thinking Age, of whose vicious Taste your Lordship shews a just Contempt.

The Sacrifices of the Heathen, so universally and so constantly in Use, could be taken from nothing else but the Worship appointed to the first Men; both that by which they acknowledged God the God of the Creature, and the other by which they implored his Protection, and atoned for their Transgressions. 'Tis incredible the whole World should agree in the same Method of Worship of their own finding out, which Nature or Reason never could have dictated. How can shedding the Blood of harmless and useful Animals be proved from either to be acceptable to the Deity, without a particular Revelation?

The Errors and the Abuses of the Pagan Worship were owing to the Corruption of the Times. That they received their Instructions from the Devil imitating the Appointments of God, is a Notion received only to account for the Generality of the Practice. Upon this, and the giving Oracles, is that Opinion founded. We may much better derive both from the Law given to *Adam* or *Moses*. A great Part of the World is overrun by the Delusions of *Mahomet*, which obtained their first Footing by Force, and are continued by the same. This was done by a Defection from Christianity, and therefore a more flagrant Crime than the Idolatry of the Pagans. And this is accounted for without a Prescription of the Devil, without his being Contriver of the Scheme, and Master-Builder, without that Mimickry that is ascribed to him. The Power and the Influence that is permitted to him he exerts; but farther we have neither Authority nor Reason to assert, nor any Hints of such his Intercourse with Mankind.

If we go on to the minute Ceremonies of the Heathen Sacrifices, we trace them up to their Institution. The Priests burning the Fat, sprinkling the Blood, and putting it upon the Horns of the Altar, is expressed by pouring Wine between the Horns of the Beast, upwards, say our Commentators, if they sacrificed to the *Superi*, downwards to the *Inferi*. The first we have in the Fourth Book of the *Æneis*, Line 60.

*Ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido,
Candentis vaccæ media inter cornua fundit.*

The other in the Sixth Book, Line 243.

*Quatuor hic primum nigrantes terga juvencos
Constituit, frontique invergiti vina sacerdos :
Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas,
Ignibus imponit sacris libamina prima
Voce vocans Hecaten, cæloque Ereboque potentem.
Supponunt alii cultros tepidumque cruorem
Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
Æneas matri Eumenidum magnæque sorori
Ense ferit; sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.
Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,
Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
Pingue superque oleum fundens ardentibus extis.*

Two other Circumstances of the *Levitical* Law are to be seen in the Ninth Book of the *Ilias*, Line 211. The Poet describing the Reception *Achilles* gave to *Ulysses*, and the Entertainment provided for him, saith, it was sprinkled with *sacred Salt*. The Scholiasts interpret it sacred, because it was used in all their Sacrifices. This is literally the same as *Leviticus*, *With all thine Offerings thou shalt offer Salt*.

Πῦρ δὲ Μενoitιάδης δάειν μέγα ἰσόθεός φής.
Ἀυτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάν, ἐν φλόξ ἑμαράνθη,
Ἀνθεακίην σορέσας, ὀβελὸς ἐρύπερθε τάνυσσε.
Πᾶσσι δ' ἄλδος θείοιο κρατευσίων ἐπαίεσας.

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A few Lines lower *Achilles* orders *Patroclus* to sacrifice the first, or first Fruits of the Banquet.

——— θεῶσι δὲ θύσαι ἀνάγει
Πάτροκλον δὲ ἐλαΐζον. ὃ δ' ἐν πυρὶ βάλλει θυηλάς.

A Cloud of Witnesses might be brought to prove an Imitation of the *Levitical* Rites, and that Truth was in the World before Error.

To fortify this, we may observe what frequent Opportunities there were for the Learned of every Age to enquire into the Polity of the *Jews*. And these Opportunities seem to have been given, not only to convince that People of their Dependance and Protection, but to afford instructive Hints to the neighbouring Nations of the true Object of Worship. The Miracles *Moses* shewed to *Pharaoh*, might have informed him where to place his Confidence; and the signal Overthrow in the *Red Sea* might have awakened his own Subjects, and all that dwelt about him, to renounce Idolatry.

The Countries into which the *Jews* were carried Captive, could not be ignorant of their History. *Naaman* the *Syrian* had heard of the God of *Israel* before he came to the Prophet. The amazing Circumstances of his Cure, could not but fill the Court he resided in with Admiration.

Haman's Execution, and *Esther's* Prosperity, must have been the Discourse of all that attended *Artaxerxes*. Written Accounts, at least Tradition, must have spread far and near, for the Learned and Curious to transmit to Posterity. In all Probability the Memory of them was preserved, which would induce Men to get Copies of their Law and History, at least so much as could be recovered.

The Oracles of the Antients seem to be copied from the Urim of the High Priest: If we attribute them to the Devil, it may be asked, how he could foretel future Events? Or rather, how any were foretold? For the Ambiguity of the Answers shewed Juggling and Legerdemain. They were generally of use to the Publick, to set a Gloss upon any Undertaking, and may be supposed the Contrivance of those in Power, to give a Sanction to their Enterprizes.

It is a Question, whether the Presages they made of the Birth of the Messiah, and the Extent of his Kingdom upon Earth, were real or not: But admitting them such, they might be formed from the Writings of the Prophets, without imagining they were forced from the Devil, that he was aiding to propagate Christianity, and that his Kingdom was divided against itself.

The Morality of the Heathen seems also to proceed from Institution. It is easier to copy than to invent. The Light of Nature strictly attended to, might make great Discoveries; but in the degenerate State Nature is, we find little Proof of such Attainments. Of the savage Nations our Travellers go amongst, who have Nature only for their Rule, we hear of none of that Morality, none of those Improvements of Reason, a learned People, who had the Benefit of History, have produced.

The Fictions of the Poets in all Appearance have the same Foundation. They imitated the surprizing Relations of *Moses*, and perhaps without knowing that they did so. Some others before them might have taken the Pattern, and called it their own. Fragments and obscure Delineations might come to the Hands of Posterity, which served them for a beautiful Description. If *Virgil's* *Pollio* was taken from the Sybils Prophecy, that very Prophecy might be taken from *Isaiah*. The Jesuit hath doubtless strained a Point, when he interprets *Jam redit & Virgo* -- of the Virgin Mary. The Author's designing *Astræa* is so plain it can't be questioned: And how can *returning* be applied to the other?

Ovid speaks plain. He gives us the History of the Creation in the Beginning of his *Metamorphosis*, as he would have done if *Genesis* had lain before him. He describes the rude Chaos and jarring Elements, and makes the Order into which they were brought, the Work of God. After the Beasts, Birds, and Fish, Man is made, with Dominion over
the

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the Creatures, which he repeats as *Moses* hath done, and explains the Image in which Man was made, by the Dominion given him at his Creation.

Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta Deorum.

He knew, either from the sacred Page, or from Dint of Reasoning, that the Likeness of the Deity in which Man was made, could be interpreted only of his Dominion: Of that Dominion which the whole Race of Man had over the Brutes; and the Dominion one Man had over another, that is the governing Man, to take the Life of him that forfeited it. He could not otherwise have seen a Likeness of Infinite to Finite, of Perfection to Imperfection.

He describes the State of Paradise by the Golden Age, and makes the Corruptions of Mankind produce a general Deluge. The Species is reduced to a solitary Couple, from whom it is restored by a Conceit of his own. To mention no more, his Fable of *Baucis* and *Philemon* is taken without Question from the History of the Angels being entertained by *Lot*.

If it be objected that *Ovid* might have come at the Books of *Moses* not commonly seen by others; even that doth not appear; and there seems from what *Homer* and the *Greek* Philosophers and Lawgivers have left, that those Books had been amongst them. *Ovid* took them but for a Fable, and why might not the Curious of elder Ages use them as he did?

The History I humbly offer to your Lordship, is of such a Kind as not to be suspected of Insincerity, of having any View but Truth. To say there is no Temptation to misrepresent Things, is more than a thousand Asseverations, because we have sometimes seen them fail. The Collections I have made, were by the Authors designed for the Purpose I have put them to, and I can only wish my own Shoulders as worthy of future Enquirers to stand upon.

I have not constantly quoted my Authorities. Where a Fine is mentioned, or a Record, the Year of the King is sufficient Direction to it. Those from Charters of Monasteries and confirming Grants, are to be found under the Head of those Foundations in the *Monasticon*. Others relating to private Families, are supposed to be taken from their own Writings. And what is founded upon Tradition, is not pretended to be more than Hearsay.

Farther, as one Author has taken from another, and made the Observation his own, it would have been an invidious Task to give every Man his Due. Where I have discovered a Mistake, my Course hath been to correct it without exposing the Failing, or troubling the Reader with the Quarrel. I have made no List of the Incumbents of Livings, because for *London* Diocese it would have been but transcribing Mr. *Newcourt*, and for *Lincoln* I could not have it perfect. The Gentlemens Arms which I could not otherwise obtain, are taken from the new Map of the three Counties.

Antiquaries and Criticks I stand in no Awe of, for where they correct they instruct me.

Whatever are the Defects of this Performance, I have already suffered my Punishment in the Expence of it, having been too easily led by the Pleasure of the Pursuit, to hope I might employ with some Profit that Leisure which is my Inheritance. *I am,*

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

Most Humble, and

Most Obedient Servant,

Bishop's Stortford,
May 1. 1728.

N. SALMON.



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- Churches and Chappels
- Villages and Seats
- Wind & Water Mills
- Roman Stations
- Woods



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Bedford Shire

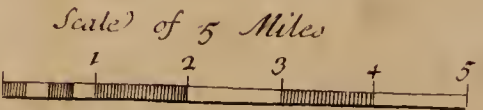
Cambridge Shire

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Middlesex

Middlesex



J. Clark Sculp.



THE HISTORY OF HERTFORDSHIRE.



R. Camden, in his Description of this County, observes, That it is no way inferior to its Neighbours for Monuments of Antiquity. That great Author hath, doubtless, a Regard to what was Saxon, Danish, Norman, as well as Roman.

For of the last he mentions only *Verulam*, and a Work near *Ashwell*, and that the *Durocobrivæ* should be somewhere about *Redborn*, and the old Roman Way, by the Saxons called *Watling-street*.

The County is to be considered both in its natural and civil State; the Earth and its Inhabitants. Its Air is temperate, neither bleak by coming over vast dry Plains, nor stagnating from too many Woods. The Situation is Inland; having *Essex* on the East, *Cambridgeshire* on the North, *Bedfordshire* and *Bucks* on the West, and *Middlesex* on the South. The Soil is none of the fruitfulest; and it is merely owing to the Sagacity and Industry of the Husbandman, that the Product of the Land is equal to that of a better Staple. Rich Meadows are seldom found here, which commonly lie by the Side of large Rivers this County doth not afford. The Arable hath generally too much Gravel, or too much Clay: The first will bear little Improvement, unless by a proper Choice of Grass to sow upon it; Clover is in great Use, and *St. Foyne* where the Earth is Chalky. The cold and wet Lands have been, within Twenty Years, greatly improved by draining off the Rain-water which stagnated in the Clay Surface, as in a Cup, and chilled the Roots of the Corn. This is done by an Invention that first appeared upon the Borders of *Essex*, which they call Dry-ditching. Drains of about Thirty Inches deep are carried across and athwart, which have Communication, and carry off the Water where there is a Declivity. These are narrower at bottom, into which were formerly thrown Stones or Bushes, with Straw

scattered over them, then they are filled up again with the same Earth, and ploughed over; so that none of the Surface of the Field is lost, as must be where the Ditches are open. They have since contented themselves with Stubble at the bottom, to save Stones and Bushes, and find their Work durable enough. And some only draw a long Piece of Wood through the Drain as they fill it up, which preserves the Hollownes they aim at.

The Earth here is disposed to run into Wood, and would soon return to its primitive State of being altogether Woody, if it were not prevented. Here are few very large Woods, but a great Number of small ones; which add much to the Prospect from the Houses, to the Plenty of Game, and Convenience of Sporting, as well as to the more necessary Uses of Building, and particularly of Ship Timber, for which our Country is famous.

There is another Improvement made chiefly about *Baldock*, and the Hilly Parts of the County, which repays with great Interest what is expended in it; and that is of Rags, such as are pick'd out of the Scavengers Carts at *London*, treasured up by the Merchants of that Staple at *Old-street*, and are brought hither by back Carriage of the Malt Waggon. These are laid on at the Price of Four Pounds and more to an Acre, which is answered in the Crop of Barley. Salt hath been thought the chief Principle of all Compost used in manuring Land; but the Virtue of this seems to be its spongy Property of retaining the Rain-water, that it may distil gently upon the Earth. Here are Mineral Waters of the *Epsom* kind, at *Northall* and *Barnet*, of the *Tunbridge* Sort at *Welwyn* and *Watton*. They are known by their Effects, but 'tis hard to say with what impregnated.

The Country is well watered for the Convenience of the People, but there are no navigable Streams except one. A Time of Drought is as easily born as any where; neither are Floods pernicious, but at one Time or other make amends, by the Soil they bring on, for

the Grass they destroy. The Streams that rise in this County, or run through any Part of it, such I mean, as are considerable enough to obtain a Name, are Eighteen. Very few of these deserve the Name of River, unless near their Mouth. Nor is any of them called a Brook, but what runs in the Summer as well as Winter.

1. The *Lea* is of greatest Note, and its Course first to be described, because it is the Receiver of many lesser. It hath a Latin Name *Litus*, or *Litum*, from the British *Lui*. The Saxons called it *Ligean*. At its Rise in Bedfordshire, in a Marsh called *Luigrave* or *Leagrave*, it gives a Name. Falling thence to *Luton* it gives a Name, as it does again at *Lammer*, in the Parish of *Whethamsted*. Its Course is from North west to South-east, dividing the County almost in a direct Line, only making an Angle from *Effington* to *Broxborn*. Having passed through *Brocket-Hall Park*, through the Earl of *Salisbury's* Vineyard at *Hatfield*, it takes a Turn by *Hertford*, *Ware*, *St. Margaret's*, the *Rye*, then in a more Southern Course, runs by the Meadows and Marshes of *Broxborn*, *Wormley*, and *Cheshunt*, to *Waltham-Abbey*. There it divides *Essex* from *Middlesex*, as it hath done *Hertfordshire*, for many Miles, passeth under *Bow-Bridge*, and empties itself in the *Thames* at *Black-Wall*. This River produceth plenty of good Trouts from its Rise to *Hertford*. But when it grows larger, 'tis stocked with Jacks and coarse Fish, affording nothing good but Gudgeons and Eels.

Other Brooks fall into the *Lea* before it gets to *Waltham*; one crosses the Post-Road at the Northern Part of *Hoddesdon*; a second, called *Spital Brook*, from the *Base*, crosses South of *Hoddesdon*; a third from *Wormleigh-Wood*, crosses at *Cheshunt Nunnery*; a fourth from *Cheshunt House*, crosses at *Turnor's-Hill*; a fifth crosses at *Theobald's* which came from the Hills, by *Bury-Green*.

Lea is Navigable as high as *Hertford*; but *Ware* is the Place from whence and to which the Water-Carriage is most used. Great Quantity of Meal, Malt, Timber, is this Way carried out of the Country; Coals, Deal, Iron, &c. brought into it. The Barges are generally drawn up the Stream by Men; Sailing being but of little Service here. The new River takes off a great deal of Water from this, which it receives above *Ware* almost at its Head.

The Navigation of the *Lea* for the Benefit of the City of *London*, hath been the Care of the Government ever since the Reign of *Henry V.* In the Thirteenth of *Eliz.* a Statute was made, empowering the Mayor and Aldermen to make a new Cut for the Stream, to take down and keep up, at their Discretion, what at that Time was standing. Sixteen Commissioners were appointed by the Chancellor, Four out of *London*, as many out of each of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Hertfordshire*, to determine Things in Dispute, and allot to every Owner of Land what would answer the Damage done him. This Improvement is computed to have cost the City Eighty thousand Pounds.

2. *Mimeram*, or *Maram* rises in *King's Walden*, and runs by *Welwyn* and *Tewing* into the *Lea*, a little South of *Hertford*. The Saxons called it *Mimeran*.

3. *Kime*, no otherwise considerable than for giving Name to *Kimton*, falls presently into the *Mimeram*.

4. *Benefician*, or *Beane*, springs in the Parish of *Tardley*, and dividing the Parishes of *Aston* and *Bennington*, receives a small Stream which made the ancient *Broad-water*, from whence the Hundred is named; then passing by *Watton* and *Stapleford*, empties it self between *Hertford* and *Ware*. The present Name *Beane* is from the Saxon *Benefican*, which seems to have a Latin Original from the Benefit of Watering the Country, and therefore probably the Name was of Roman imposing.

5. *Rib* rises near *Corney Bury*, runs by *Buntingford*, *Westmill*, *Hull*, *Standon*, *Thundritch*, *Ware-Park*, into which it is taken by a new Cut, and falls into the *Lea* between *Benjoo* and *Ware*. It hath been thought by judicious Men, that what we call *Rib* should be called *Mimeran*. This is founded upon *Camden's* Authority, who observes from *Afferius*, and other Writers of Saxon History, that there were but Two Rivers between *Hertford* and *Ware*, the *Benefician* and the *Mimran*; if so, the *Tewing* Stream that comes by *Hertingford-bury* is not rightly named, and one of these Two must be the *Mimeran*. But if we look into Authors of the best Credit, we shall find no Room for the Emendation; and indeed, that the Stream which obtains the Name of *Mimeran*, hath an undoubted Title to it. *Henry of Huntingdon* saith expressly, lib. 5. p. 353. *Edwardus Rex anno nono Regni sui construxit Herefordiam Castrum non immensum inter Benefician & Mimeram, & Luye flumina*. The Place therefore where the Castle stands must determine that this *Rib* could not be the *Mimeram*. For it stands upon the *Lea* between the *Tewing* and the *Watton* Streams, whereas the *Standon* River empties its self near *Ware Park*, North of both the other. For farther Proof, I refer to what is said upon the Town of *Hertford*, out of the *Saxon Chronicle*.

6. *Quin* springs near *Quinbury* in *Braughing*, and gives Name; it falls into the *Rib* in a Meadow East of *Hamels*. There is a Winter Stream to it from *Hormede*.

7. *Ash* appears first half a Mile to the West of *Little Hadham Church*, and gives Name to that Part of the *Vill*; then by *Much Hadham*, *Widford*, and *Blakefware*, falls into the *Lea* near *Stansted*. This receives a small Stream, from the Parish of *Sabsworth*, at *Widford*; and in Winter, a Current comes into it to *Hadham* on *Ash*, from *Albury* and the *Pelhams*. *Ash* is a British Word for Water; *Baxter* in his *Glossary*, p. 140. saith, *Erant Isca in Britannia pene innumera: Apud Belgas etiam flumen Esch vel Asch est quod pro Isca venit*.

8. *Stort*, contracted from *Stourette*, hath Two Heads, one from a Spring about *Benfield-End* in *Stansted Montfitchet* in *Essex*, the other from *Henham* in *Essex*, which running through *Elsenham* and *Stansted*, in the Meadows above *Palmer's-Water*, meets that from *Benfield*, and makes but one Stream to *Stortford*, which there gives Name. There is a great Quantity of Water constantly in Winter to this *Benfield* Stream, as well as from Summer Rains, which sometimes swells the *Stort*, and covers the Meadows near it: It comes from *Clavering* in *Essex*, through *Manewden*. This River, from the Place where it divides *Stortford* Parish from *Belchagre*, parts the Counties of *Hertford* and *Essex*, to its Confluence with the *Lea*; excepting only *Stortford* Parsonage, and *Hockerill*, and other

other Lands of the same Parish, of about a Mile in length, and as much in breadth; and the Manor of *Hide-Hall* in *Sapsworth*, which also lies on the *Essex* Side, but belongs to *Hertfordshire*. In its Course from *Stortford*, it receives *Letchmore Brook* from *Great Hallingbury*, at a Place in *Thorley*, from the Confluence, named *Twynford*, and another from *Shingle-Hall* in *Sapsworth*, called *Spelbrook*, which falls in just by an Eminence on the *Essex* Side, named *Wallbury*, where is a *Roman Camp*. Near *Hide-Hall* it receives *Newton Brook* from *Essex*; near *Pishobury* *Shering Brook*, that came by *Down-Hall* from *Hatfield*; then a Brook from *Harlow*, and Two more on the *Essex* Side from *Larton* and *Netteswell*. On the *Hertfordshire* Side, one from *Says-Park* falls in; *Fidler's Brook* from *Gilston*; one in the Street, another in the Parish of *Eastwick*; one from *Hunston* that makes the Basin and the Canal in *Briggin's Park*, which is joined by another from the Springs of the Ponds at *Stansted-Hall*, and is lost in the *Stort* against *Roydon*. On the *Essex* Side, one Brook comes into it from *Parndon* by *Canons*; and no more on either Side, before 'tis emptied in the *Lea* below the *Rye*.

9. *Colne* rises near *Tittenhanger*, and crossing the *Old Watling street* at *Colney-street*, from thence seems to owe its Name. *Colney street* is that which led *ad Coloniam, Verulam*. The Stream having taken Name from the Street, seems also to have given one to *London Colney* nearer its Head. It goes on by *Watford*, *Rickmersworth*, to *Uxbridge* in *Bucks*, then to *Colnbrook*, where again it gives Name, and falls into the *Thames* at *Stanes*.

10. *Verlam* rises in the *Dunstable Road*, and runs through *Flamsted* (contracted perhaps from *Verlamsted*) thence to *Redborn*, and between *St. Alban's* and *Verulam* made the Fish-pool; but is at present contained in a small Channel. It falls into the *Colne* near *Colney-street*, which, though the smaller Current, hath the Pre-eminence, because it keeps its Name, which *Verlam* here loses. Another little one from the Neighbourhood of *Elstree* and *Sulloniaca* joins the *Colne* near the same Place.

11. The *Gade* springs near the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*, above *Asbridge*, and gives Name to *Little and Great Gaddesden*. Thence it flows to *Hemsted*, thence by the Two *Langleys* under *Hunton-Bridge*, to *Casbiobury*, and above *Rickmersworth*, falls into the *Colne*, near the Place where *Colne's* Stream unites, which had gone in two different Channels from *Bushy-Hall*. This Stream is called in some Maps *Bulborn*, after it hath received the *Bulborn* near *Hemsted*. In later 'tis called the *Hunton River*, from no Pretence but passing under *Hunton-Bridge*. The most ancient Name is *Gade* to *Rickmersworth*, which is evident, both from the oldest Maps, and from the Name it gives to *Casbiobury*, and thence to the Hundred; *Caisboe* being corrupted from *Gadesboe*. The Fancy of deriving the Name of *Caisboe* from the *Cassii* of *Cesar* and *Cassibelan*, is too slightly founded to need a Refutation. A small Stream from *Buckinghamshire* enters this County at *Flaunden*, and falls into the *Gade* just before its Confluence with *Colne*.

12. The *Bulborn* hath its Head in the Parish of *Tring*, and coming by *Northchurch* and *Berkamsted*, falls into the *Gade* below *Hemsted*, at a Place called *Two-Waters*.

There are Six other Streams which owe their Rise to this County, but soon quit it.

1. The *Rhee* rising at *Asbwell*, crosses the Post-Road at *Arrington-Bridge* in *Cambridgeshire*, and in the same County falls into the *Cam*.

This *Rhee* is acknowledged a *Saxon* Word, generally meaning a River; it seems to be used by them without Respect to the *Greek* Word, that signifies *Flowing*; because their Language had but few *Greek* Derivations. *St. Mary Overrees* is thought denominated from its Situation from *London*; and *Surrey* taken for *South-Rhee*, as on that Side the Water; though, perhaps, it may have Relation to the *Roman* Name *Regni*, comprehending *Suffex* and *Surrey*. It may be thought strange so many Streams in *England* should go by the same Name; but if we consider who named them, the Wonder will cease. The *Roman* Appellations are generally form'd out of the *British*. And when the *Britons* were not under a Monarchical Government, but different *Reguli*, as in *Cesar's* Time, the Knowledge of one another's Country was not great. So that a Word expressing a River or Brook served in different Parts of the Island without Confusion, every one calling the chief Stream of his own District the River, who had no Occasion to distinguish it from that of a neighbour Country. The *Saxons* frequently followed the *Roman* Names, and where they fixed any of their own, as they did to such as before were nameless, they might easily run into that, which became an Inconvenience, when the whole was under one Government. During their Heptarchy, there was as little Commerce with one another, as had been amongst the *Reguli* of the ancient *Britons*.

2. The *Ivel* rises at *Radwell*, in the Account of which Parish its Etymology is at large considered, thence by *Stotfold* in *Bedfordshire*, *Arlsea*, *Biggleswade*, *Sandy-Roman-Camp*, falls into the *Ouse*.

3. *Pirral* springs in *Hypolit's* Parish, goes by *Much Wimley* to *Ickleford*, thence to *Arlsea*, where it joins the *Ivel*.

4. *Hiz* rises in the Grounds of the Priory of *White Carmelites* at *Hitchin*, which Town in the *Norman* Records is called also *Hiz*, from the Brook. The original Name was *Hitch*, which the neighbouring Wood still retains; but by *French* Pronunciation came to *Hiz*. This loses itself in the *Pirral*, before it reaches *Ickleford*.

5. *Oughton* rises a Mile South-West of *Ickleford*, where it joins the *Pirral*.

6. *Thame* springs from several Heads in the Parish of *Tring*, and leaving the County at *Putenham*, goes by *Aylsbury* to *Thame*, where it gives Name, thence by *Wheatly Bridge* to *Dorchester*, and falls into the *Isis*. Thence *Tamesis*, by Mr. *Camden* and others, hath been thought compounded of the Names of the two Rivers. Of this Mr. *Camden* was so much assured, that he hath left us an elegant Poem upon the Marriage of these two Streams in his *Britannia*. This seems to be of his own Composition, so delighted he was with the Thought; his modest Introduction of the Verses giving just Grounds for such a Conjecture. There has been much canvassing and disputing upon this Matter, Authors having called the *Isis*, *Thamesis*, a great Way before their Confluence.

If any Man grudge our Country the Honour of contributing half the Name, which furnishes not the fifth Part of the Stream, it may be considered; That in Truth the *Tame* hath as clear a Title to its own Name, as *Isis* hath, and that in Fact they meet at *Dorchester*. If one, describing this famous River from *London* upwards towards its Rise, should follow the main Stream toward its Head in *Gloucestershire*, not attending to this of *Thame*, that of *Charwell* and others that encrease it, it would not be at all wonderful that he should keep to the Name all the way. As a Man from a Commoner made a Peer, is frequently mention'd with his Title in the Thread of a Story for Things acted before his Peerage. And this, with great Submission, may have been the Occasion of the River's being called *Temis*, in the Charters of the Monasteries of *Malmsbury* and *Evesham*, and the old Deeds of *Cricklade*. *Tamesis* is undoubtedly the Roman Name, something older than the Saxon *Themese*. And if we fetch it at first from the British *Teme*, it will be reckoned one of those general Names for Rivers that People gave, as *Avon*, *Ouse*, and *Stour*. There is *Tame* in *Staffordshire*, *Teem* in *Herefordshire*, *Tamar* in *Cornwall*, but which of them is in Latin *Thamesis*?

In Fact it is called by the *Oxfordshire* Swains at *Ensam-Ferry*, *Isis*. And the Tradition for it in that County seems to be strong enough, since in the modern Maps 'tis constantly written *Isis*, though the same Volume on *Wiltshire* holds it a Mistake. Nor is *Leland's* Derivation of *Oxford* from *Ouseford*, as a Passage over the *Ouse* or *Isis*, to be rejected with so much Contempt. It's true the Saxons called it *Oxnaford*; but his Observation that the small Islands, here made by that River, are called *Ouseney*, very well supports his Opinion. And if the Name were anciently a Trisyllable, it may have been *Ouseneyford*, the Corruption from which is no more than common. And farther if *Isis*, and *Tame*, were Names of so many Streams, that they may be thought general Apellatives of Rivers, as perhaps they were, the Monks calling the *Isis* in *Wiltshire*, *Temis*, ought not to carry the Cause. It is not improbable that the two Streams meeting at *Dorchester* might be called *Temis*, as only the Confluence of those Rivers. Something like this our County affords, the *Hamlet* where the *Gade* and the *Bulborn* join, being called *Two-Waters*; but a better Instance is in *Bedfordshire*, where the Confluence of the *Ouse* and the *Ivel* goes by the Name of *Temsford*.

The River of *Hungary*, upon which *Temesvaer* stands, is also named *Temes*. This would make one fall into the Opinion that it's derived from *πρῆμας*, if it were not that the other general Names have no Pretence to a Greek Original.

The New River to *London*, from the Neighbourhood of *Ware*, will be mention'd at its Rise, which being purely artificial, hath not a Place here.

As to the Civil State of this County, we have little upon Record: Nor are we to look for it before there was a Division of Counties; but must content ourselves with the general Account given us of the Island. The History we have is willing to allow the Prince of *Hertfordshire*, and perhaps of some neighbouring District, the Honour of being made Choice of to

command the whole British Force against the Romans. *Cesar* calls him *Cassibelan*, Mr. *Camden* and others make *Verulam* his Royal Seat where he kept his Court. And every Body confesses *St. Alban*, a Citizen of that Roman Municipium, the Protomartyr of Britain. *Cesar* speaks of the *Cassii*, who are supposed to inhabit hereabouts, and some of our Antiquaries are fond of deriving *Cassibelan's* Name from them, as their Prince, having Examples of the like to countenance it.

We have no Remains of a British Oppidum to shew; if *Verulam* was such, the Roman Works had entirely obliterated the other. *Cesar* saith a British Town was a thick Wood, fenced with a Ditch and Rampart; but he must certainly mean Woody only, such as many a Chase and Forest is at this Day, protected from cold Winds, but consisting of Fields or Meadows within, which afforded Grass for their Cattle.

By *Strabo's* Description one might have hoped to account for the subterraneous Trees in the Fens and elsewhere. For he saith the Britons used to cut down Trees, which lay round their Towns, for a Defence. These, in Tract of Time, may be sunk, as the Roman *Agger* is in *Torkshire*, and the Fens and other Places, several Foot below the Surface. This may be solved, without the Earth giving Way under the Weight of the Trees or the *Agger*, by the Quantity of Soil and Rubbish that is carried down in a Flood, and hangs to them, till by Degrees they are covered.

But there is a notable Objection to this, which must not be concealed; that in the Fens 'tis observed these Trees lie all one Way, the Tops pointing one Way, and the Roots another. And if this holds in all Places, their Fall must have been owing to a strong Wind, or Inundation, and not to the Work of Men.

According to *Ptolomy's* Division, we are reckoned amongst the *Cattieuclani*, which is thought to comprehend *Hertfordshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Bucks*, in their present State. And some would derive this Name of *Cattieuclani* from *Cassivellauni*, or *Cassibellani*.

In the Time of the Heptarchy, that which at present makes the County of *Hertford*, was divided between the King of *Mercia*, and the King of the *East Saxons*; the Western Part belonged to the Kingdom of *Mercia*, the Eastern to that of the *East Saxons*. What was the Boundary, and whether always the same, 'tis not agreed upon. The Roman *Prætorian Way*, called by the Saxons, *Hereman-Street*, fixed as it is by us, seems to have been the Divider of these Kingdoms.

The Division of *England* into Counties, Hundreds, and Tithings, is attributed to King *Alfred*, about the Year 886, in which Year he made a Survey of them all. This is upon the Authority of *Ingulphus*; but others deny it, because *Affer*, who liv'd in *Alfred's* Time, mentions Earls of several Counties, which were such in the Reign of *Ethelwolph*, that King's Father. The Truth is, *Dux*, *Comes*, *Princeps*, *Consul*, were indifferently used for any Sort of Nobility. But it is generally admitted Counties were settled before *Alfred*, Hundreds and Tithings by him.

It was after the Example of the Germans Hundreds were made, which at first consisted

of an Hundred Houses, and were under a chief Officer called the *Hundredary*. This Division is sometimes called a *Wapontake*, from the Custom of the *Hundredary's* entring upon his Office. He appeared at the Place usual for the Ceremony, and holding his Lance in his Hand, all, or the chief of his District, touched his Weapon with theirs, in Token of Submission. The Sub-division of Tithing consisted but of a Tenth Part of the Hundred, and one of those Ten Masters of Families was called the *Tything-Man*, who was to determine Differences not worthy to be brought to the County or Hundred Court. By this Method was the Peace preserved, the Hundred being made answerable for all its Members, liable to pay a Fine to the King for Murders committed in it; and to repay the Subject upon a Robbery. In every one were two High Constables appointed, through whose Hands passed all Orders to the Petty Constables of every Parish, and Returns from the same.

The Word *Constable* is *French*, used in that Nation for a high Office; from them we have a Constable of the *Tower* at present, and other Officers have been so named. What relates rather to the Constitution of *England*, than of a single County, I enter no farther into; but thought this short Mention of it necessary, because the Counties Division into Hundreds still subsists; and the Conqueror's Record of *Domesday* ranges the Towns and Villages according to it.

As to Tenures, they are the same throughout *England*, but the Obligation to Services being so frequently repeated in almost every Manor, it's fit just to recite them. Amongst the Saxons, Lands were held but two Ways, the one was called *Bockland*, the other *Folkland*; the first was Free and Hereditary, and possessed by Writing, the other without. The first was the Tenure of the Nobler Sort, the other of the Rural *Coloni* or *Clowns*; *Folk* still signifying the same Thing. *Bockland* was alienable, but not without the King's Consent, to whom it was also forfeitable. But if the first Acquirer or Purchaser had entailed it, it must go to the nearest Kindred. The Form of Alienation was delivering a Turf of the Land with the Writing. *Folkland* was held by paying annual Rent or Services, the Condition of a Farmer.

Upon the Conquest, all the Lands of *England* were taken from their Owners, and distributed amongst the *Normans*, except some very few which were still held as of the Conqueror's Gift under such Conditions as the *Normans* held theirs: So that without running through all the minute Differences of Tenure, every Man held what he possessed, either from the King, or from some Lord to whom the King had given the Estate. Those held of the King, are held by military Service or Serjeanty; those from a Lord, by Feudal Tenure, for which Custom was a Rule, not written Law.

This Military, or Knight's Service, obliged the Possessors to attend the King on Horseback in his Wars, so armed and so attended by their Followers, as the Number of the Knights Fees they enjoyed, required. The Barons were said to hold their Lands of the King *in Capite*. These *Baronia Captales* consisted of 13 Knights Fees, and the third Part of a Knight's Fee valued at 400 Marks *per Annum*. The Knight's Fee is

esteemed by a Number of Acres, but that Number is not always the same, nor the Hides, Virgates, and other Divisions of Lands which compose it, ascertain'd; but different, according to Diversity of Place: Yet the Knight's Fee in general is valued at 20 *l. per Annum*. The Army which *William* the First could by this Method at any Time assemble, is computed at more than 60000 Horse. The Serjeanty, by which some Lands were held, was either Grand or Petty; the first is an Office about the Person of the King, the other of an inferior Sort, as Forester and Falconer. Some Lands were held by Escuage, or the Service of the Shield, by which the Possessor was bound to attend the King, or his Lord, or a Knight, in the War, carrying either his Shield or Helmet, and hence our Esquire. There was also a Tenure by Socage, which is but another Word for Tillage, the Socmen being bound to till so much Land for him they held of. Some were the King's Socmen, or Yeomen, these were of a higher Degree than the rest, and enjoy'd Freedom from Toll, with other Privileges. The Socmen who held of the chief Lords, were of two Sorts, the first, for their Services, held Lands inheritable by their eldest Son, but so much at the Will of the Lord, that they were, without his Consent, unalienable; nor could they sell their Male Cattle, or marry their Daughters, without paying for it to their Lord. These, however, were accounted Free; and the others, whose Lands were held in base Socage, were liable to all Services their Lords should impose upon them. We find also in the Conqueror's Record a Mention of *Bordarii*, *Cottarii*, *Villani*, *Servi*, the Number of which belonging to every Manor is specified. The first of these had a House of his own, and performed the base Service of his Lord for it, but could not alienate without Leave. The second was in much the same Condition, perhaps his House meaner, and so a Cote or Cottage. The *Servi* were Slaves, and could gain nothing but what became their Lords. They are sometimes called *Villani*, as doing the lowest Offices about a Villa or Farm. The Word is now brought into a Term of Reproach for a Rogue; as Rascal, the Name of a worthless Deer, is by Usage made to signify. A fuller Account of these Tenures is to be had in Dr. *Braddy's* History of *England*, or the Authorities from whence that judicious Writer hath collected them.

The Record, called *Domesday*, was made by Verdict or Presentment of Juries, sworn in every Hundred or County, before *Norman* Commissioners, appointed by the Conqueror after he had divided the Land amongst his Followers. The Word *Manor* was introduced then, not being known in the *Saxon* Times. The Survey was of use to him in his Taxations, following the Confessor's Method, whose Land-Tax had been called *Hidage*.

This was the State of *Hertfordshire*, and indeed of *England*, upon the Conquest. The Face of Things hath been since much altered. As then there were very few Free holds, there are now a great many; the Tenants *in Capite*, and other Knights Services, having obtained Leave to alienate a Part of their Estate; by which they sometimes raised Money, and often increased their Strength against the Crown.

The Remains of the Conqueror's Military Establishment are yet in Being, every Estate of 500 *l. per Ann.* being obliged to find a Horseman, mounted and armed; and one of 60 *l. per Ann.* a Footman armed, which retains the Name of *Militia*. These are under the Command of a Lord Lieutenant, his Deputy Lieutenants, and Officers of the Lord Lieutenant's appointing, who are to be arrayed upon the King's Summons, and paid for one Month at the Charge of those that send them. But this being a Constitution common to the whole Kingdom, need only be mentioned here. The Office of Sheriff, Coroner, and others, is the same as in other Counties; and the Obligation of Freeholders to attend Assizes and Sessions. The Authority of County Courts, of Courts Leet, and Baron; the Method of electing Knights of the Shire, and Coroners, by Votes of the Freeholders who have 40 *s. per Annum* is the same every where. As also the Ecclesiastical Authority, excepting Places exempt, which will be mention'd in their Order.

The Markets and Fairs are to be spoken of at the Towns and Villages that had Grants of them, and not here; because many of them are become obsolete, some are changed, and others dwindled almost to nothing. Those at present most considerable are Fourteen; Eight of these are in a Line upon the longest Diameter of the County, which reaches about 35 computed Miles, *Stortford, Ware, Hertford, Hatfield, St. Alban's, Hemsted, Berkamsted, Tring*: Of these the Third and Fifth are Boroughs. Three others are upon the South Border of the County, *Barnet, Watford, Rickmersworth*; Three upon the North Border, *Royston, Baldock, Hitchin*. The Circuit of the County is computed at 130 Miles.

Through this County pass Three of the Roman Basilical Ways, that had the Privilege of the Confessor's Law, *De Pace quatuor Cheminorum*; these were the *Watling, Ikening, and Ermine*. There were anciently four Beacons in this County, all of them upon or near the Roman Ways;

the Steeple of *St. Peter's* at *St. Alban's, Amwell Beacon, Graveley Beacon, Therfeld Beacon*.

Of Parish-Churches and Chapels there are at present in use 135; I make no Distinction in this Place of Church and Chapel, because there is frequently no Difference; but when they are united, one of them hath the Name of *Capella*.

A List of the Knights of the Shire, and Sheriffs, is in the *Appendix*, with some other Memorable Things.

The Hundreds of this County are Eight, of which one is called a *Half-Hundred*. It is probable, the Place whence each takes its Name was that where the Ceremony of touching the *Hundredary's* Spear was performed. For some of these never were Towns, nor ever could have been, as will appear.

Others are probably named from some notable Victory, or remarkable ancient Monument.

The Order in which they are taken is the following, beginning where the *Ermine-Street* enters the County; *Hertford, Caisloe, Dacorum, Hitchin, Broadwater, Braughing, Edwinstree, Odsey*.

In some Hundreds there are particular Parishes and Manors, that belong to another; I have chosen the Topographical Description, rather making Exceptions when I meet them, than breaking the Order of the Map.

The Hundred of HERTFORD,

AS well as the County, hath its Name from the Town of *Hertford*. It is bounded on the South by *Middlesex*, on the West by the Hundreds of *Caisloe* and *Broadwater*, on the North by *Broadwater* and *Braughing* Hundreds, on the East by *Braughing* Hundred, and the River *Lea*, which separates it from *Essex*. The Form of it is Oblong, twice as much in Length as Breadth. It contains *Cheshunt, Wormley, Broxborn, Amwell, Hoddesdon, St. Margaret's, Berkamsted, Effington, Beyford, Hertford, Benjoo, Stapleford, Branfield, Tewing, Hartingfordbury*.



C H E S H U N T,



IN the Diocese of London, and Hundred of *Hertford*, stands upon the Borders of the County, divided from *Essex* by the River *Lea*, and joining to *Enfield* in *Middlesex*. It was made a Market-Town in the Reign of *Edward III.* but long since became a Village.

In *Domesday-Book* it goes by the Name of *Cestrehunt*, derived, as I conceive, from the Roman *Castra*. Some have thought the Place took its Name from the abundance of Chesnut-Trees it anciently abounded in, the old Houses here, and the Roof of the Church, being built with that Wood; as indeed *Old London* is said to be. It hath also been fetch'd from the Saxon Word signifying Gravel, of which the Soil chiefly consists; so *Chesilhunt* is contracted into *Cheshunt*. To support which Conjecture, we have the following Names of Towns in a gra-

vely Country, *Chesill, Chesselton, and Chesselborn* in *Dorsetshire*, *Chesilhurst* in *Kent*, *Chesil Hampton* in *Oxfordshire*.

The Saxon *Ceaſter* and *Cestre*, from whence the modern *Chester*, is so well known to come from the Roman *Castra*, that none of our Antiquaries would have looked for any other Etymology, if they had a Pretence to fix a Roman Station here. This was owing to a Prepossession that the ninth Journey of the Imperial Itinerary, called *Antonine's*, was made on the East Side of the River *Lea*, to *London*, from the Roman *Venta Iconorum* in *Norfolk*. Whoever will be at the Pains to trace the Stations, as they are fixed on that Side by ancient Authors, and by modern ones, will observe so notorious a Disagreement with the Distances of the *Itinerary*, as to make him reject the Scheme. He that patronizes it, must say the Figures are so falsely

falsely transcribed, and the best Copies so full of Blunders, that we have no Standard of Distance left us. He must take the Liberty to craze and alter them, till they suit his Project; and by the Authority of a Commentator expound away the Text, cutting off the Bough he stands upon.

Neither is there for this any more than the Shadow of Etymology, that *Ignis Fatuus*, that hath bewildred so many Enquirers. Etymology is indeed a noble Supporter where Distance and Remains are found. But when it usurps their Place, and sets up in Opposition, 'tis to the Confusion of Truth and Right. *Layton-Stone* was, by Mr. Camden, fix'd for the *Durolitum* of the Romans, from its *British* Origin, *The Water of the Lea*, which River is no nearer it than *Old Ford*. For the Support of this, Ten Miles out of *Antonine's* Fifteen, are thrown away, the prescribed Distance of the *Itinerary*. Nor has Dr. Gale any more for it than the Urns and Bones dug up hereabouts, which are found elsewhere than in Roman Settlements, and seldom at their *Æstiva*, and *Castra Exploratorum*. Nor have they for their *Cesaromagum*, the next Stage, any better Proof. Camden, according to his usual Modesty, determines nothing, where he confesses no Remains of Military Way or Encampment to be found. He hints at the Neighbourhood of *Brentwood*, owning, at the same Time, the Roman Account of Miles does not answer, and as to the Stations hereabouts concludes he is but a Seeker. Those upon his Shoulders have taken *Burghsted Dunmow* for a *Succedaneum*. The Espousers of the latter finding it, instead of Sixteen, Six and Twenty Miles from *Layton-Stone*, pick up the Ten they had thrown away out of the former Account, and add it to this. For so extraordinary a Proceeding, one would have expected to find at this *Dunmow* incontest'd Roman Foundations, Bricks, Urns, Coins, fortified Ground, or some Eminence worth fortifying. For Etymology there is found the *British* *Dune*, a Hill, and *Magus* the *British* Word, Latinized, for a Town. When at last the Town stands low, and the oldest Part of it, with the Church, upon the River *Chelmer*; so that here even the Etymon fails, unless *Dun* is derived from *Cæsar*.

If we follow the *Ermine-Street*, which is corrupted from the Saxon Name, of a Roman *Basilical Way* leading from *New-Haven* on the Coast of *Suffex*, through *Surrey* to *London*, and thence through *Middlesex*, *Hertfordshire*, *Essex*, *Cambridgeshire*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*, to *Cæster*, upon the old Mouth of the River *Fare*, we may find upon it, from *London* to *Cæster*, Remains of the Roman Camps all the way, according to the Distances of *Antoninus*. Nor shall we want the Evidence of Etymology where the Names are not arbitrary, and where they are such, it is not to be expected. This *Ermine-Street* was by the Saxons, according to *Somner*, written *Hereman*; Here in that Language signifying an Army, and *Hereman* a Soldier, which is no more than *Via Militaris*. From hence we may believe the Town of *Hertford* has its Name, as lying upon this Street, derived from *Vadum Militare*. The Course of this Street is from *London*, West of *Newington*, through the *Green Lanes*, as they are called, near *Hornsey Church* to *South Gate*, over *Enfield Chase*, by *Cattle-Gate*, then over *North-hall Common*, by the *Ridgeway*

Point to *Norgate-street*, to *Berkamsted*, to *Hertford*, to *Braughing*, *Cæsaromagum*.

At a Mile and half from this *Ermine-Street* stands *Cheshunt*, which hath a corresponding Military Way to it, from the *Ridgeway Point* through *Goffe's-Lane*, still visible. That this was the *Durolitum* of the Romans, I presume, will be admitted; when the Arguments for it are considered from Distance, Remains, and Etymology. The Distance of the *Itinerary* is 15 Miles from *London*, according to the Way I came by *Hornsey*, *Enfield-Chase*, the *Ridgeway* on *North-hall Common*; thence making the *Diverticulum* by *Cheshunt-Common* and *Goffe's-Lane* of a Mile and half. If it be objected I should have found it upon the *Grand Ermine-Street*, without this *ἐκτροπή*; 'tis answered, that the *Itinerary*, which I make my Rule, and which is the only Rule we can have, hath made it for me. For in the ninth *Iter* here are 16 Miles from *Cæsaromagum* to *Durolitum*, and from *Durolitum* to *Londinium* 15. Whereas the fifth *Iter*, which goes directly from *Londinium* to *Cæsaromagum*, without touching at *Durolitum*, makes the Distance but 28 Miles. This Method, instead of being charged with an Absurdity, reconciles the ninth Journey with the fifth, and explains both; the Mile and half from *North-hall Common*, and back again to the *Ermine-Street*, making up the 28, 31. There seems also to be a corresponding Military Way, but what I lay no Stress upon, from *Cheshunt* to *Verulam*; which, after we have gone the Mile and half through *Goffe's-Lane* to *North-hall Common*, is called the *Ridgeway*, from the Roman *Agger*, towards *Bell-Barr*, so through the Parish of *Ridge* to *Colney-Street*, that leads to *St. Alban's*.

My second Proof is from Remains of a fortified Camp, yet visible, in a Field called *Kilsmores*, West of *Cheshunt-Street*. Here is to be seen a high *Vallum*, with a deep *Fosse*; the Ground being low, required that Security which upon an Eminence is not so necessary. It seems to have been a Square or Oblong, of which one Angle only is left at the North-west, and a Part of the West Side, the Fortification of which is lost in the *New-River* against *Church-field*. It points to that Field, a Part of which was probably taken into the Camp, with Mr. *Robinson's* House, Gardens and Fields adjoining. To this it is objected, that the *Fosse* I mention was the first Cut of the *New-River*, laid aside as less commodious than the present Channel. That which inclines them to think so, is their having seen, near *Wormley*, such another Cut, which was made and neglected, because it would not serve the Undertaker's Purpose.

Tradition in this Place hath the least Pre-
tence to be regarded of any; for it changes Inhabitants so often, that there are not two Gentlemen in the Parish that were born here. And it may be left to any Man that views the Work, whether 'tis most like a Camp or a River. Here all the Earth is thrown on one Side to a great Height; which would not only increase the Expence of digging greatly, but hinder the Walksmen from coming at the Water on the East Side to clear it of Weeds, as is their Practice on both Sides every where. Then the Angle our *Fosse* makes at the North-West, now remaining, is not to be accounted for, by a Design for the *New-River*, which keeps its Direction where-ever it can. And after all,
the

the River would have run there, if the Undertakers would have had it, for the Level is the same with that of the present Channel. The Military Way from this Camp to *Goffe's-Lane*, seems to have gone where Mr. *Shaw's House*, once Cardinal *Woolsey's*, now stands. By it is a *Tumulus*, which from the *Fosse* about it seems to have been *Celtic*. This is all covered over, except the Top, with Trunks of ill-shapen Oaks, supposed to be of Two Hundred Years Growth, from whose Acorns have arisen a younger Race of the same, growing amongst them. If we may believe any thing of that Antiquity can preserve the Vestigia of its *primitive* Intention till this Day, we may conjecture this to have been used in the *Druids* Sacrifices. The Top, which is about Twenty Yards wide, is in the Middle concave, with Four Entrances at the Cardinal Points. I am aware that some make no more of this, than a Windmill-Hill. Let them account for the Oaks of longer standing than the frequent Use of Windmills, especially where Watermills are not wanting: For the broad and deep *Fosse*; for the Want of a Way up to it; and being exposed to be blown down in every high Wind.

My last Argument is from Etymology, *Cestrehunt* visibly having Relation to the *Roman Castra*. And if the *Saxon* Name will be allowed, doubtless the *Roman* will follow. Here, by the Way, we may observe, that the *Saxons* had no premeditated Design to destroy the ancient Names of Places, and impose new ones of their own, as they are said to do. We have so many *Chesters* left, that 'tis evident they studied not to extinguish all Marks and Memorials of the *Romans* being here.

Darolitam then signifying the *Water of the Lea*, is as aptly placed here as at any Part of the Stream. Indeed it was eminently so, because the Water was then a Lake made by the *Lea*. It reached across the Marsh from *Cheshunt-street* to *Holy-field*, and *Waltham-Abbey*, before *Black-wall* was erected to keep in the Tides.

In this Parish, we have Reason to believe, was the Boundary of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, from that of the *East Saxons*: And that this Boundary was a Bank, which anciently reached from *Middlesex* through *Theobald's-Park*, across *Goffe's-Lane* to *Thunderfield Grove*, belonging to the Earl of *Salisbury*, over *Beaumont-Green* to *Nine-Acres Wood*, belonging to the same Earl, and so through the Lands of Sir *John Monson*. Of this Bank nothing is to be seen, but the Lands on both Sides, it have been set out by a Jury to determine Mens Property. For there is a Custom in this Manor, by which the elder Brother inherits above the Bank, and the youngest below it, in the same Fields; which could not have been introduced but from the different Laws of a different Government. Such were the Mounds *Offa* made on all Sides of his Kingdom. That from *Westchester* to *Carleon* was to part his Country from *Wales*: The *Devil's Ditch* on *Newmarket-Heath*, from the East Angles: That of *Wansditch*, perhaps *Wodensditch*, through the Middle of *Wiltshire*, from the *West Saxons*.

Our Lawyers having given no satisfactory Account of the Original of this Borough-*English*, the ingenious Dr. *Plot*, in his History of *Staffordshire*, has attempted it: He conjectures, that it took Place, where the ungodly Custom pre-

vailed of the Lords of Manors having by Grant of their Kings, a Right to their Tenant's Bride the first Night she was married; which was not only practised in *Scotland*, but in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Guernsey*, till an Equivalent was paid in the Room of it. This Equivalent, which *Malcolm King of Scots* appointed, was called *Marcheta Mulierum*. Thence he supposes came that barbarous Custom of settling the Lands upon the youngest Son, because the eldest might, with good Reason, be presumed not the Man's own, but his Lord's.

He seems to have judged rightly as to the Occasion of the Thing; but if it be considered, that this was out of their Power to do, for the Lords gave Laws to their Vassals, and appointed the Course of Inheritance, we must look for a further Reason. And here is Room only for guessing: Perhaps this Custom had introduced a Practice of murdering the eldest, because the Father thought him none of his own, which by this Constitution, might in great measure be prevented.

William the Conqueror gave the Manor of *Cestrehunt* to Earl *Alan*, Surnamed *Rufus*, who commanded the Rear of his Army; he gave him also other Manors in this County, and the Earldom of *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, to which this was an Appendage. He was Son of *Eudo Duke of Britany*, and Son-in Law to the Conqueror, by Marriage of his Daughter *Constance*. The Land here was rated at Twenty Hides. Meadow was reserved to feed the Lord's Horses, Common of Pasture for the Cattel, and Wood to feed Twelve Hundred Hogs, besides Forty-pence Rent. One Thing is remarkable, that the Privilege of Trading here was in Ten Men, who paid Ten Shillings a Year for it to the Lord. The Mill was let for Ten Shillings *per Annum*, and the Stream, probably the Fishery, for Sixteen-pence. Who succeeded in the Honour we have from *Dugdale's Barony of England*; the Affairs of the Church from the Registry of *London*, and the Privileges from the Charters of those Kings that granted them.

This Earl died without Issue, and was buried at *St. Edmond's-Bury*; his Brother *Alan*, Surnamed *Niger*, succeeded him, and died also Childless. After him the next Brother, *Stephen*, came to the Earldom of *Britany* and *Richmond*, and with the latter to these Manors, and the Advowson of the Church of *Cestrehunt*. He was remarkable for his Bounty to religious Houses. He died *Anno 1104*, and his Son, Earl *Alan*, succeeded. *Alan* was of great Service to King *Stephen*, *Anno 1142*, against *Maud* the Empress, and her Son the Duke of *Normandy*, for whom *Ranulph Earl of Chester*, defended the City of *Lincoln*. This brave Earl scaled the Walls of the Castle in the Night, and brought off a rich Booty. His Son, *Conan*, came next to the Honour, and married *Margaret* Daughter of the Earl of *Huntingdon*, and Sister to *William King of Scots*, by whom he had only a Daughter, named *Constance*, who was his Heir. He and *Constance* gave the Parsonage of *Cheshunt* to the Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Fougeres* in *Britany*. He founded also the Nunnery of *Romeney*. Yet in the Life-time of *Constance*, the Church of *St. Paul's*, at *London*, claimed the Parsonage of *Cheshunt*, upon what Pretence 'tis not known. For she sent a Petition to *Richard Fitzneal*, Bishop of *London*, intreating him, for the Love

of God, as well as for her own Sake, to restore it to the Monastery of *Fougeres*. And when this was not taken notice of, another to the same Purpose came from the Earl of *Chester*, her second Husband. After which, there was a Composition made between the Abbot and Convent of *Fougeres*, and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, that the former should be possessed of the Parsonage, paying out of it yearly, Eight Marks to *St. Paul's*. At the same Time a Vicarage was endowed with Seven Marks a Year, to be paid by the Convent. Of this Vicarage they were to be Patrons, and the Vicar was to be subject to the Bishop of *London*, and obliged to all Episcopal Dues. This Eight Marks Rent, was, by the aforesaid Bishop, appropriated for the Support of Two Priests, who officiated daily at the Altars of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, and *St. Denny's* in the Church of *Paul's*, which Altars himself had erected there. The first was to pray for the good Estate of the King of *England*, and Bishop of *London*, the Congregation present, and the rest of the Faithful belonging to the Parish: The other for the Souls of the Kings of *England*, Bishops of *London*, and all the Faithful departed.

What became of this Endowment afterwards, we are not told; but, if we may take the Freedom to animadvert upon our pious Ancestors, their Notions of Charity were highly extravagant. A Priest officiating at the Parochial Altar in an Office, we are sure, of Divine Appointment, and for the Good of the Faithful living, is to be starved; for the Support of another, whose Employment was never commanded, nor is of any Benefit to the Founders that we know of; nor was practised in the first Ages of Christianity, any farther than a general recommendatory Petition at the Funeral for Light, and Peace, and Joy to the Deceased. And all this may be understood of hastening the Time when his Bliss shall be complete.

Constance had Four Husbands: *Geoffrey*, Fourth Son to *Henry II.* King of *England*, who had the Earldom, otherwise called the Honour, of *Richmond*: *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*: *Guy de Tuarz*; And *Humphry de Bohun* Earl of *Hertford*. The third she took during the Earl of *Chester's* Life-time, and laid that Earl aside by the Plenitude of her own Power. Yet the Earldom of *Richmond* continued in *Ranulph*. She had a Daughter by *Guy de Tuarz*, who being the King of *France's* Ward, was by him given to *Peter de Dreux* in Marriage, and with her *Britany* and the rest of her Estates. King *John* being distressed by his Barons, invites over *Peter de Dreux* to assist him, and promises him the Honour of *Richmond*, with its Appendages. *Peter* came over, and had the Title given him; but the Lands were detained by *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*. Nor did *John*, the Son of *Peter*, enjoy any more than the Title; the Profits were in other Hands for many Years.

King *Henry III.* gave to *Peter de Savoy*, Uncle to his Queen *Eleanor*, the Manor of *Cheshunt*, besides many other Parcels of the Honour of *Richmond*. In that King's Reign, saith the History of *Waltham*, rose a Contest between *Simon*, Abbot of *Waltham*, and this *Peter*, titular Earl of *Savoy*. The latter, as Plaintiff, alledg'd, That all the Lands on the West Side the *Lea*, called the *King's Stream*, dividing *Hertfordshire* from *Essex*, appertained to his Manor of *Cheshunt*.

The Abbot demurred to it, and in the Issue, the Earl, for himself and his Heirs, quitted all claim to the Abbot and his Successors; yet the Suit was renewed between the succeeding Lords of *Cheshunt* and the Abbots, and never fully determined till the Act of Dissolution gave the decisive Stroke. In the Year 1254, *Henry de Mara*, and *William de Wilton*, the King's Justices, held their Court at *Cestrehunt*, and summoned the Tenants of the Abbot of *St. Alban's* to appear before them. These pleaded they were not bound to any Homage or Service out of their own Liberty and District, and refused to come. Upon this, the said Justices fined them a Hundred Pounds. But by the diligent Application of *William de Hortunc*, Burfar or Cellerar of their Convent, a Writ was issued out, directed to *Ralph de Arderne*, Sheriff of *Hertfordshire* and *Essex*, discharging them from the Amerciament, and restoring them to their Privileges. This last is from *Mat. Paris*. King *Henry* afterwards gave back to *John de Britany*, Son of *Peter*, the entire Earldom of *Richmond*, as it had been enjoyed by his Ancestors; at the same Time granting *Peter de Savoy* an Equivalent elsewhere: Upon the Death of *John* Duke of *Britany*, his Son *Arthur* succeeded in this Honour. In whose Time King *Edward I.* built the Cross in this Parish, called, from the Road that comes up to it, *Waltham-Cross*. Queen *Eleanor's* Effigies placed round about the Pillar, and his own Arms with hers are still remaining, tho' very much defaced, *England*, *Castile*, *Leon*, and *Poitou*.

This was the Place where her Body rested, in the famous Funeral Procession from *Lincolnshire* to *Westminster*. The same Honour was paid her at the End of every Stage, and *Charing-Cross* was the last.

John, the Brother of *Arthur*, came next to the Honour, upon his Death; who obtained King *Henry III.* his Licence to pass it to his younger Brother and Heir, *Arthur*. *John*, the last mentioned in Right of the Earldom, presented a Rector to this Parsonage, Anno 1329, named *Amadricus de Allen de Puncerley*. And there's no mention of any Claim from the Abbey of *Fougeres* or Church of *St. Paul*.

John, Son of *Arthur*, succeeded in the Honour, and did Homage for this Earldom. He died 15 *Edward III.* At that Time, *John* Duke of *Britany*, and Earl of *Montfort*, was deprived of his Earldom of *Montfort*, by the King of *France*, for taking Part with King *Edward*. Upon which, King *Edward* gave him the Earldom of *Richmond*, till he should recover the other. He resigned the Honour of *Richmond* in Form to *John of Gaunt*, fourth Son to *Edward III.* whom that King made Earl of *Richmond*, with all its Castles, Manors, and Lands. *John of Gaunt* presented *John de Ledes* to the Parsonage of *Cheshunt*, Anno 1366. He married first a Daughter of the Duke of *Lancaster*, and afterwards *Constance*, Daughter of *Don Pedro*, King of *Castile*, in whose Right he bore that Title, and surrendered the Earldom into the King's Hands. The same King afterwards conferred it on *John* Duke of *Britany*, and Earl of *Montfort*, who had a Son *John* that succeeded him in it. He breaking thro' his Allegiance, by taking Part with the King of *France*, was deposed from his Honour, and deprived of his Estates here. The Honour was next in *Joan*, Dowager of the

the Lord *Busset* of *Drayton*, granted her by King *Richard II.* her Brother: And her Will bore Date from her Manor House at *Cheshunt*. Still the Advowson of the Church was in the Crown, till it was granted away by *Henry IV.* And the Crown presented Four times to the Rectory. The Honour remained in the Crown till *Henry IV.* granted it to *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Westmorland*, for his Services in setting the Crown on that King's Head, upon the Mock-Resignation of *Richard*.

Edward IV. seized the Earldom into his own Hands. *Henry VI.* had bestowed it on *Edmund* of *Hadham*. Upon this Resumption, he settled the Rectory on the Dean and Canons of *Windsor*, at the Request of *Richard Beauchamp*, Bishop of *Salisbury* and Dean of *Windsor*. This Grant is in the *Monasticon*, Vol. 3. p. 67. Yet *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of *Henry VIIIth*, procured the Grant of it to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*. King *Edward's* Grant to *Windsor* was probably set aside in the next Reign, in Return for his voiding the Grants of the *Henries* before.

The Crown had kept the Honour of *Richmond*, without the Rectory, till *Henry VIII.* gave this Manor, with the Appendages in this County, to his natural Son *Henry Fitzroy*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*, who died without Issue. *Edward VI.* granted it to Sir *John Gates*, and his Heirs. Sir *John* was attainted of Treason; and Queen *Mary*, upon the Forfeiture, gave it to Sir *John Huddleston*, who, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, sold it to *John Cock*. His Son, Sir *Henry*, had a new Grant of it from King *James I.* upon a Consideration. He settled this Manor on his younger Daughter *Elizabeth*, who had Three Husbands; the first, *Robert West*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *Delaware*; the second, Sir *Robert Oxenbridge*; the third, Sir *Richard Lucy*. By the first and third she had no Children; by Sir *Robert* a Daughter, *Ursula*, married to Sir *John Monson*, Bart. From whom it descended to Sir *John*, his Son, to Sir *Henry* his Son; and for want of Issue, to Sir *William* the next Brother, who settled it on the next Heir, Sir *John Monson*, Son of *George* the next Brother to Sir *William*, who died in Sir *William's* Life-time, and Sir *John* at present enjoys it.

The Lord of this Manor appoints a Bailiff, by whom all Sheriffs Warrants are executed here.

The Manor of the RECTORY,

At the Dissolution, remained to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, who sold it for Forty Pounds to *Anthony Denny*, Esq; to hold of the King by Fealty, and the yearly Rent of Ten Pounds, payable into the First-Fruit's Office. He sold it to *George Dacres*, from whom *Thomas Dacres* had it; and in the Reign of *James I.* conveyed it to *Henry Atkins*, Doctor of Physick: He to Sir *Edward Scot*, from whom it came to Sir *Stephen Scot* his Brother. Sir *Stephen* had Three Sons, *John* his eldest succeeded to it, and gave it to his youngest Brother *Stephen*. *Stephen* sold it to Sir *Edward Desbovery*, who, by Will, appointed it to be sold again. His Son *William*, afterwards Sir *William Desbovery*, being joint Executor with his Brother *Jacob*, bought this Manor himself, and left it

to his Son Sir *Edward*; and he sold it to *Thomas Martin*, Esq; the present Possessor.

The Manor of the NUNNERY,

This was once a Cell to the Priory of *Catteley* in *Lincolnshire*, founded by *Peter de Balingey*, for the Order of *Sempringham*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The Canons were removed hence by *Henry III.* about the Year 1240, and Nuns put in their Room, who enjoyed it till the Dissolution. There had been Nuns before, as appears by a Bull of Pope *Lucius*, dated 1183, exempting them from Tythes. It was at the Dissolution valued at Fourteen Pounds Sixteen Shillings per Annum, according to *Dugdale*, who is more to be depended on than others that make it twice as much. *Edward VI.* granted it to *Anthony Denny*, Esq; at Two Pounds per Annum, from whom it descended to his Son *Henry*, and from him to *Edward* Earl of *Norwich*. The Earl sold it to *Robert Dewhurst*, Esq; who dying without Children, gave it to *Anne Gill* for Life; and after to *Anne Gill* her Daughter for Life; Remainder to *William Gill* Son of *Anne*. He sold it to *John Mortimer*, who sold it to *Samuel Benson*, Esq; and he to *Robert* Lord *Bingley* present Possessor. He bears *Argent*, Three Trefoils in Bend, *Sable*, between Two Bendlets, *Gules*.

The Manor of THEOBALDS,

Was probably a Part of the Lands belonging to the Honour of *Richmond*, because it joins to them; but we don't hear of any Buildings here before Sir *William Cecil*, who probably had a Grant of the Ground from Queen *Elizabeth*, and laid the first Stone of this Palace.

There is no Account of this higher than Sir *William Cecil*, who built the House, which Sir *Robert* exchanged for *Hatfield*.

Here King *James* rested in his Way from *Scotland*, the Day that he came from *Broxborn*. And here he conferred Honours.

This being a Situation extremely proper for Sporting, and at a little Distance from *London*, was made Choice of by that Prince: Besides the Park he walled in, he could hunt in *Epping-Forest*, *Enfield-Chase*, *Hoddesdon-Woods*, both Red and Fallow-Deer. And here he had a Hernary for Hawking. Where was the chief Manor-House of the Honour of *Richmond*, 'tis not known; nor by Foundations is it to be traced. Probably it was where the *Four-Swans-Inn* now stands, both for the Antiquity of that Building, and its Neighbourhood to the Cross, erected in Honour of Queen *Eleanor*. For we may suppose the Body rested, and the Company entertained at the most considerable Place of the Town. Having no Opportunity of better Information, I may propose one Conjecture, that this of *Theobalds* was a half Manor, and Mr. *Shaw's* Manor of *Moteland*, which is called the Moiety of a Manor, together, made an entire one; because they were either contiguous, or very near being so. For at the second Enclosure of *Theobalds* Park, 57 Acres of Sir *Thomas Dacres's* Land, was purchased and taken in, but 23 of which held of the Manor of *Cheshunt*.

From this Place King *Charles* went when he set up his Standard at *Nottingham*. And this was granted, by his Son *Charles II.* to the Man that

that brought him Home again, *George Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, and to his Heirs Male. Upon the Death of Duke *Christopher*, without Issue, King *William* gave it to *William Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, whose Grandson *Henry* Duke of *Portland* is present Possessor. The Park was enclosed with a Wall by King *James*, in compass 9 or 10 Miles, the ninth Mile Stone is in Captain *Macdonald's* Garden. Some Lands the King purchased, some he took out of the Common of *Cheshunt* and *North-hall*, and gave them an Equivalent. The Duke bears Azure a Cross Moline Argent.

The Demesnes and Manors of BEAUMONT
and PERRIERS,

Are supposed to have been Waste or Wood till lately, or that the Rolls were lost in the Deluge of Forty-One. These were also granted to *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, and his Heirs general. *Christopher's* Dutcheß, since Relict of the Earl of *Montague*, enjoys them.

'Tis probable one Part of these belonged to Sir *William Parre*, in 33 of *Henry VIII.* because in a Fine levied that Year for the Manors of the *Base*, *Hoddesdon*, *Benington*, and others, one is called *Perrers*, which is no where else to be found. And from Sir *William* this might receive Name, and afterwards came into the Crown.

The Manor of St. ANDREW and LE
MOTTE or MOTELAND.

The first of these is an entire Manor, the other is sometimes called the Moiety of the Manor of *Moteland*. Where the other Moiety lies, is not known. *Theobalds* may possibly have been the other. In the 19th of *Edward IV.* these Manors were conveyed by Deed from *John Walsb.* and *Susan* his Wife, to *Richard Glyn*, and *John Pyke* of *Cheshunt*, Yeomen. It does not appear how they came into the Crown again; if, as it's reported, *Henry Stafford*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, had a Conveyance from *Pyke* and *Walsb.* and from him the Crown had a Title, 'tis probable it was upon some Exchange now forgot. *Henry VIII.* granted them to Cardinal *Woolsey*, who frequently resided at *Cheshunt-House*. Upon the Cardinal's Disgrace, the Earl of *Worcester*, and his Wife, had a Grant of them; in this are recited the Cardinal's Titles and Preferments, his Offences against the King's Crown and Dignity, and particularly against the Statute of the 14th of *Henry IV.* The same King afterwards granted these Manors to *Thomas Denny* of *Cheshunt*, Esq; from whom they descended to his Son *John*. *John* sold them to *George Dacres*, Esq; and they were settled by Act of Parliament on this *George*, and his Heirs, upon a yearly Rent of 3 *l.* to the King. *George* left a Son *Thomas*, by King *James* knighted 1604, from whom they descended to *Thomas* his Son. He had a Son *Thomas*, knighted by *Charles I.* who inherited after him; and he another *Thomas*, knighted by *Charles II.* He left *Robert*, his Son and Heir, who sold the Manors to *James* Earl of *Salisbury*. His Son *James* sold them again to Sir *Edward Desbavery*, whose Executors, according to the Direction of his Will, sold

them. Sir *John Shaw*, Bart. was Purchaser, from whom they came to *William Shaw*, Esq; his eldest Son, by the second Lady, present Possessor. He bears *Argent*, a Cheveron Ermine between 3 Lozenges.

This being the Residence of the *Denny's* in *Hertfordshire*, it is worth remarking, that their Pedigree was taken, by Sir *Matthew Cary*, from one *Denny* a *Benedictin* Fryar in *France*. He begins with *John Denny* serving *Henry V.* in his Wars in *France*, whose Grandson was *William Denny* of *Cheston*. The Fryar produced a Book, in which was an Account of one *Denny*, in the *French* Army against the Moors, as long ago as the Year 725, by whose Conduct 30000 of the Infidels were slain.

The Family of *D'Acres*, descended from those of *Westmorland*, have been here from the Time of *Henry VIII.* till they sold to the Earl of *Salisbury*.

The Royal Park is now turned to Farms; many pleasant Houses are built in it, and in other Parts of the Parish. The Place is become populous, especially in *Summer*, from the Goodness of the Air, the pleasant Situation, the Road made good to *London*, and the *New-River* running thro' or near their Gardens.

Samuel Robinson, Esq; whose Family came hither from *Little-Banton* Castle, in *Westmorland*, Anno 1599. hath in his House an ancient Head-piece in Shape of a Cap, which one of his Ancestors, fighting under *Henry* Lord *Piercy*, surnamed *Hotspur*, against the Scots under *Douglas* at *Hamildon*, in *Northumberland*, Anno 1402. 3 *Henry IV.* brought from thence. He took it on the Head of *Mordac*, Earl of *Fife*, his Prisoner in that Battle, who was the *Scotch* General's Son, and who lost one of his Eyes in the Action. *Henry IV.* gave it him for his Arms, and he bears Or, a Morion Sable, garnished and studded, Or and Argent.

Here *Richard Cromwell*, the abdicated Protector, pass'd the last Years of his Life in a very private Manner. Here he died, and bequeathed his Trunk of Addresses, the *Exuvia* of the Nation's Loyalty.

The Church is in the Deanery of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. It was built in the Time of *Henry VI.* by *Nicholas Dixon*, who was Rector here 30 Years. About this Time, if one may guess by the Workmanship and the Wearing, most of the Churches of the County were built, except those of Cathedral Fashion. The Benefaction of *Dixon* is at large in his Epitaph. It's pity the Mode of Poetry was so awkward in his Time; but the Original, for the Sake of its History, must be preserved, and is amongst the Monuments of this Church. The Vicarage was endowed, by King *James*, with 57 *l.* per Ann. out of the Fee-Farm Rents, in lieu of the small Tythes of those Lands which he enclosed in *Theobalds* Park.

Yet the Farms of *Cheshunt* Park have of late pleaded an Exemption from small Tythes upon that Foot, and pay none.

The Church is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. Queen *Mary* granted the Advowson to the Bishops of *London*, who presented, till by Act of Parliament, about the Beginning of King *James I.* this Patronage was exchanged with *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, for that of *Orset* in *Essex*. The present Vicar is Mr. *Richard Chapman*.

BENEFACTIONS.

King James I. in lieu of the Common enclosed in *Theobalds Park*, gave 500 l. out of which an Alms-house of 10 Habitations for aged Widows, was built at *Turner's-Hill*; and a Farm was purchased at *Nazing in Essex*, of 15 l. per Ann. for the Use of the Poor of this Parish. Out of these Rents was purchased, Ann. 1722, a Piece of Copyhold Land, in the Manor of Mr. Jones of *Waltham*, of 25 s. per Ann. and laid to this Farm.

Sir Edmond Scot gave 200 l. with which, and 15 l. more of Parish Money, was purchased a House and Land of 8 Acres, in *Appleby-Street*, and 3 Acres of Pasture at *Beaumont-Green*, called *Miltons*. This is for putting out Children Apprentices: And is in Occupation of John Beldam, at 10 l. per Ann.

Humphrey Flint, Anno 1610. gave 200 l. the Rent of the Land is disposed of at Christmas, to the Decrepit and Aged; it lies at *Beaumont-Green*, in Occupation of Robert Pead, at 10 l. per Annum.

A Piece of Land at *Waltham-Cross*, of 3 l. per Ann. in Occupation of Mr. Hall, belonging to the *Spital-House*, pays 13 s. 4 d. Quit-Rent, and 200 Fagots to the Poor of the *Spital-House*. The rest is given to the Poor at Christmas.

Richard Coulter, Ann. 1621, gave 100 l. with which a House and Land of 5 l. per Ann. in Occupation of Mr. Micklethwaite, was purchased to pay 10 s. to the Minister of the Parish, for a Sermon on the first Sunday in Lent, the rest to the poorest and most aged.

Dame Jane Micoe gave 100 l. for the Alms-people of *Turner's-Hill*; with 73 l. of which 5 Acres in *Colesfield-Grove* were purchased, now in Occupation of John Beldam, at 4 l. per Ann.

Elizabeth Friend, 1568, gave 6 s. 8 d. yearly, payable from the Feathers in *Carbuncle-Street*, Mrs. Church Tenant, at Christmas.

Anne Cock, 1641, gave 40 l. which purchased an Acre in the *Frithy*, in Occupation of Mr. Robinson, at 36 s. per Ann. distributed at Christmas.

William Purvey, Esq; 1677, gave 13 s. 4 d. yearly, out of *Wormley Bury*.

Tanners-field Closes, 6 Acres, purchased with 27 l. of Lady Mico's remaining, and 23 l. of William Robinson, Esq; and 50 l. Parish-Money; in Occupation of Robert Duck, at 5 l. per Ann.

The Feoffees out of *Nazing-Rents*, 20 l. purchased 2 Acres in *Rowlands-Field*, now a Gravel-Pit for the Publick Roads.

Roger Jackson, 1616, gave 40 s. per Ann. to the Poor, and 10 s. to the Minister, for a Sermon on Good-Friday. The Land in Occupation of Mr. Daniel Dodson, at 50 s. per Ann.

The Lady Mildred Burleigh gave 20 Groats to 20 Widows, the first Sunday in every Month; and 40 s. to be divided between 12 Widows on Easter-Day. And 26 Marks to be lent to 6 poor Tradesmen.

Robert Dewhurst, in the 18th of Charles I. built a School-House, which he gave, and the Land with it, enclosed out of *Church-Field*, for the teaching poor Children, born here, to read, write, and cast Accompt. He settled a Farm at *Clavering*, in *Essex*, called *Fitz-Williams*, in 12 Trustees: 20 l. per Ann. to the Master, who shall not be Curate of the Parish. Twenty

Nobles apiece for Apprenticing 6 Boys to a Handicraft Trade, in some Corporation: 5 l. of which to be given with every Boy; as much for his Cloathing, and the rest for the Charge of Binding. The Feoffees are to meet in *Whitson-Week* to make their Choice, and have 40 s. allowed for their Dinner.

The same Gentleman gave Six-pence apiece in Bread to the Ten poor People of the Alms-house weekly, and 5 Chaldrons of Coals yearly to be divided amongst them.

MONUMENTS.

On the North Side the Altar, "This Tomb in the Year 1543, erected to the Memory of Robert Dacres of Cheshunt, in this County, Esq; and Privy-Councillor to King Henry VIII. and for his Wife Elizabeth, whose Bodies are both here interred; and since hath been the Burial Place of his Son, George Dacres, Esq; who died 1580, and of his Wife Elizabeth; as also of Sir Thomas Dacres, Knt. Son of the said George, who died 1615, and of Katherine, his first Wife, by whom he had only one Daughter; and of Dorothy, his second Wife, who bare him 13 Children, whose Son and Heir, Sir Thomas Dacres, Knt. now living, hath, at his Charge, this Year 16--, repaired this Monument, intending it, in due Time, a resting Place for himself, his Lady Martha, and their Posterity."

Another at the End of the Chancel, "for Margaret, second Daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, Jun. Wife of Sir John Whatton, Knt. She died July 24, 1675. *Ætat. 24.*"

Upon the Floor a Stone,

*O miserere Jesu famuli Dixon Nicolai
Cui brevis Hospitium tumulus præstat satis amplum
Istud qui Fanum ter denis rexerat annis
Ad cujus Fabricam Bursas proprias, alienas
Solvit & allexit, quo crevit in ardua Templum.
Pulchrum Cancellum Tibi dat Pia Virgo novellum.
Dum laudaris eo, Famulo Suffragia præstes
Clericus hic Pipæ, Subthesaurarius, inde
Baro Scaccarii, se juste gessit ubique,
Pacem Pauperibus dans, sedans Divitis iras.
Larga manus relevat quos pauperies fera pressit.
Anno milleno, quater bisbis deca Christi
Octavo moriens mutans Terrestria Cælis,
Octobris luce ter denâ transit ad Astra,
Auxiliare prece qui perlegis hæc Nicolao
Ut sibi cum Sanctis præstetur vita perennis.*

Another for "Mr. Tho. Billet, 50 Years Servant and faithful Steward to William Burleigh, Lord High-Treasurer. He died 1611. *Æt. 77.*"

On the South Wall, a Monument with Arms, Azure 3 Bars Argent, as many Besants in chief. Henry Atkins, Dr. in Physick, Physician in ordinary, for 32 Years, to King James and King Charles, Son of Richard Atkins of Great Berkhamsted, in this County of Hertford, Gent. died 1635. Mary his Wife was buried here 1623, Daughter of Thomas Pigot, of Doderish-Hall, in the County of Bucks, Esq;. They had Issue only one Son, Sir Henry Atkins, Knt. who dwelling at Clapham in Surrey, died there 1638, aged 44, and was buried here."

Under the last Table this: "Edward Dacres of Bedwell-Park, in the Parish of Essington, and County of Hertford, Esq; who took to Wife

" Dame

" Dame *Arabella Atkins*, Relict of Sir *Henry Atkins* abovenamed, of *Clapham* in *Surrey*, *Knt.* deceased in *June*, 1659, aged 66."

" *Elizabeth Atkins*, one of the younger Daughters of Sir *John Normish*, of *Brampton*, in the County of *Northampton*, *Knt.* and *Bart.* Wife of *Thomas Atkins* of *Bedwell Park*, *Esq;* one of the younger Sons of Sir *Henry Atkins*, deceased *Feb.* 14, 1659. Aged 18."

Dame *Arabella Atkins*, above-named, who died *March* 6, 1673. Aged 74.

Another, " Here lieth enclosed the Body of *Ursula Atkins*, Wife of *Edward Atkins*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Dacres*. She died *June* 16, 1644."

On the same Side, " *Premissus non Amissus, in vicino jacet pulvere Pulvis ipse Johan. Robinson, Gulielmi Robinson, Arm. Filius natu minimus, qui nonos per annos in Smyrnâ Mercaturam Agitans, in natalem rediit Solum, celibemque ducens vitam duodecem annos mortalitatem potius quam vitam ubi primum hausit spiritum consummarvit. Petrus etiam natu maximus hic dormit securus.*"

Another on the North Wall, for " *Martha*, Wife of *John Dodderidge*, of *Brembridge*, in the County of *Devon*, *Esq;* youngest Daughter of Sir *Thomas Dacres*. She died *Aug.* 6, 1655."

Another for her Husband, *John Dodderidge*, *Esq;* who died *Feb.* 23, 1658.

" *Deposita Barnardi Dewhurst, Arm. ex familia Dewhurstorum e Lancastrensi agro oriundi olim Gulielmo Cecilio Baroni de Burghleigh summi Thesaurarii Angliæ Secretarii, qui ob. 20 Dec. 1596. Anno suo Climaterico, 63. Thomæ Dewhurst, Filii ejus primogeniti, qui ob. Jan. 7, 1612. Barnardi Dewhurst Eq. Aurat. filii ejus quarti, qui ob. Sept. 24. 1617. Johan. Dewhurst Filii ejus quinti, qui ob. Jan. 2. 1616. Prudentiæ Dewhurst uxoris Rob. Dewhurst Arm. filii prædicti Barnardi, secundæ filie Thomæ Dacres Eq. Aur. quæ ob. Jun. 24, 1621. Annæ Dewhurst, uxoris, secundæ prædicti Roberti filie Rogeri Dye, quæ ob. Jun. 10, 1631. Prædictus Robertus Dewhurst, Custos Brevium de Banco Regis adhuc superstes suo tandem ordine depositurus, qui postea ob. Maii 4, 1645.*"

A Grave-stone on the Floor, " *Hic jacet Constantia Vere nuper nupta Johanni Paine, Arm. quæ obiit Aug. 10. A. D. 1502. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*"

" Here lieth *John Roger*, somtym Clerk to *John Northinton*, the which *John* died *Oct.* 17, 1413. On whose Soul God have Mercy.

" *Icy Gift, Damoselle Johanne Clay, quæ trespassa l'an de Grace 1400 le 22 jour Octobre, jour St. Melan Evêque.*"

In the Church on the Floor; " Underneath this Stone lieth the Body of *Melior Lounds*, Daughter of *Richard Barnard* of this Parish, *Gent.* deceased, and late Wife of *Nath. Lounds*

of *London*, Merchant. She died *July* 22, 1671."

" Also the Body of *Melior Lounds*, Daughter of *Nath. Lounds*. She died *Sept.* 2, 1670."

" Here lieth *Humphrey Flynt*, sometime Servant to King *James*, and Keeper of his Majesty's Houses and Parks of *Theobalds*. He died the last of *August*, 1610."

In the North Isle, " *Hic jacet Agnes Ludington, quondam uxor Johan. Ludington, Arm. quæ ob. Jul. 28, 1468. Cujus An. &c.*"

In the South Isle, an old Stone with Effig. but the Inscription much defaced; it seems to be for *William Pyke*, and *Abigail* his Wife, in 1442. *Quorum An.*

" Here lieth the Body of *Eliz. Garnet*, Wife of *Edward Collen*, Citizen and Free-Mason of *London*, who died *Sept.* 24. 1609."

A Monument upon the Wall of the Middle Isle; " Near this Place is interred the Body of *Mrs. Winifred Robinson*, Wife of *William Robinson*, of this Parish, *Esq;* and Daughter of *Walter Bouchier*, of *Barnesley*, in *Gloucestershire*, *Esq;* by whom he had Issue, *William, Micos, Samuel, John, Mary, Jane*, and *Eliz.* She died *Aug.* 8, 1676. *Æt.* 49."

" Also the Body of *William Robinson*, *Esq;* who died *April* 21, 1686. *Æt.* 70."

" Also of *Mrs. Grace Robinson*, second Wife of *William Robinson*, *Esq;* Daughter of *Robert Gill* of *London*, *Esq;* She died *Sept.* 14, 1694. *Æt.* 57."

Against the North Wall, a Monument for *Mrs. Jane Sowle*, 1720.

Another for *Joanna Disber*, 1680. *William Disber*, *Esq;* 1685. *Sarah Disber*, 1698. *Dorothy Disber*, 1703. *William Disber*, 1709.

Another for *Mrs. Grisel Dodson*, 1689. *George Dodson*, *Gent.* 1689. *Anna Crew*, 1709. *George Dodson*, *Arm.* 1709. *Nehem. Crew*, *M. D.* 1712.

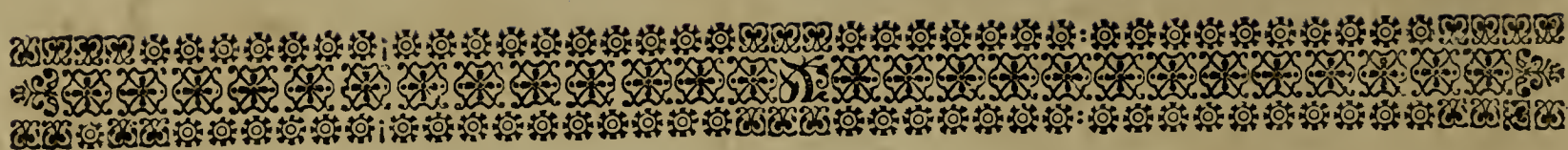
Against the South Wall, " In Memory of *Thomas Pickard*, Citizen of *London*, who died suddenly *Jan.* 29, 1719.

*A Soul prepar'd needs no Delays,
The Summons come, the Saint obeys.
Swift was his Flight, and short the Road,
He clos'd his Eyes, and saw his God.
The Flesh rests here till Jesus come,
To claim the Treasure from the Tomb.*

Mr. Weaver hath an old Inscription of this Church now defaced,

*Quem tegit iste Lapis Radcliffe cognomine functus,
--- Et in cineres vertitur unde fuit.*

In the Chancel are two large Grave-stones, which seem older than the present Fabrick. One had on it a Cross Fleury. The other an Inscription on the Verge almost obliterated.



W O R M L E Y,



N London Diocese, and Hertford Hundred, on the South, and South-west, is contiguous to *Cheshunt*, has *Broxborn* on the North, the River *Lea* and *Essex* on the East.

As to the Etymology, some wou'd derive it from Worms, *Vermes*, without any Pretence. The Saxon Word *Worms* signifies *Dus* or *Corruption*, and so it's supposed to be named from the dead Bodies of the *Danes* slain hereabouts; which the Derivation of *Broxborn* and *Hoddesdon* are brought to countenance.

If we observe how the Name of other Places in *Bedfordshire* and *Warwickshire*, with a kindred Sound, have been metamorphosed, we shall be content to give over the Search. *Wormleighton*, anciently so called, in *Bedfordshire*, is now *Wrastringworth*. *Wormleighton* in *Warwickshire*, of which the Earl of *Sunderland* is Baron, has exactly the same Sound, except the Termination, which has only *Town* added to it of no Signification at all. This in *Domesday* is written *Wimerestone*, and *Wimenestone*, and *Wimelestone*. And in *Clinton's* Grant to the Monastery of *Kenilworth*, 'tis written *Wilmelathtune*. Perhaps at last we may take up best with *Warm-Ley*, or *Warm-Ground*, lying against the Sun. There is *Wermstal* granted to *Deeping* Priory; and the rest may be named from their warm Situation.

The greatest Part of it was given by *Harold*, to the Monastery of *Waltham-Holy-Cross*, which he endowed with 17 Manors, of which this was one. This Donation has sometimes passed for *Edward* the Confessor's, but was only confirmed by his Charter to the Dean and Secular Canons there. Thus it stood at the Conquest. *Henry II.* dissolved this Foundation, put in an Abbot and Regular Canons, which Charter was confirmed by another of *Richard I.* This Church and Manor was exempt from other Jurisdiction, and belonged entirely to the Abbey. *Domesdei* mentions it as lying in *Ecclesiâ Sanctæ Crucis de Waltham*.

Besides these Possessions of the Abbey here, it appears, by *Domesdei*, there were two Manors more; one of which is said to lie in *Cheshunt*, tho' 'tis under the Head of *Wormelai*. These were both in *Cheshunt*, and by Privilege made of this Parish: So the Chapel of *St. Laurence*, in *Wormleigh-Wood*, was reckoned once within the Precinct of *Cheshunt*, tho' it was afterwards esteemed to be in *Wormley*. The first of these Manors, at the Conqueror's Survey, was rated at 4 *l.* the other at 2 *l. per Annum*. There was a Cross erected where three Ways meet at the West End of *Wormley*. The Abbot of *Waltham*, Lord of the Manor, was annually wont to send thither some of his Canons, who, on the 3d of May, and 14th of September, walked in solemn Procession with the Parishioners,

singing a *Litany*. This Place retains the Name of *Holy-Cross*. This seems to be a kind of Processioning to keep their Lands, that joined to the Kingdom of *Mercia*, distinct from the Lands of the Abbey of *St. Alban's*, which were in that Kingdom, and were contiguous to *Wormley*.

Henry VIII. at the Dissolution, granted the Manor, and the Advowson of the Rectory, to *Edward North* and his Heirs, at the Rent of 1 *l.* 13 *s. per Annum*. He sold it to *Elizabeth Woodcliffe*, from whom it came to *William Woodcliffe* of *London*. This *William* by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Fisher* of *Longworth*, left a Daughter, *Angelot*, married to *Walter Tooke* of *Popes*, in *Hatfield*. This *Angelot*, as appears by her Epitaph, was a second Daughter, in Right of whom her Husband presented to the Living *Alternis Vicibus*. It appears by Mr. *Purvey's* Epitaph, who married Lord *Denny's* Sister, that he also was Patron *Alternis Vicibus*. From hence it has been conjectured, that Mr. *Purvey's* Father, *John*, married the elder Sister, and they were Sharers, in Right of their Wives, both of the Manor and Advowson, till it fell in entirely to *Tooke*, upon the elder Sister's Death. The *Purvey's* presented twice, and *Tooke's* four times, and the first Presentation was *Purvey's*, as probably marrying the elder Sister.

Ralph succeeded his Father, *Walter Tooke*, and dying without Issue, was buried at *Essingdon*, and divided the Estate between his Brothers *George* and *John*. *George* sold his Part to *Richard Woollaston*, Esq; who was Gun-Founder to *Oliver Cromwell*. He left a Son *John*, and *John* a Son *Richard*, who conveyed it to *William Fellows*, Esq; whose eldest Son, *Coulston Fellows*, Esq; is present Possessor.

George Tooke, who had the other Moiety, called *Wormley-Bury*, died possessed of it. After his Death it was sold to *Thomas Winford*, Esq; He sold it to *William Wallis*, Esq; present Possessor.

Mr. *Fellows* is now Lord of the entire Manor, this Part of the Manor having been purchased without the Lands.

There is a Manor here called *Oates*, belonging to Sir *John Munson*, which holds of the Manor of *Baas*, which is the Earl of *Salisbury's*, and goes with the same Earl's Manor of *Hoddesdon*.

The Church is in the Deanery of *Braughing*, and subject to the Bishop of *London*. The Lords of the Manor have been Patrons, and *Fellows* and *Wallis* have a Right to present alternately. Mr. *William Chadwick* is the present Rector.

Edward VI. by Letters Patents, subjected *Wormley*, with its Chapel of *St. Laurence*, to the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of *London*. The Official and Commissary claimed a Power there, till Bishop *Bancroft*, upon a Petition of the Inhabitants, excluded them.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

William Purvey, Esq; endowed the Rectory with 20 l. per Annum.

He gave to the Poor 100 l.

Richard Lovelace, charged his Estate in *Wormley* and *Chefbunt* with 40 s. per Ann. for four Sermons every Year in this Church. The Will bears Date 1619.

Mr. Josiah Berners gave 5 l. per Ann. for apprenticing poor Children.

Thomas Tooke, Esq; by Will dated 1670, charged his Estate in *Wormley*, *Chefbunt*, and *Broxborn*, with 20 l. per Ann. to the Rector of *Wormley*, 40 s. to the Poor, per Annum. He gave 10 l. to repair the Church and Steeple, and 40 l. towards the Repair of the Parsonage House.

Sir Benjamin Maddox, Bart. in 1710. gave 320 l. with which was purchased a Farm of Lands, of 10 l. per Annum, in *Codicote*, in this County, and 5 l. per Annum in *Waltham* in *Essex*. Ten Pounds of this, as a Rent-Charge, he augmented the Rectory with; the rest is to be divided every *Christmas* amongst the ancientest poor Inhabitants, by the Church-wardens and Overseers.

Sir Benjamin, by Will dated 1714, gave *Fernbeds* (his Mansion-House in this Parish) with 16 Acres of Land, for the Use of two of the most necessitous poor Men, and as many Women of *Fore-street*, and *Redcross-street*, in the Parish of *Cripplegate*, the Rent to be distributed amongst them between *Allhallontide* and *Christmas*. In *Redcross-street* *Sir Benjamin* was born, 1637, and died 1716.

M O N U M E N T S.

On the North Side the Chancel; "Here lieth interred the Body of *Angelot Tooke*, Wife of *Walter Tooke*, of *Popes*, in the Parish of *Bishops-Hatfield*, in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; who had Issue by him 8 Sons and 4 Daughters, which said *Angelot* was second Daughter, surviving Sister, and Coheir of *William Woodcliffe*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, Esq; and *Eliz.* his Wife, Daughter of - - - *Fisher* of *Longworth*, in the County of *Oxford*, Esq; which said *William Woodcliffe* was Lord and Patron of this Manor of *Wormley*. And after the Decease of *William* her Husband, the said *Eliz.* married *Edward Saxilby*, Esq; one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, who, together with her two said Husbands, lies also here buried. The said *Angelot Tooke*, died May the last, 1598."

On the Wall, "Prope hic (in Cæmeterio) jacet Dame *Mary Glascock*, late Wife of *Sir William*

Glascock, Knt. and formerly the Wife of *Francis Forster*, Esq; deceased. She died 1670, without Issue. She was Daughter to *Arthur Sheere*, Esq; and *Mary (Gardiner)* his Wife."

"Hic jacet Johannes Cleve, Rector hujus Ecclesie de Wormly, qui obiit Oct. 22. A. D. 1404. cujus An."

"Hic jacet Ricardus Ruffon, quondam Rector istius Ecclesie, qui ob. Maij, 27. A. D. 1457. Cujus An."

"Here lieth the Body of *Anna Tooke*, eldest Daughter to *Thomas Tooke* of *Beere*, in *East-Kent*, and Wife of *George Tooke* of *Popes*, in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; groaning under Corruption till that Great Day. She dep. this Life, Dec. 9. 1642."

On the South Side, Effig. of Man and Wife. "Here lieth the Body of *William Purvey*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Auditors of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and Patron of this Church, (alternis vicibus) who lived in the Grace and Favour of his Prince, and Love of his Country, and had to his espoused Wife, *Dorothy*, Sister to the Right Honourable *Edward Lord Denny*, Baron of *Waltham*. And as a good Benefactor provided both for the better Maintenance of poor Scholars in *Cambridge*, the Poor of this Parish, and the preaching of the Gospel in this Church. And after he had lived 59 Years, then, resting from his Labours, died Aug. 23, 1617."

"Of your Charity pray for the Soul of Mr. *Edward Shambroke*, sometime Parson of this Church, and Prebendary of the Mother Church of *St. Paul*, in *London*, which deceased, Dec. 23. 1530. Whose Soul Domine pardon."

On the South Side a Monument for Mr. *George Hannibal Seton*, Apr. 25. 1711.

In the Body of the Church, an old Stone, with Effig. of Man and Wife, 10 Sons and 6 Daughters; the Man's Habit almost the same as the Woman's, a sort of Gown, but not reaching so low as hers. The Inscription on the Verge, "Here lieth *John Cok*, Yoman, and A - - - passed to God owte of this transitorie - - -"

In the Church-yard, East of the Chancel, a Tomb for *Francis Forster*, of *Sutton Mardoke*, in the County of *Salop*, Esq; 1652. He married a Daughter of *Arthur Sheere*, Esq;.

Another almost defaced, for *Eliz. Sheere*.

Another for *Mary Sheere*.

Another for *Arthur Shiers*, Esq; Aug. 24, 1636. in 66th of his Age.

The Parsonage-House is said to be built by one *Corlewis*, anciently Rector, whose Family was lately remaining at *Hertford*. In the Windows is the Fowl called *Curlew*.

B R O X B O R N,



N London Diocese, and Hertford Hundred, hath *Wormley* on the South, *Hatfield* and *Beyford* on the West, *Amwell* and *St. Margarets* on the North, and the River *Lea* on the East.

In *Domesday* 'tis writ *Brochesborne*, but why derived from a Brook, as some wou'd have it, and that Brook afterwards made a River, is not easily understood.

Broc in Saxon signifies a great Affliction, Calamity, or Sicknefs, from whence it may possibly be named, but we have no Mention of that in History.

'Tis valued, in the Survey, at 60 s. and sunk from 7 l. which it was reckoned at in the Confeffor's Time. Most of the Lands sunk at this Valuation a third, fourth, or fifth Part, but few so much as these.

There 'tis said to be possessed by *Adeliz*, Wife of *Hugh de Grentmaisnill*, settled on her, probably by her Husband, after he had a Grant of it from the Conqueror. This *Hugh's* Merits were very great, and were greatly rewarded. He came over with him, and signalized himself in the decisive Battle; was afterwards in the Commission of Regency, with *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayeux*, and *William Fitz-Osborn*, in the King's Absence. Just before his Death he went into a Monastery, put on the Habit, and died before the Week was up. *Ivo* their fourth Son, his Brothers being dead, gave *Broxborn* to the Monks of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, for the Health of the Souls of his Father and Mother. His Mother was buried in that Monastery. What Confirmation this Act of his wanted, we are not told; but in a little Time after, *Robert*, surnamed *Blanchmains*, Earl of *Leicester*, who married *Petronill*, Daughter and Heir of *Hugh* the Son or Descendant of *Ivo*, with the Consent of his Wife and Sons, gave this Town and Church to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*. The Prior and Chapter of this Hospital gave the Church of *Broxborn*, with all its Revenues, to *Richard Fitzneal*, Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, under the yearly Pension of four Marks of Silver. This was confirmed afterwards by *Gartius de Lisa*, Præceptor of all the Brethren of the Hospital of *Jerusalem* on this Side the *Mediterranean*, and by *Gilbert de Vere*, Prior of the same House in *England*.

These Knights Hospitallers, according to the best Accounts, had their first Seat in the Hospital of *St. John Baptist* at *Jerusalem*. The Order was either erected or restored by one *Girardus*. *John*, a Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and others, have been thought the original Institutors. However, *Girardus* was their Patron, and they took their Rule from Pope *Gelasius*. Their Habit was appointed by *Honorius*, a black Mantle with a white Cross on the Left Shoulder; as the *Tem-*

plars had a white Mantle with a red Cross there. Both Orders wore their Beards, and a broad Sword girt about their Waste under the Mantle. The Profession of the Hospitallers was to entertain Pilgrims in their Journey to the *Holy Land*, and defend them from Robbers. In Time they grew great, and acquired large Possessions by the Vein of Devotion for which that Age was famous. In the Year 1100, which was soon after their first Institution, *John Brisel* built them a House near *Smithfield*, called *St. John's of Jerusalem*. This was their first Residence here, and goes still by their Name. The Charter of the 5th of *Richard I.* is a Proof of the Esteem they were in here for the Austerities of their Life, and their known Valour. This King granted them ——— *Omne Jus, Omne Dominium quod ad Nos pertinet & pertineat; Omnem Potestatem, Omnes Libertates, & Liberos Consuetudines, quas Regia Potestas conferre potest, in Omnibus, &c.* When the Infidels got Possession of *Palestine*, these Knights retired to the Isle of *Rhodes*, which they maintained 200 Years. And when the *Turks* beat them out there, the Isle of *Malta* was given them by *Charles V.* and Pope *Clement VII.* whence they are called *Knights of Malta*, as they had been before of *Rhodes*. This they keep to this Day, notwithstanding they have been several times attack'd by the *Turks*.

In the Time of Pope *Clement V.* they were incorporated with the *Knights Templars*. These *Templars* had been condemned in the Council of *Vienna*, 1311, under the same Pope; thereupon their Possessions here were forfeited and seized into the King's Hands. Yet in the same Pope's Time they were, by his Decree, incorporated with the *Hospitallers*. These enjoyed vast Privileges, their Demesne Lands were exempt from Tythes; and some of their Lands in this County, to this Day, pay no Tythes, if manured by the Owner. Other Advantages their Lands had, when in Lease, that they set up Crosses upon their Tenant's Houses to distinguish them; and there are Instances of some People in those Days that forfeited their Estates to the King, by setting up Crosses on their Houses, in order to share of their Privileges.

Whether the Crimes or the Riches of the *Templars* raised the Indignation of the World against them, does not, at this Distance, well appear. Heresy, Idolatry, Blasphemy have been laid to their Charge; and Cowardice too, or something worse, when they were accused of taking Part with the *Pagans*, against *Tharsis*, a Christian King, and so ruining him and his Army. Silver Crosses always gave great Offence. And if one had a Mind to be generous, the Act of *William de Grenesfield*, Archbishop of *York*, who declared, He could see nothing proved against them, was of more Value than a Thousand Hearsays of their Enemies. This Bishop took pity of

of all those in his Diocese, and provided for them in the Monasteries there. Since their Dissolution, under *Henry VIII.* there were some faint Attempts to restore them to their Possessions. Queen *Mary* made Sir *Thomas Tresham* Lord Prior of the House of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and gave back some of the forfeited Manors to it, which were afterwards granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to the Earl of *Leicester*.

The Manor of *Broxborn*, with all its Privileges, two Water Mills, and the Lock upon the *Lea*, were, in the 35th of *Henry VIII.* granted by that King to *John Cock* of *Broxborn*, Esq; in as ample Manner as they were enjoyed by the Prior and Hospital; in Consideration of 1339 *l.* odd Money, reserving a yearly Rent of 53 *s.* At that Time these were valued at 26 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* per Annum. This passed, as the Manor of *Cheshunt*, from Mr. *Cock* (who was Sheriff of *Hertfordshire* and *Essex*, in the Time of *Edward VI.* and Master of Requests to Queen *Mary*) to his Son *Henry*, knighted by Queen *Elizabeth*. He was Sheriff of this County in the 16th of *Elizabeth*; in the 8th of whose Reign *Hertfordshire* and *Essex* had distinct Sheriffs. Till then the same served for both Counties, not alternately, as *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*, but sometimes one of the same for 7 Years or more. Sir *Henry* left a Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Robert Oxenbridge*, and they a Daughter *Ursula*, married to Sir *John* Son of Sir *Thomas Munson*, of *Carlton* in *Lincolnshire*, Bart. Sir *John* was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles I.* He had a Son *John*, made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles II.* who married Sir *Thomas Pelham's* Daughter, as appears by her Epitaph. From Sir *John* descended Sir *Henry*, who dying without Issue, the Estate came to his next Brother, Sir *William*. Upon the Death of Sir *William* it came to Sir *John Munson*, the present Possessor, who was eldest Son of *George Munson*, Esq; younger Brother to Sir *William*. He bears, Or 2 Cheverons Gules.

Sir *Henry Cock* received King *James* at this Manor-House, in his Journey from *Scotland*, where the great Officers of State and the Nobility met him, and were entertained to their great Satisfaction. Sir *John Munson* made a Park about it, which added much to the Pleasantry of the Place.

The Church consists of a Nave and two Isles, with a Steeple to the West, and is built after the Manner of *Henry the VIth's* Time, and stands between the *New River* and the *River Lea*. 'Tis in the Deanry of *Braughing*, but being a Peculiar to the Bishop of *London*, is exempt from the Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. The Parsonage and Tythes are in Lease from the Bishop to the Lords of this Manor. These were anciently appropriated to the Bishop's Table. Of the Vicarage, the Bishop is Patron. It was endowed in the Year 1681 with 30 *l.* per Annum, by Bishop *Compton*. Mr. *Phineas Rothwell* is the present Vicar. There is a Continuation of both the Isles to the full Length of the Chancel, which may be termed the North and South Chapels: Their Roof is flat where they are parallel with the Chancel.

There is an ancient Manor in this Parish, called the *Base*, sometimes *Baas*, which in *Edward IVth's* Time was the Seat of Sir *William Say*, a great Man in this County, and whose

Family were Benefactors to the Church, as appears yet by some Inscriptions here. This has pass'd ever since, with the Manor of *Hoddesdon*, down to *James Earl of Salisbury*, the present Lord.

Sir *Richard Lucy* founded here a School for the Children of the Parish, and endowed it with 18 *l.* per Annum. 'Tis in the Disposal of Sir *John Munson*.

In the great Road between *Broxborn* and *Hoddesdon*, is a small Stream, called *Spital Brook*. There may have been here a Country Infirmary belonging to the Knights Hospitallers: Or, as the Brook ran by the Lands of the Hospital, it might receive its Name, and drop the first Syllable, as in other Places may be observed; as *Spital Fields* at *London*, &c.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel within the Rails:

Hic jacet Thomas Rawdon, Marmaduci Rawdon, Eq. Aur. Filius natu maximus: Vir vitæ integer conjugis memor, a Rege Carolo beatissimæ memoriæ, Regi Lusitanix Legatus, pro Rege Carolo contra Rebellis præfectus Equitum, tam Bello quam Pace a Rege, Ecclesiâ, Conjuge & Amicis optime meritus. Sepultus fuit Aug. 30. 1666. Ætat. 54. Matrimon. 25. Reliquit superstites tres Filios Marmaduc, Thomam, & Georgium, & duas Filias Eliz. & Magdalenam.

“Here lies the Body of *Ann Sparke*, Daughter of *Christopher Sparke*, of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Gent. and of *Eliz.* his Wife, eldest Daughter of Colonel *Thomas Rawdon* and *Magdalen* his Wife. She died *July 4. 1676.*” Arms—A Fesse charged with a *Lyon passant* between three *Phæons*.

Gloriosæ Resurrectionis Fiduciâ hac in urnâ se reposuit Marmaduke Rawdon, Filius Laurentii Rawdon, Civit. Eboraci Arm. Vir tam genere quam ingenio clarus, in Deum pius, in proximum Charus, in affines Comis, in egenos Liberalis, tam exteris quam suis notus, & ab utrisque dilectus, Qui ultra 58. ætatis suæ annum expirans cælebs hinc migravit ad Cælum, Feb. 7. 1668.

An old Stone, with Effig. of three Quarters Length, holding a Cup. Inscription lost.

Another of a Man in a Religious Habit, holding a Cup. Inscription lost, but a Label left.

Siquis eris qui transferis ita perlege plora

Sum quod eris fueramque quod es pro me precor ora.

Many more in the Chancel and Church, but defaced.

In the South Chapel, a Knight and his Lady, with this:

Deo Viventium

Secundum Christi Adventum hic expectat Henricus Cock Eq. Aurat. & Cofferarius & Custos magnæ Garderobiæ Regiæ Eliz. & Regis Jacobi: Vir Pius, Prudens, & Gravis, una cum Ursulâ uxore filiâ & una hæredum Jacobi Berry de Hampton Poyle in Com. Oxon. de quâ genuit Franciscam uxorem Edmondi Lucy Eq. Aur. & Eliz. primum nuptam Roberto filio primogenito Thomæ Baronis de la Ware, deinde Roberto Oxenbridge de Hufborne Eq. Aur. Obiit certâ spe resurgendi in Christo, Mart. 24. ætat. 71. Salut. 1609.

M. S.

*Sub hoc marmore sepultus jacet**Jacobus Monsonus**Johannis Monsoni Ordinis Balnei**Equitis Honoratissimo titulo insigniti**Filius nonus.**Et Avorum gloriâ nobilis nec minus suam
Pietatem cum lacte imbibit, cum atate corroboravit,
Adeo ut incertum fecit**An in eo differet a virtute natura.**Adolescentiam precoci Senectute adornavit,**Se talem exhibebat in Juventute**Qualem exoptaret in Senio.**Bonarum artium avidus, malarum incapax**Disciplinas aptus ad omnes, propensus in singulas**Adeo ut longum illud Eruditionis iter nescius**An potuerit absolvere felicius aut inchoare maturius**Ingenii sublimitatem sagaci judicio composuit**Utramque Innocentie candore perfecit.**Diu peregrinatus recens in Angliam reversus**Sæculi pertæsus maturus cælo**Perfectionem Vitæ cum Immortalitate**Commutavit**Ætat. 28.**An. Dom. 1673.*

M. S.

*Siste gradum paulisper Viator**Mora non erit dispendium**Claudatur hic Philippus ille Monsonus**Ejusdem Johannis Monsoni Ordinis Balnei**Equitis honoratissimi filius decimus,**Necnon Jacobi frater charissimus,**Patris Matrisque eëtupon singulare**Cui vivida erectaque Indoles**Mira ingenii Morumque felicitas**Virtus propria quam exercuit**Paterna quam imitabatur,**Sed non tantum Familiæ sed etiam Patriæ**Reddidere Ornamentum.**Adultam virtutem antequam polliceretur exhibuit**Et quanquam sibi inerat quicquid optimis**Vel Fortuna aut Natura conferre potuit**Majus tamen aliquid Institutio contulit Sapientiam,**Sed pro dolor**Dignâ Senio Juventute transactâ**In ipso ætatis flore decussus**Obiit mense Majo**Ætat. 22.**Anno Dom. 1684.*

“ Here lies the Body of the Right Honour-
“ able the Lady Philadelphia Cary, one of the
“ Daughters of Henry Earl of Dover, who dep.
“ this Life March 30. A. D. 1689.”

“ Here lieth the Body of Dame Judith Mon-
“ son, Relict of Sir John Monson the younger,
“ deceased, and one of the Daughters of Sir
“ Thomas Pelham of Halland in Suffex, Bart. who
“ died Dec. 21. 1700. in the 72d Year of her
“ Age.”

In a Nich of the South Wall, an Altar-
Tomb, probably for the Founder of the South
Chapel. There doth not seem ever to have
been Effigies or Inscription.

Under the Arch between this Chapel and
the Chancel, an Altar-Tomb, inscrib'd on the
Verge, “ Here lies Dame Eliz. some time
“ Wife to Sir John Say, Knight, Daughter of
“ Lawrence Cheyne, Esq; of Cambridgshire, a Wo-
“ man of nobyl. Blode, and most nobyl in Grace
“ and Manners. She died 25 Sept. 1473. and

“ and was interryd in this Parish-Church abyd-
“ ing the Body of her said Husband, whose
“ Sowls God bring to everlasting Lyff”

On this last mentioned is a Shield in the
Middle and at the right Corner, with these
Arms, *Per pale Azure and Gules, 3 Cheveronels*
counterchanged. Crest, a *Stag's Head*. These
are also impaled in the North Isle and North
Chapel, for the Woman's with several Coats
quarterly; one is *Argent a Cross Gules*. Those
in the East Window of the South Chapel are
impaled for the Woman's by a Coat quarterly;
the second and third visible *Or 3 Buckets Gules*.
The 3 Buckets are also quartered in the North
Chapel, with this, A *Bend* charged with three
Cornish Choughs, or something like it.

Near this probably was that preserved by
Weaver, “ Of yowr Cheritie, prey for the Sowl
“ of Sir William Say, Knight, deceased, late Lord
“ of the Manour of Base, his Fader, and Moder,
“ Geneveve and Eliz. his Wyffs, who died 4
“ Decemb. 1529. 21 Henry 8.”

Another he hath, which now is lost, “ Here
“ lieth John Borrel, Sergeant at Arms to Henry
“ 8th, and Eliz. his Wife, who died 1531.”

In the North Chapel, “ In Memory to Let-
“ tice Tryne, Sister to Sir R. Skevington, Knt.
“ and Wife of John Bailey, Gent.”

“ Here lies the Body of Henry Allington, Esq;
“ of the ancient Family of the Swinhops, in the
“ County of Lincoln, who dep. this Life 28 Dec.
“ 1662.”

In the Wall, “ To the Memory of Sir R. Ske-
“ vington, Bart. descended of the antient Family
“ of the Skevingtons of Skevington, in the County
“ of Leicester, and of Fisherwick in Staffordshire.
“ — He married Ann, Daughter of Sir John
“ Newdigate of Albury, in Warwickshire.— He
“ died June 2. 1647.”

“ Near to this Place lie buried the Bodies of
“ John Bayly of Hodesdon, Esq; and Lettice his
“ Wife, Daughter of Sir William Skevington, of
“ Fisherwick, in the County of Stafford, Kt. and
“ Bart. — He died Apr. 6. 1659. His Wife
“ Lettice, Aug. 29. 1658.”

Under the Arch that parts the Chancel from
the North Chapel, is an ancient Altar-Tomb,
with a Roof of Stone, supported by Pillars of
the same. Many Coats of Arms, with Effig.
at the Head (of two Persons) against the East-
Pillar, and round, have been broken off. A
Stag's-Head, the Crest of Say, is visible on the
Roof. This may have been erected for Sir
William's Father and Mother. Had it been for
himself, probably, there would have been Fi-
gures of both his Wives, because they are both
named in Weaver's Epitaph.

In the North Chapel a Monument:

“ Here lieth the Body of Anne Williams, late
“ the Wife of William Peer Williams, Esq; one
“ of the Daughters of Sir George Hutchins, Kt.
“ who died Oct. 19. 1724. in 45th Year of
“ her Age.”

“ As also the Bodies of George, James, Frances
“ and Catharine, Children of the said Anne, who
“ all died within a Year of their Birth.”

“ Here lie also the Bodies of Peere Williams,
“ Esq; and Joanna his Wife (late Father and
“ Mother of the said William Peere Williams)
“ and likewise of their Children Anthony and
“ Mary Williams.” Arms, *Gules, a Demy-Wolf*
Argent, passing out of a Rock of the Second.

In the Middle-Isle, with Arms of Rawdon ;
 " Here lies the Body of Marmaduke Rawdon,
 Esq; who dep. this Life Oct. 30. 1681. in
 " 36th Year of his Age."

" Near this Place lieth the Body of Eliz.
 " Bagnal, late Wife of Samuel Bagnal, of Bar-
 " liston, in the County of Stafford, Gent. one
 " of the Daughters of the said Marmaduke
 " Rawdon, by Hester his Wife, Dec. 11. 1712.
 " in 35th Year of her Age."

" Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Hester Raw-
 " don, Widow of the said Marmaduke Rawdon,
 " who dep. this Life, July 7, 1719."

Another " for Mr. Henry Crew, who married
 " a Daughter of Sir Marmaduke Rawdon. He
 " died, 1687."

In the South Isle, with Arms — 3 Pikes —
 " Here lieth the Body of Sir Edmond Lucy,
 " Knight, and Dame Frances his Wife, Daugh-
 " ter and Coheir of Sir Henry Cock, of Broxborn,
 " in the County of Hertford, Kt. by whom
 " he had Issue, Ambrose, Henry, Gilbert, Edmond,
 " Ursula and Eliz. whereof Henry and Eliz.
 " survived them. The said Sir Edmond decea-
 " sed June 17, 1630. The said Frances, June
 " 5, 1606."

Another for William and Grace Lewin, who
 died 1631.

" Here lieth John Thorowgood, late Yeoman of
 " the Cellar for the — — — — — of our Sovereign
 " Lady Queen Eliz. who deceased July 8,
 " 1562."

In the Middle-Isle :

*Patricii bini & Patrie binas genuerunt Filias,
 Filia bina Christo se obtulerunt Virgines, Martha
 una Filia Marmaduci Rawdon Equitis, Eliz. al-
 tera Filia Edmondi Foker, Arm. & Neptis Mar-
 maduci ex Eliz. sua filia, Quae consanguinea &
 Amoris Christi amula Mundorelictæ festinarunt ad Do-
 minum, et sub hoc marmore simul jacent sepultæ, Mar-
 tha, Feb. 7. 1633. Eliz. Nov. 28. 1637.*

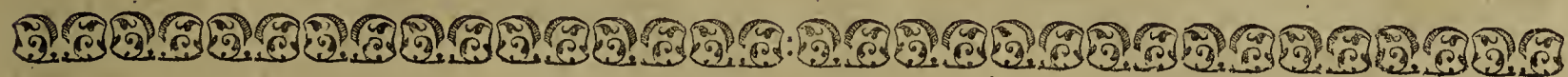
In the North-Isle, an old Stone, with Effig.
 of a Knight and his Lady. Arms per Fesse
 in Chief, a Gryphon's-Head between 2 Battle-
 Ax-Heads, in Base a Saltire between 3 Pine-
 apples, or the like.

Sir William Say, whose Family, Weaver saith,
 had flourished here for many Descents, hath
 been always thought Founder of the North Isle,
 and probably he was also of the North Cha-
 pel. In a Window of the latter is yet remain-
 ing --- *Omnium Amicorum suorum ac Omnium Fi-
 delium defunctorum, Qui quidem Dnus. Willelm.
 --- Miles, hanc Capellam.---*

In the North-Isle Window is ---- Say Mili-
 tis ---- de Base ----

In the same Window are Say's Arms on the
 Woman's Side, on the Man's four Coats quar-
 ter'd, first seems to be per Pale Verry and Argent ;
 second, Azure 2 Flasks Or ; third, per Pale Azure ;
 fourth, Verry of Or and Gules.

In the North-Isle : " Here lieth the Body of
 " Thomas Luck, late of this Parish, Gent. who
 " died June 24. 1679."



A M W E L L,



IES within the Hundred of Hertford,
 and Diocese of London, joining to
 Broxborn on the South, to Hertford on
 the West, to Ware on the North, and
 St. Margarets on the East.

In Domesdei 'tis called Emmewelle. The last
 Part of its Name may be from either the Spring
 where the New-River rises, or from that other
 near the Church, which furnishes it with a
 greater Quantity of Water. This, and Little-
 Amwell (a Manor now in the Parish of All-
 Saints, Hertford) were once the same. Indeed
 the Value they are rated at in Domesdei,
 proves they must be both reckoned together,
 for they were worth, in the Time of Ralph de
 Limesy, 12 l. per Ann. and, as the Record saith,
 in the Confessor's Time, 18 l. Ralph de Limesy
 gave the Church of Amwell, with its Tythes
 and Appurtenances, to the Church of the Vir-
 gin Mary at Hertford, for a Cell to the Abbey
 of St. Alban's. The Abbot was to place six of
 his Monks there, to celebrate Divine Service for
 the Soul of Ralph, of his Wife Hadewise, and
 for his Posterity. He appointed to be buried
 at St. Alban's, unless the Priory of Hertford
 should attain to so great Honour, that he might
 as well lie there. Then was a Vicarage erected
 and endowed by the Convent of Hertford.

But great Disputes arose between the Bishop
 of London, and Convent of Hertford, about the

Tythes of Corn and Hay, where Amwell and
 Broxborn are contiguous. Mr. Hassel, Vicar of
 Amwell, has preserved from the Bishop's Regi-
 stry the Compositions, one of which in the
 Time of Braybroke, 1397, has been quoted by
 others. There is a Pension (he says) now paid
 by the Impropiator to the Vicar of Amwell (in
 lieu, as it's called, of his Tythes) of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.
 This was done in 1634. From 1558 it was but
 half that Sum. This was between the Vicar
 and the Prior of Hertford, who held the Recto-
 ry, dated, *In Prioratu predicto An. Reg. Hen. IV.
 post Conquestum primo.*

There was another between the same Parties,
 1539. But an older than these between the
 Bishop of London, as Parson of Broxborn, and
 the Prior of Hertford, is dated at Hadham, Jan.
 10. 1397. *An. Regni Regis Richardi Secundi post
 Conquestum vicesimo primo.*

Sir Anthony Denny had this Manor in the Time
 of Edward VI. at 40 s. a Year Rent ; whether
 granted him by that King, or his Father, it
 does not appear. He had also the Advowson
 of the Vicarage ; Joan his Relict, presented to
 it 1553, and Henry his Son 1565. In the
 Time of King James, Thomas Hobbes, of Grays-
 Inn, Esq; purchased it. He left only a Daugh-
 ter, with whom the Estate went to her Hus-
 band, John Fienes, third Son of the Lord Say
 and Seal. He had four Sons, and as many
 Daughters.

Daughters. He sold this Manor to *Thomas Filmer*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; who married the Eldest. Mr. *Filmer* left two Daughters Coheirs, who sold to *Thomas Burford*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears quarterly *Azure* and *Gules*, a Cross between 4 cross Crosslets Filche.

There was another Manor in this Parish, in *Domesday* written *Hailett*, which was possessed by *Goisfride de Bech*, at the Time of the Survey. But this is long since sunk into private Estates. The Canons of *Waltham* had also a Claim of some Wood here.

This Place is remarkable for having a Beacon here formerly, of which there were but four in the County.

But more so for the *New-River*, which hath its Rise half a Mile from *Ware*. It is immediately reinforced by a Cut from the Barge River there. The Water being held up two Foot, by a Frame of Planks put across, runs freely cross the Meadow to the other Stream. It goes in a direct Course to *Amwell* Church, and there receives a Spring, which flows in great Abundance. From *London* it is 20 Miles Distance, but makes about 36 in all its Windings. It ran formerly two Miles farther about, near *Enfield* and *Hornsey*, which is now saved by finding a more commodious Channel. This was called *Middleton's-Water*, from Sir *Hugh*, the first Projector of it. He fail'd in the Attempt, having spent a good Estate, and the City of *London*, getting an Act of Parliament to enable them, 1605, brought it to Perfection. King *James* residing at *Theobalds*, thro' whose Park it runs, was heartily concerned for the Success of the Endeavour, and promoted it with so great Zeal, as perhaps he may be reckoned Chief in the Work. It is done with great Expence, as well as Contrivance; carried in a Frame of Timber, lined with Lead for a considerable Way, near Sir *Hugh Middleton's* House in *Edmonton*, under which is an Arch of Brick, to carry off the Water of the Country in Time of Floods, which is said to have cost 500 *l.* The yearly Profit of this River has been, some Years ago, computed at 30000 *l.* And the daily Expences of Pipes, Walksmen, to keep up the Banks, and cut up the Weeds, and Bridges laid over in almost every Field, for the Convenience of the Occupiers of the Land, is said to amount to half the Profit.

There were originally 72 Shares, half belonging to private Persons, the other half to the Crown. Those belonging to the Crown are since sold to private Persons, who have no Part in the Management; but the Corporation consists of 29 of the first 36 Shares.

The Church, dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, stands on the Side of a Hill, above the Meadows that reach to *Ware*, and is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. *Robert Elwes*, Esq; Patron of the Vicarage. His Son, Mr. *Jeoffrey Elwes*, Impropiator. The Vicarage was augmented 1720. by *Edward Colston*, Esq; and Mr. *Abraham Kent*, the present Vicar, which the Queen's Bounty makes up 400 *l.*

Mr. *Hassel*, the Vicar before-mentioned, was here, according to the Register, from 1599 to 1658. He has left a Book, which is a History of the turbulent Times he lived in, and his own Behaviour in them, which he leaves for the Perusal of Posterity. The monthly Humiliation falling in with *Christmas*, he tells us, the

former was by Ordinance to be kept, for the other had, it seems, forfeited its Title by the Abuses of its Votaries. The Words are, *Our Sins, and the Sins of our Forefathers, have turned this Feast into an extream Forgetfulness of Him.* In 1652, the Parliament ordered, to prevent keeping *Christmas-day*, that the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs shou'd protect those from Wrong and Violence that open their Shops then. As to his own Part, speaking of the Authority of the Parliament, who enjoin'd taking the Covenant, he deferrs, with great Submission to them, Men of inferior Place (saith he) and Gifts (uncapable of such transcendant Mysteries of State) were fearful to subscribe. And when he mentions his Submission to the Necessity of the Time, and Power of present Authority, and throwing up the Common-Prayer for a conceived Form of Service, he concludes with, *Condone quæso Jehova servo tuo in hoc.*

In this Parish, towards *Hertford*, is *Barrow-Field*. There is a *Tumulus* near the Top of it, not half the Height of those the *Danes* made. If there were a Number of Bodies buried under it, when they wasted, the Earth might fall in. This Field is on two Sides fortified by Nature for a Camp, but no where by Art. It might probably be the Scene of Action between the *Danes*, who lay at *Ware*, and the *Saxons* from *Hertford*.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

William Purvey gave to the Poor 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ann. 1618. out of *Wormley-bury*.

Thomas Johnson of this Parish gave, 1628. 7 Penny-Loaves every Sunday to the poorest Inhabitants. Two Tenements in *Hoddesdon* and *Amwell* charged with this.

Silvius Elmaies, late Impropiator, gave 40 *s.* per Annum, out of *High-Field*, to the Poor, 1638. to be distributed by Vicar and Church-wardens.

Mrs *Elizabeth Spranger* gave 50 *s.* per Annum, to the Poor, charged upon *Haly-Hall*.

M O N U M E N T S.

A Brass Plate upon the Chancel-Wall: "Here lieth interred the Body of *Anthony Manket*, Vicar of *Amwell*, who died Aug. 28. 1684."

Written on the Wall: "*Hic jacet sepultus Gulielmus Hawling, hujus Ecclesie Vicarius, qui ob. Feb. 7. 1686. Æt. 75.*"

Another, "*Thomas Hassel, Vicarius Amwellensis. A. D. 1573.*"

Under the Altar: "Here under lie interred the Bodies of *John Stephenson* of *Hoddesdon*, Gent. and of *Bridget* his Wife: Of *John Goodman* of *Hoddesdon*, Esq; and of *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of the said *John Stephenson* and *Bridget*: Of *Ann*, the Wife of *John Snelling*, Gent. the Daughter of *John Goodman* and *Isabel*: Of *Ann*, the Daughter of the said *John* and *Ann Snelling*. *Isabel Goodman*, the last, died Feb. 23. 1628."

At the West End of the Church: "*Hic jacet quod reliquum est Hattoni Davies, hujus Ecclesie de Amwell, non ita pridem Vicarii. Ob. Maij ultimo, Anno Sal. Hum. 1713. Æt. Jæ 47.*"

Felix quem Christi Baptismo & Morte Sepultum Christus ad æternæ renovabit premia Vitæ.

H O D D E S D O N,



IES in the Parishes of *Broxborn* and *Amwell*, upon the Northern Road ; which Road has been the Occasion of drawing off the Inhabitants of many Places from their ancient Dwellings, either to keep Inns for Travellers, or Shops. Some, perhaps, have taken up their Habitation upon a Road, as a greater Security against Robbers ; others for Neighbourhood and Conversation, since it has been the Practice of the Citizens to spend the *Summer* in the Country. This is in the Hundred of *Hertford* at present, but in the Confessor's Time, and at the Conqueror's Survey, in *Braughing*.

Here it is valued at 70 s. per Annum. It might be named from *Oddo*, or *Otto*, some Danish Commander, whose *Tumulus* was here. This was a Name of great Repute amongst that People, as appears from the Writings of *Saxo Grammaticus*. It might be from *Woods-Down* ; the rising Ground lying near the great Woods belonging to this Manor : As *Woodcot* we often find for a House near a Wood. Or from *Wodens-Done*, where the Saxons had a Place of Worship. For the Word will not undergo more Change this Way, than it does in *Wiltshire*, where *Wansditch*, the Border of *Mercia*, is allowed to come from *Woden's-Ditch*. These Guesses every Reader is desired to accept, reject, or improve, as he finds Reason.

A small Part of the Manor, according to that Record, once belonged to *Stansted*, possessed by *Aluinus Godtone*, who had the Liberty of selling it. *Ralph Talgebofch*, who had the Manor, took it from *Stansted*, and laid it to this. Anno 6 Edw. I. *Stephen de Bassingbourne* claimed Free-Warren, and other Privileges here, and they were allowed him by the Justices Itinerants. Then it was called *Hodesdon*, in the Hundred of *Hertford*. *Stephen* was probably Son, or Descendant of Sir *Warine de Bassingbourne*, who was a great Man in the Barons Wars. He took the King's Side at the Battle of *Evesham*, in the 49th of *Henry III.* and was rewarded with the Estates of some of the Enemy, slain in that Fight, under the Earl of *Leicester*. He had the Manor of *Harts-hill* in *Warwickshire* given him, which had belonged to *Robert de Hardredeshall*. And the Lands there of *Thomas de Astley* in *Astley*, *Weunton*, *Willeby*, and *Copston* ; *Lilborn* and *Creek* in *Northamptonshire* ; *Broughton*, *Cotes*, and *Heckam* in *Leicestershire*.

These of *Thomas de Astley's* of themselves amounted to 15 l. 16 s. 11 d. per Ann. which, as Money in those Days was, came to a great Rent. He had Leave given him to fortify his House at *Bassingbourne*, in *Cambridgeshire* ; and that of *Astley*, and to embattle the Walls of them both.

It may be too much a Digression to say more of the Family of *Astley*, who have no other Relation to this County, than their being succeed-

ed by *Warine de Bassingbourne*. Yet the Antiquity of it, and the Prowess of one descended from them some Ages after, make it an agreeable Prospect, even to the most hasty Reader.

Dugdale, in *Warwickshire*, observes, *Philip de Estley*, was certified to hold 3 Knights Fees, of *William Earl of Warwick*, in the 12th of *Hen. II.* of which his Grandfather was enfeoffed in *Henry I's* Time. *Thomas*, slain at the Battle of *Evesham*, was a Baron, and summoned to Parliament. Of this Race was *John de Astley*, who, 1438, maintained a Duel on Horseback, at *Paris*, against *Peter de Massey*, in the Presence of *Charles VII.* King of *France*. He pierced *Massey's* Head with his Spear, and presented his own Lady afterwards with *Massey's* Helmet, as it was agreed on Articles before-hand, if he came off Victor. Another Encounter he had three Years after at *Smithfield*, before King *Henry VI.* with Sir *Philip Boyle*, an *Arragonian* Knight, who, by his Master's Order, had travelled *France* thro' to meet with an Antagonist ; and here he found one that worsted him. This was performed on Foot with Battle-Axes, Spears, Swords and Daggers. He was knighted, and afterwards elected of the Order of the Garter. Here was sheer fighting for fighting sake. Some in that Age fasted away their Lives, and were Martyrs to voluntary Mortifications. Some spent their Blood in delivering the holy Sepulchre from the Possession of Infidels. Some again in Civil Wars, clap'd on the Back by some great Man, that had a Fortune to raise, or had lost one. Little had the Under-pullers generally to do in the Quarrel. And the Leaders seem to have been engaged by Disgust or Ambition, or some other as impertinent Inducement. The Country was undone by the Ravage one Side or both made. And all this not so much for Respect to Merit or Title, as for Pique and Revenge, and a Fondness to shew their Parts. For we find the same Heroes, the stout Earl of *Warwick* for Instance, sometimes on one Side, sometimes on the other, which cou'd not have been, if Right and Title only had determined him.

These Combatants of *Astley's* Kind, might, perhaps, cut and slay with less Malice than our modern Duellers, because Honour, and not Revenge, led them on. And they engaged no Body in the Fray but themselves. They took it to be in Honour and Defence of their Nation, and thought, perhaps, the Actions of such a fam'd Hero wou'd keep neighbouring Kingdoms in awe, and prevent an Attack from them, as supposing the same Blood ran thro' the whole Island.

The Practice at best suited little with a Profession of Christianity. But Things are palliated or condemned according to the fashionable Notions of the Age. And this, as it was with no more Provocation nor Interest than fighting

of Cocks, passed for as Innocent. One Branch of this Family of *Astley* sunk, by a Female Heir, into that of the Earl of *Kent*, by Marriage of the Heiress to *Reginald* Lord Grey of *Ruthyn*. *Reginald's* Mother was Daughter to *John* Lord *Hastings* of *Bergavenny*, by whom he became Heir to *John Hastings*, Earl of *Pembroke*. And this Earl's Arms we find quartered by the Earl of *Kent's* Son, killed at the Battel of *St. Alban's*, and buried in the Choir there, Or a *Manche Gules*. Another Branch of this Family is *Sir Jacob Astley* of *Norfolk* at this Time.

The next Possessor to be found after *Warine de Bassingbourn*, is *Walter de Norwich*, a Baron of the *Exchequer*, An. 5 *Edw. II.* was Lord Treasurer, then chief Baron, of the Privy Council, then Treasurer again, from which Office he had been before discharged. He was discharged a second Time, An. 15 *Edw. II.* At the Request of the Bishop of *Exeter*, who then resigned the Treasurership, he had the Office a third Time; and in the first of *Edw. III.* was again Chief Baron; which is more than can be said of any Man before or since.

Simon, the Son of *Imbert*, held this Manor of *Edw. III.* in the 50th Year of his Reign, by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee.

The next is *Henry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, to whom *Richard III.* gave Livery of the Court of *Hertford*, with the View of *Hoddesdon*, and all the Lands he inherited from *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hertford*, and Constable of *England*. He was in a little Time found in Arms for *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, made Prisoner, and beheaded at *Salisbury*, without Form of Tryal. It's said he repented of the Hand he had in setting up *Richard*, by the Murder of his Nephews, and went about to make honourable Amends.

The next Possessor known, is *Sir William Say*, in *Henry VII's* Time, who had only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *William* Lord *Montjoy*, and *Mary* to *Henry Bouchier*, Earl of *Essex*. Upon these he settled his Manors of *Base*, *Hoddesdon-bury*, *Sabisford*, *Much Mondon*, *Little Mondon*, with the Advowson of the Churches of the two last, the Manors of *Bedwell*, *Berkamsted*, and *Benington*. King *Henry VIII.* by Charter, granted to the Earl of *Essex*, and his Lady, a Market on *Thursdays* at *Hoddesdon*, and a Fair to hold three Days. There was, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, some Dispute between the Bailiff of *Hertford*, and the Bailiff of *Hoddesdon*, about the interfering of their Markets. *Hertford* had *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* appointed them by the Chancellor and Council of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. And *Hoddesdon* had their *Thursday* confirmed: But the Neighbourhood of *Hertford* and *Ware* Markets, tho' neither of them be now of *Thursday*, hath starved the Market here.

The Earl of *Essex* had, by his Lady *Mary*, one only Daughter, *Anne*, married to *Sir William Parre*, Lord *Parre* of *Kendall*. The Lord *Parre* levied a Fine, settled the Estate on his Lady, and the Heirs of her Body, the Remainder to the King in Fee. This bears Date 33 of *Henry VIII.* The very next Year the Children of this Lady *Anne* were made illegitimate by Act of Parliament; yet the Lord *Parre* was created Earl of *Essex*, and had the same Place and Voice in Parliament, as *Henry* his Father-in-Law had. He was one of the Twelve

which that King added to the Number of his Executors. In *Edward VI's* Time he was made Marquis of *Northampton*, and after Lord Chamberlain. Upon Queen *Mary's* Accession, he was attainted of High-Treason, for endeavouring to set up the Lady *Jane* against her; yet he found Mercy, and the same Year was restored in Blood, but not to his Honour, and this Manor was seized into the Queen's Hands. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time the Manor was granted to *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, from whom it descended to the Right Honourable *James*, who now enjoys it.

In this Place are the Remains of a Chapel, built for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of both Parishes. The Vicars of *Ammwell* and *Broxborn* have both used, and both claimed a Right to it. It was dedicated to *St. Catherine*. By the *London* Registry it appears the Vicar of *Broxborn* hath been instituted to it, together with the Parish Church. *Ammwell*, on the other Hand, pleads Prescription, as Founders Kinswoman, and has preserved a Copy of the original Grant of *Edward III.* which, both for Form and Matter, is worth mentioning:

Edvardus D. G. Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, &c. Dux Aquitaniæ, Dilecto et Fideli suo Wilhelmo Trussel Ec tractori suo citra Trentum, Salutem. Supplicavit Nobis Dilectus Valettus noster Wilhelmus de Marche ut ei dare &c concedere velimus quandam placeam nostram in Hodsdon continentem in se triginta pedes Terræ in longitudine, &c viginti in latitudine — ita quod quandam Capellam in honorem beate Virginis Catharinæ de novo construere possit ad Divina celebranda, &c. Secundum Ordinationem ipsius Wilhelmi. Then the Officer is charged to return a *Quod Damnum* to the King or his Subjects, upon the Oath, *Proborum & Legalium Hominum de Balivâ vestrâ.* The Jury brought in the Land *Nullius Valoris*. This *William de Marche's* House, according to Tradition, was that which is now the *Maiden-Head* in *Ammwell* Parish.

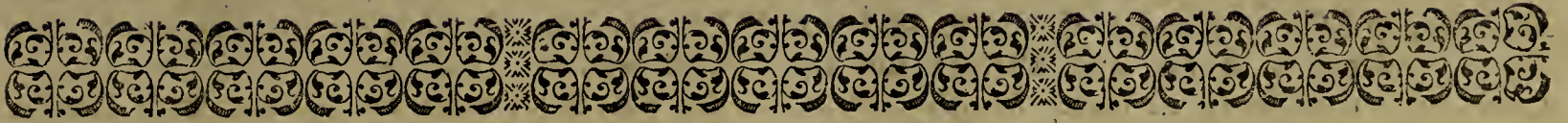
There is also an Instrument preserved, dated *Regno Edvardi Regis tertii, post conquestum decimo nono*, in which the *Capella Beate Catharinæ* in *Hoddesdon*, is returned by a Jury to be *Infra Dominium Manerii de Amwell*.

The Alms-houses at *Hoddesdon* were given for the Comfort of the Poor, by the Ancestors of Lord *Riche*, and left to the Care of the Cocks of *Broxborn*, and their Heirs.

This Place having no Convenience of good Water very near it, one of the Ancestors of Mr. *Rawdon* laid Pipes from a Spring at some Distance to serve his House, where Mr. *Rawdon* now dwells. The waste Water is of great Use to the Inhabitants hereabouts, being brought from his House into the Middle of the Street, and running all Day from a Conduit erected by that Family.

The Manor of BASE, or BAAS,

Is ancient. The first Family upon Record that possessed it, was that of *Say*; *Sir William* of that Name had it in *Henry VI's* Time, as appears from his Epitaph; and it had passed in the Name for many Descents. It hath gone, of late, with the Manor of *Hoddesdon*, and is enjoyed by the present Earl of *Salisbury*.



St. M A R G A R E T's



LIES a little to the South of *Amwell*, joining to *Stansted Abbot* on the East, and to the North of *Hoddesdon*, in the Hundred of *Hertford*, and Diocese of *London*. It is not in *Domesday-Book*; some think for being Waste-Ground. But since it was as improveable as *Stansted*, 'tis rather to be thought anciently a Part of that Manor. There have been Disputes about the Original of its Name. This it goes by now, is from the Saint to which the Church was dedicated. They distinguish it from *Stansted Abbot* by the Addition of *Thele*, and call it now, by a farther Corruption, *Stansted Dele*. Some will have it to be *La Vielle*, or *Old Stansted*. *Norden* reckons that to be the Corruption from *Vielle* to *Thele*. When we are upon the Point of Corruption, I would propose one Conjecture more; That *Thele* is from the *Lea* or *Le* upon which it stands. *Stansted Abbot*, in the Time of *Henry I.* was possessed by *Roger de Wauncy*, who gave that Church to the Priory of *Merton*. *Michael de Wauncy* his Son, to whom the Manor came at his Father's Death, sold a Moiety of it to King *Henry II.* which was given by that King to *Waltham-Abbey*; and his own Moiety he gave to the said Abbey. In King *Richard's* Confirmation of this, which was in the Year 1198, 'tis called the Moiety of the Vill of *Stansted*, and *Bridge of Thele*, which, not without Probability, may mean the Bridge over the *Lea*; and so it may be *Stansted on the Lea*.

In the Sixth of *Edward I.* this Manor was the Demesne Lands of *John Lovetoft*, who claimed Free Warren here. His Son *Roger* succeeded him. The next Possessor known, was *Thomas Eugene*, who married *Catherine*, Daughter to the Earl of *Devon*. This *Eugene* may probably be false written for *Engaine*. The Name of *Engaine* was well known after the Conquest, from the Conqueror's Enginier, who was called *John* or *Thomas de Ingeniis*. From him are several Places named, which were granted to him, and in old Writings are *d'Engaines*, now by Use called *Gaines*: One of which is in *Huntingdonshire*, another in *Cambridgeshire*.

The next is commonly reckoned *John de Goldington*, by Marriage of this *Thomas Eugene's* Sister, in the Time of *Edward III.* But this Account must fall: For, by the Bishop of *London's* Registry, it appears, one *William de Goldington*, Knight, was Lord of this Vill, and Patron of the Church in the Reign of *Edw. II.* This *William*, finding the Church here impoverished in its Tythes, Oblations, and other Rights, by the Removal of its chief Inhabitants to other Places (probably to *Ware*) and not fit for the Maintenance of a Rector, founded a College here. He obtained a License for it of the King, dated at *Lincoln* 1315. The Foun-

dation was for a *Custos* and four Chaplains, all Seculars, daily to sing at the Altar of the *Virgin Mary*, in the Church here, for the good Estate of himself, his Wife *Margaret*, his Ancestors, his Heirs, for *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, *Thomas de Vere* his Son, their Ancestors and Heirs, and for all the Faithful departed. This he endowed with a Messuage and Lands, eight Acres of Meadow, fifteen of Wood, 10 l. yearly Rent in *Thele*, *Amwell*, and *Buers Gifford*, Pasture for 6 Cows and 100 Sheep in his own Demesne Lands, in *Thele*, at all Times of the Year, with his own Cattle. He gave them also the Advowsons of the Churches of *Thele* and *Aldeham*, with Leave to get the same appropriated to the Use of themselves, and their Successors. This was ratified by *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*; and after by *Gilbert de Segrave*, Bishop of *London*, 1613, reserving to himself the Power of ordaining a Vicar at *Aldeham*. Because *Thele* could not maintain a Vicar, he appointed the *Custos* and his Successors to serve the Cure. Farther, with the Founder's Consent, he reserved to himself and Successors, the Patronage of the College and Vicarage of *Aldeham*, to which one of the Chaplains was to be preferred: But dying before he had compleated this Settlement, it was made good by the next Bishop, *Newport*, by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and by *Walter Keynald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as Metropolitan, 1321.

The Preamble to this, methinks, might have been spared: Because there was not a Maintenance for a Vicar, there must be a *Custo* and four Chaplains. Many a Good Reason, instead of a True One, ushers in what a Man has a mind to do. So we find Manors taken from the Bishops of *London* and *Oxford*, and Improvements of far less Value granted in their Room; because Tythes were really fittest for the Church.

Sir *William* had a mind to monopolize the Devotions of the Place, and substitute the Cure of the Dead for the Cure of the Living.

A little more than a hundred Years after, the Fashion altered again; and from the Neglect of this College, from the ill Management of the Revenue, and the sinking the Chaplains into the Pocket of the *Custos*, (for they were dropt, and he had no more to do than *Custodire Custodem*.) *William Grey*, Bishop of *London*, Anno 1431. made another Change. He, with the King's License, dissolved this College, and annexed and appropriated the Revenues of it with the Churches of *Thele* and *Aldeham*, to the Hospital or Priory of the *Blessed Virgin* at *Elsing Spital* at *London*. The Lands and Tenements then specified in the King's License, were of much greater Value than at the original Endowment; by Benefaction, doubtless,
of

of others since. There are reckoned 6 Messuages, 250 Acres of Land, a Mill, and 12 l. Rent in *Buers Gifford, Chelmsford, Writtle, and Bromfield, in Essex*; besides a Carucate, and 40 Acres, and 100 s. Rent, and Pasture for 14 Cows and 100 Sheep in *Thele, Stansted Abbot, Amwell, Broxborn, and Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire*.

The Reason that brought about this Revolution, after mentioning the Abuses as above, is given, that the Regulars (for such were the *Elsing-Spital Men*) were fitter Persons than the Seculars to preserve the Possessions of the said College, and to answer the Intention of the Founder. The Founder had appointed Seculars; but so secure were the present Age if he had lived to their Time, he would have been in their Fashion, that there was no Scruple to alter his original Institution, and rob *Peter* to pay *Paul*. The Avarice of these monopolizing Regulars, by reversing Donations, and appropriating the Revenues of the Parochial Altars to their (I may call it) private Use, shewed the Way to their own Downfall. For, besides their immense Wealth that exposed them to Envy, the Invasions they had made upon the Intention of former Founders, so solemnly declared, and so fortified with Curses, were a Handle for succeeding Times to blame and dispossess them.

Upon the Dissolution, *Henry VIII.* conveyed this Manor to *Edward Baesh, Esq;* (who is also to be found in *Stansted Abbot*;) from him it came to his youngest Son *William*. This Rectory, it appears, belonged, in the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century, to *Matthew Lacy of Leicestershire*: His Wife's Epitaph shews it. His Heirs, or some Body to whom it was convey'd by them, must have sold it to *Edward Lawrence, Esq;* who died 1657. *Henry* his Son succeeded, and dying 1664, it was sold to *Edward Westrom, Esq;* who died also possessed of it. Upon the Death of his Widow, it was sold to *Francis Rof-ton, Esq;* and by him, or his Heirs, first leased out for Years, then the Ground-Rents sold to *Spencer Cowper, Esq;* who is the present Lord. He bears *Argent 3 Martlets Gules, on a Chief engrail'd of the second 3 Annulets*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Margaret*, and is a Donative in the Lord of the Manor. The Curate officiates by the Bishop's License.

MONUMENTS.

" Here lieth the Body of *Edward Laurence, Esq;* and also of the Lady *Martha*, Daughter of *Richard Earl of Barramore*, by *Martha* his Wife, Sister of the said *Edward*, who died 1657.

" Here lieth the Body of *Henry Laurence, Esq;* some Time of this Place, who married *Amy Payton*, Daughter of *Sir Edward Payton, Knt. and Bart. of Isleham in the County of Cambridge*. He had Issue by her seven Sons and six Daughters. He died *Aug. 8. 1664*.

" And near this Place are buried 4 of his Children, *Edward, Elizabeth, Theodosia, Henrietta*.

" Here lieth the Body of *Dorothy Lacy, Widow*, some Time the Widow of *Mathew Lacy*

" of *Melton Mowbray, in the County of Leicester, Gent.* by whom he had Issue one Son that died young, and six Daughters, Co-heirs to this Rectory of *St. Margarets*. She died *Sept. 21. 1626*."

An old Stone near the Altar, with Brasses and Inscription lost, hath Arms, - - - 2 Lyons passant gardant. - - - The same Arms are in the Church Window.

Thomas Westrow *Armiger, Aedis hujusce Rector Pietatis, Integritatis, Humanitatis Singulare exemplar.*

Utpote antiquæ purissimæque Fidei

Patris Thomæ Westrow de Twittenham Arm. defuncti, Matris Annæ Filiae Henrici Capell Militis, Aviae Dominae Mariæ Scot viduæ adhuc superstit.

Investigator Religiosissimus,

Duodecimo die Septembr. A. D. 1673. ætat. suæ 34.

Obdormiens hic deslendus jacet,

Duobus relictis Filiis, Filiabus quatuor

Per amante piâque Consorte Elizabethâ

Filia Marci Dixwell de Brome in Com. Cant. Arm.

Divino præsidio commendatis

Quibus eximium Vivus solatium

Mortuus triste desiderium.

" Here lieth the Body of *Edward Cresset*, of this Parish, Esq; He died *Dec. 3. 1665*. He married *Mary*, Daughter and Coheir of *James Marshal, of London, Esq;* and had by her 8 Sons and 2 Daughters.

" Here lieth the Body of *James Cresset*, 6th Son of *Edward Cresset, of Charter-House, Esq;* 1655.

" Here lieth the Body of *Zephaniah Cresset*, only Son of *Zephaniah Cresset*, late of *St. Margarets*. He died *Oct. 8. 1665*.

" Here lieth the Body of *Joanna Smith, Relict* of *George Smith, Esq;* late of this Parish, who dep. this Life *Oct. 18. 1667*.

" Here lieth the Body of *Mary Smith*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *George Smith*, late of *St. Margarets, Esq;* She died 1665."

" In Hope of a joyful Resurrection, here lieth the Body of *Richard Munday*, Citizen of *London*, who died *March 14. 1639*: Which *Richard* married *Joan*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Mathew Lacy, of Melton Mowbray, in the County of Leicester, Gent.*"

This on an Escutcheon upon the Wall:

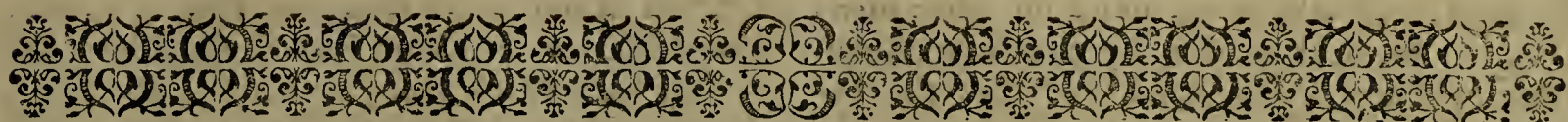
" The Body of *Mrs. Eliz. Westrom*, Daughter of *Mark Dixwell, of Brome, in Kent, Esq;* Relict of *Thomas Westrow, Esq;* She died *Jan. 24. 1695*."

Another for *Eliz. Gibson, 1691*.

Another for *Robert Peter, 1701*.

An old defaced Stone in the Chancel, with *Cross Fleury*, hath lost the Name, and hath nothing left but --- *Pur sa Alme Priez le jour* --- *Weaver* hath this, *Hic* --- *Johannes de Goldington, Ar. Filius Johannis de Goldington, Ar. Filii Johannis de Goldington, Militis, Filii* --- 1419.

In his Time were more Monuments of that ancient Family, but then defaced.



EAST or LITTLE BERKAMSTED,



IS situated upon the ancient Road between *London* and *Hertford*, contiguous to *Hatfield*, *Effingdon*, and *Beyford*. It is called *East* or *Little*, to distinguish it from *Berkamsted St. Peter's*, or *Great*. In *Domesday* 'tis spelled the same Way as the other, *Berchehamstede*, which is commonly derived from the Saxon *Berg*, a *Hill*, *Ham*, a *Town*, and *Stadt*, a *Place*. This indeed suits better with *Great Berkamsted*, but is not improper here. It lies in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Hertford*; in the Record valued at 100 s. per Ann.

Hardwyn de Scalers was Lord here in the Conqueror's Time, who had great Possessions in the County by his Grant. At *Widiall* he was supposed to reside; and there is a large Wood of *Mr. Chester's*, where he was also Lord, called at this Day *Scales Park*, with a little Variation from his Name. In the same Record there is mention of some Lands here held by *Seamar* the Priest, and others, which are said to be held of free Alms of *Edward* the Confessor, and of all the Kings his Ancestors, as the Shire can witness. But these seem to have been swallowed up in the Grand Manor.

There's no Notice of the Descent of this Manor, tho' probably it went, like the others in this County, to *Richard* Son of *Hardwyn*, so to *Hugh* his Son, to *Henry* his Son, and again to *Henry* his Son. But in King *John's* Time it was possessed by *Foulke Brent*, who held it by the Service of a Pair of Gilt Spurs, or Six-pence in Money. He was a great Favourite with this King, a *Norman* born, a Bastard, nor of good Blood: Yet the King married him to *Margaret*, Widow of *Baldwyn de Ripariis*, Earl of *Albemarle*, Son to the Earl of *Devon*. With her he had *Baldwyn's* Estate, the Wardship of the Heir, the Lands of several Barons, and was a kind of Plenipotentiary to receive those into the King's Favour, that had forfeited it by their Rebellion.

This is from the Relation of *Matthew Paris*; as also, that the King granted him the Castle of *Bedford*, a Place in old Time of great Consideration. He rebuilt his Castle, making bold with other Mens Possessions, and even with a Church, to carry on his Works. Such was his Invasion of Peoples Property, that in the next Reign he was called to Account for it before the Justices Itinerant, *Martin de Paschal* and others, who fined him a good Sum of Money. But, having been a Man of Power and Credit, he could not submit to be taught to do Right, but sent a Detachment to bring the Judges Prisoners to his Castle. They made their Escape, except *Henry de Braybroke*, who was brought to *Bedford*, and made to feel the Repentment of an insolent Commander.

King *Henry*, on the other Side, and his Nobility, being met in Council at *Northampton*, in order to the Relief of *Poitou*, ordered the Castle of *Bedford* to be invested. After two Months Siege, it was taken by Storm, and *William de Brent*, Brother of *Foulke* the Governor, with some of the Chief of the Garrison, were hanged. This so far wrought upon the haughty Spirit of *Foulke*, that he solicited the Dauphin of *France*, who had once before made a Descent upon *England* in the Reign of King *John*, to a second Invasion. The King, upon this, seized all *Foulke's* Estate; yet, hardy as he was, he went to *Bedford*, threw himself at the King's Feet, and pleaded for Mercy, upon the Score of his good Services to himself, and the King his Father. This Affront to the King's Judges, in the Execution of their Office, and the holding out the Castle of *Bedford*, by a Man whose Merit was chastizing the rebellious Barons, was such an Offence, as one could scarce hope for the Pardon of: Appearing too in Person, under the flagrant Guilt of procuring a Foreign Invasion, an Invasion from the very Person he had helped to repel, was enough to raise the Passion of a Stoic, and call for immediate Execution: Yet, such was the Esteem in that Fighting Age, due to Men of Valour, that it disarmed an Enemy of Revenge, and forbid 'em to let a Hero die but in the Bed of Honour.

Foulke was committed to the keeping of *Eustace de Falconbridge*, Bishop of *London*, in order to his Trial. In the 9th of this King's Reign, he was brought as a Traytor before the Grand Council at *Westminster*, who, in respect to his former Services to King *John* and the present King, let him come off with Life and Limb, and only obliged him to abjure the Realm for ever. He went to *Normandy*, and thence to *Rome*, and there received a Pardon and Reverse of his Sentence of Banishment, probably upon some Interest he made there; but in his Return died suddenly, with the Symptoms of being poysoned, after eating a Dish of Fish.

This is the Man whom our Monkish Historians set forth in vile Colours. They call him a notorious Robber and a Murderer; for he did not only commit his Ravages on the Barons Lands, but even upon Religious Houses. He had in the Night plundered good Part of *St. Alban's*, and killed some of the Inhabitants in cold Blood: But he had set Fire to the Abbey too, if the Abbot had not bought him off with a Hundred Pounds Contribution. King *John* and *Henry* perhaps both took the Clergy for Enemies, after the Interdict took Place here, because they were the Pope's Friends.

The King, upon this Escheat of the Manor, granted it by Letters Patents to *Nicolas de Molis*, a Man of whom we have no other mention, to be held in Fee by the same Chief-Rent of Spurs or Six-pence, and that the Tenants should be discharged of all Suits at the County and Hundred Courts. From him it came to his Son *Roger* in the 5th of *Edward I.* In the 18th of the same King, he obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, at *Stoke Bassets* in *Oxfordshire*, *Careswell*, *Debtford*, and *Little Longford* in *Devon*; married *Alice*, Daughter and Heir of *Will. de Preaux*. In the 23d of *Edw. I.* his Son *John* did Homage, and had Livery of his Lands. He married the Daughter of the Lord *Grey of Ruthyn*; was summoned to Parliament in this and the next Reign.

He left a Son *Nicolas*, who succeeded, and married a Daughter of *Sir Hugh Courtney*, Knt. Sister to the Earl of *Devon*, and was summoned to Parliament in *Edward II.* *Nicolas* left a Son *Roger*, who paid the King 100 Marks for Livery of his Estate, and dying without Issue, his Brother *John* inherited. *John* was made Knight of the *Bath*, with Allowance of Robes at the King's Charge. He married *Joan*, Daughter and Coheir of *Sir R. Lovel*, of *Castle-Cary*, and died 11th of *Edw. III.*

This *John* left two Daughters Heirs; *Muriel* married to *Sir Tho. Courtney*, Knt. and *Isabel*, who married *William de Botreaux* without License. Upon this, her Inheritance was granted to *Tho. de Ferrers*, and *Thcobald de Mountney*; but *Isabel* in 21st of *Edw. III.* was pardoned, and had Livery of the Manor. Her Husband *Will. de Botreaux*, being *Rectus in Curia*, left this Estate to *William* his Son, who married *Eliz.* Daughter of *Sir Ralph d'Aubenie*, and *Catherine* his Wife, Sister to *Thomas de Thwenge*; perhaps *Tho. de Tewing*, for such a Family there was at *Tewing* in the Time of *Henry III.* This *William* was summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons in *Edward III.* and *Richard II.* He left a Son *William*, who alienated the Manor to *John Norbury*, Esq;

This *John Norbury* had a License from *Hen. IV.* to make a Park, and keep Deer in this Place, which it seems a Royal License was necessary for. He conveyed it to *Sir John Say*, of whose Estate, and the Disposal of it, we have an Account in *Broxborn*.

In *Henry VIII's* Time this was again in the Crown, by what Defect 'tis not said. That King granted to *Anthony Denny*, a Gentleman of his Privy-Chamber, the Stewardship of the Manors of *Bedwell* and *Berkamsted*, and Keeper of the Park of *Bedwell*, with the House, Herbage, and Warren, in *Essingdon* and *Berkamsted*. Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 42d of her Reign, granted to *Sir Edward Denny*, and his Heirs, the same with all the Profits of the Courts of the Manor, which was Part of the Possessions of

Gertrude Courtney, Marchioness of *Exeter*, lately attainted of High Treason. *Sir Edward Denny* sold this Manor to *Sir Humphrey Weld*, of *London*, who settled it on Dame *Frances* his Wife. She having Liberty to alien, granted it to *Phineas Andrews*, 1645. and he ten Years after sold it to *George Nevil* of *Staple-Inn*. This *George Nevil* married a Daughter of *Sir Henry Trotter* of *Skelton-Castle* in *Yorkshire*, and died 1685, leaving his Daughter Heiress, who married *Cromwell Fleetwood*, Son of *Charles Fleetwood* of *Newington-Green*. She dying without Children, the Estate came to *John Nevil*, Nephew to *George*, who sold it to *Sir John Dimsdale* of *Hertford*. He bore *Argent* a Fesse indented *Azure*, charged with two *Besants*, between 3 *Mullets* of the second, impaling *Or* a *Bend Sable* between two Bull Heads of the second, the Arms of his Lady the present Possessor.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Andrew*, is in the Deanry of *Hertford*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Earl of *Salisbury* Patron; Mr. *Charles Roots* Rector.

BENEFACTION.

The Chancel is lately wainscotted, and the Communion-Rails new made: A Communion Table-Cloth of Red Cloth, with Gold and Silk Fringe embroider'd with Gold: The Pulpit-Cloth and Cushion of the same Cloth and Embroidery. These were the Gift of Mr. *Strode* of *Punborn*.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel within the Rails: *Hic jacet Katherina Elwes Filia Jeremiae Elwes Armig. & Franciscæ uxoris.*

Nata est 27 Junii Anno 1666
Denata 30 Maii Anno 1669

Hic jacent Elizabetha, Gulielmus, & Catharina, Mathews, tria pignora chara Nathanaelis Mathews hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris & Eliz. uxoris ejus. Obierunt ⁶²/₆₉

Two black Marbles in the Chancel, one is covered with a Pew: Upon the other, "Here lieth the Body of *Eliz. Nevill*, Widow, adjacent to the Body of her Husband *George Nevill*, Gent."

"Here lieth the Body of *Eliz. Fleetwood*, Widow (who died 26 of *April*, 1693) adjacent to the Body of her virtuous Husband *Cromwell Fleetwood*, Esq; who died *June 1.* 1688. This *Eliz.* was sole Daughter of *George Nevill*, Gent. and died without Issue."

"Here are interred the Bodies of *John Pendred*, Gent. who died 16 of *Aug.* 1630. and of *Eliz.* his Wife, who died 11 of *Aug.* 1655."

In the Church, "Mrs. *Mary Wight*, Widow, the best Christian, and best Friend, ob. 1 *July*, 1697. æt. 79."

ESSINGDON,

E S S I N G D O N,



LIES five Miles to the South of *Hertford*, between *Hatfield* and *Beyford*. The Church and Parsonage-House are beautifully situated upon a Hill, whence the Termination of the Name. Half a Mile below runs the River *Lea*, after it has come through the Earl of *Salisbury's* Park and Vineyard. It is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Hertford*, and Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. These were anciently Crown-Lands, and went along with *Beyford*, which is the Reason given there's no mention of them in *Domesday*. It's very probable this Manor was in the Record reckon'd in with *Beyford*, from the Value *Beyford* is set at. For tho' it was low at that Time, when almost all the Manors in *England* sunk at least a third Part of their Value, it is said to have been in the Confessor's Time worth Twenty Pounds *per Ann.* It is to be supposed there was some Havock made then in all Estates, when the Owners were dispossessed, and new Masters got hold of them. And farther, the Tenants to these new Lords could not tell how to depend upon good Usage. They knew not what their *Norman* Masters yet would prove, nor indeed whether they would keep their Ground, or be driven back again by some bold Attempt of the injured Natives. But *Beyford* could never have raised the Sum it is set at in the peaceable Days of the Confessor. And as these were both Demesne Lands, and *Beyford* in the Conqueror's Hands at the Time of his Death, and this probably so, because the first we hear of its Alienation was by *Henry I.* there's no great Reason to doubt of their being formerly one.

King *Henry* gave two thirds of the Tythes of this Parish (as well as of *Beyford*) to the Monastery of *St. Alban*. The Manor he granted to *Peter de Valongies*, who married *Alreda*, Daughter of *Eudo Dapifer*. They had a Son *Roger*, who had a Confirmation of this Grant from *Maud* the Empress.

In King *John's* Time there is mention of Lands in *Bedwell* recovered by *Ginegard*, Widow of *Ade de Mandeville*, which was her Jointure. *Henry III.* granted it to *William de Valence* for his Life. This *William*, as appears by the Pleas of the Crown, oppressed the People of *Essingdon* and *Beyford*, and hindered them from Fishing in the *Lea*, as they used to do. *John de Reygate*, and other itinerant Judges, gave it, upon a Complaint of these Men and the Jury's Presentment of the Custom, for the Plaintiffs; and they were restored to their Privileges. Which shews the upright Administration of Justice in that Time of *Edw. I.* One would have thought a Great Man, as *Will. de Valence*, when Great Men were indeed very Great, was

out of the Reach of the Law for keeping the Game to himself; and that the mean People of the Parish dared not dispute their Privileges with him; yet we find them heard and righted. So *Foulke Brent* of *Berkamsted*, a Man so considerable as to turn the Scale in the Barons Wars, who bully'd the King, and invited an Invader of his Dominions, was not out of the Reach of Justice. Nor were the Judges afraid to give Sentence against his Oppression of meaner Subjects.

King *Edward IV.* granted this Manor to Sir *William Say*; and he settled it as he did the *Base*, *Sapsworth*, *Benington*. and the rest of his Lands in *Hertfordshire*, already mentioned in *Broxborn*.

It returned to the Crown, and Queen *Eliz.* gave it to *William Potter*, Esq; who lies buried in the Church-Yard. He sold the Manor-House of *Bedwell*, and the Park, to Sir *Henry Atkins*, from whom it came to *Thomas Atkins*, Esq; buried in this Church. The entire Manor was called sometimes *Bedwell*, and was granted to *Say* by that Name by *Edw. IV.*

Another Share of this Manor, called *Wild-Hill*, was by *Potter* sold to *William Priestly*, Esq; whose Son *Thomas* succeeded him in it, was Sheriff in 24 of *Charles II.* married a Daughter of Sir *John Laurence* of *London*, and left Issue ——— present Possessor. He bears, *Sable* a *Cheveron Argent*, charged with three Anchors of the Field, between 3 *Demi-Lions*, each on a Pedestal.

The remaining Part of the Manor was sold by *Potter* to *Thomas Middleton*, Esq; and he sold it to *James*, Earl of *Salisbury*, whose Grandson, the Right Honourable *James*, is present Lord.

There is on the Steeple a Date when it was rebuilt, 1628. but that seems not to have been from the Foundation then: Or if it was, there are Arms at the West Entrance, which were removed, probably, from the demolished Steeple.

They are the Lions of *Normandy*, but Nobody will guess the *Normans* to be Builders of Churches. Most probably they are of some more modern *Englishman*. The Coat is not uncommon. The Field here is not distinguishable.

There is another Coat quartered with the Lyons. On the other Side the Entrance is --- 3 *Cheveronels* ---

The Church is in the Deanry of *Hertford*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*.

The Earl of *Salisbury* Patron. Mr. — *Lister* Rector.

This Parsonage was united with that of *Beyford* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*

M O N U M E N T S.

A Plate on the Wall, on the North Side the Altar. " Here lie buried the Bodies of *William Took*, late of *Popes* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; Auditor of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and of *Ann* his Wife, one of the Daughters of *Robert Berlee*, late of *Bibesworth* in the said County, Esq; who were married 56 Years, and had Issue 9 Sons and 3 Daughters: After he had been Officer of the said Court 44 Years, he died *Dec. 4. 1558. et. 80.*" Under the Altar; " The Body of *Ralph Took*, eldest Son of *Walter Took*, eldest Son of *William Took* (all of *Popes* in the Parish of *Bishops-Hatfield*) Esq; aged 77, died *Dec. 22. 1635.*" " Here lieth the Body of *William Took*, Gent. sometime of *Hertford*, and Lord of this Manor, second Son of *William Took* of *Popes*, Esq; and of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Nicholas Tychbourn*, Gent. sometime of *Roydon* in *Essex*. He died *Feb. 12. 1611.* And *Mary*, *Aug. 29. 1613.*"

" Sacred to the Memory of *Mrs. Jane Took*, late Wife of *Ralph Took* of *Essington-bury* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; and Daughter of *Edward Bysh*, of *Smalfield*, in the County of *Surrey*, Esq;. She dep. this Life, *Dec. 8. 1648.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *Christopher Took*, Gent. fourth Son of *William Took* of *Hertford*, Esq;. He died *Aug. 19. 1630.*"

" Here lie the Bodies of *James Took* of *Hertford*, Esq; late one of the Auditors of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and of *Dorothy* his Wife, who had Issue 20 Children. He died *Nov. 21.* She *Nov. 28. 1655.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *John Woodward*, eldest Son of *Thomas Woodward*, Esq; and of *Jane* his Wife. He died *Dec. 20. 1633.*"

" Here rest the Bodies of *Henry Darnell*, of *Birds-Place*, in this Parish, Esq; and of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *William Took*, Esq; second Son of *William Took*, Esq; Auditor, &c. He died in *Feb. 1607.* She *May 7. 1632.*"

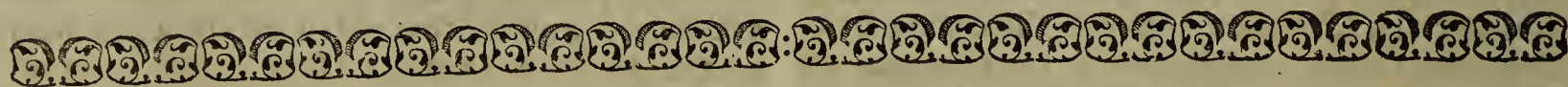
" Here lieth the Body of *Hester Priestly*, Wife of *William Priestly*, Esq; by whom he had Issue 1 Son and 3 Daughters — She was Daughter of *Sir John Gore* of *London*, Kt. and died *Jan. 5. 1639.*"

On the Chancel North Wall; " Near this Place resteth the Body of *William Priestly*, late of *Wild-Hill*, in this Parish, Esq; who was first married to *Mrs. Hester Gore* — He afterwards married *Mrs. Frances Harris*, Relict of *John Harris* of *Chepsted*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq; eldest Daughter of *Sir Thomas Dacres* of *Chepbunt*, in this County, Kt. by whom he had two Sons, *William* who died in his Life-time, and lieth by him, and *Thomas* now living. *Ob. Martii 10. 1664.*"

On a Stone against the Chancel South Wall; " Under this Desk lieth the Body of *Eleanor Whichcote*, Daughter of *Thomas Warren* of *Earls-Comb*, in the County of *Worcester*, Gent. and Wife of *Robert Whichcote*, Mr. of Arts, present Rector of this Parish, and youngest Son of *Sr. Hammond Whichcote* of *Harpwell*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Kt. She died *Nov. 22. 1684.*"

In the Middle-Isle an Inscription " for *Thomas Atkins*, Esq; late of *Bedwell-Park*. *Ob. Nov. 21. 1701. et. 70.*"

In the Church-Yard a Tomb, " *William Potter* born at, and late Owner of *Bedwell-Park*, Esq; aged 86 Years, 7 Months and 7 Days, died *Dec. 27. 1658*, and desired to be here interred by *M. W. and D. F.*"



B E Y F O R D,



IN *Domesday* written *Begesford*, is probably named from a Ford of the River *Lea*, on which it stands between *Berkamsted* and *Hertford*; in *Lincoln* Diocese, *Hertford* Hundred, and Dutchy of *Lancaster*. *Tosti* the fourth Son of *Earl Godwyn*, made *Earl of Northumberland* by *Edward the Confessor*, was, in that King's Time, Lord of this Place. This *Earl*, with the King of *Norway*, were killed in a Battel in *Yorkshire*, fighting against *Harold*, some Time before the *Norman* Conquest. At the Survey *William the Conqueror* possessed it. And *Henry I.* granted it to *Peter Valoines*, at the same Time he granted him *Essington*, and two Thirds of the Tythes of both Parishes to *St. Alban's*. In *Edward I's* Time, this Manor continued in the Family of *Valence*, *Valoines*, or *Valongies*, for the Name is differently spelled. But soon after reverted to the Crown; for in *Edward III's* Time, *William de Scrop*, Son of *Henry* was Lord of this Manor, and held it of the King, in *Capite*, by Knight's Service. Then it seems to have been parted from *Essington*, be-

cause in *Essington* is no mention of *Scrop*: But in *Edward IV.* there is of *Say's* being Lord there.

Beysford was possessed by the *Knights* in *Edward VI's* Time, from whom it descended to *Sir George Knighton*, who died 1613, leaving a Son and Daughter. The Son was *John*, whom we find buried in this Church. He married the Daughter of *Stephen Vaughan*, Esq; and was Owner of *Revels-hall*, in *Bengoo* and *Jenuingsbury* in *Hertford*, which he gave to *Mr. Gardner*. But this Manor was given to *Anne* the Daughter of *Sir George Knighton*, who married *Sir John Ferrers*, afterwards of *Punburn* in *Hatfield*. It appears by *Sir John's* Epitaph, that his second Lady was Daughter of *Sir Edmond Lucy*, who married an Heiress of the *Cocks*.

There are in the Church three old Stones, near the remaining Monuments of the *Knights* without Effigies or Inscription, but Arms of *Knights* quarter'd on them, Barry of Eight *Argent* and *Azure*, in a Canton Or a *Tun Gules*. They derive themselves from *John Knighton*, Gent. Lord here in the Time of *Edward VI.*

Sir

Sir John Ferrers, as his Epitaph informs us, was Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles. He had a Son Knighton Ferrers, who married Catharine, Daughter of Sir William Walter of Wimbleton. They left an only Daughter and Heiress, married to Thomas Fanshawe, Esq; Son of Sir Thomas of Ware-Park. Catherine, her Mother, being a Widow, married Sir Simon, Brother to Sir Thomas Fanshawe. Mr. Fanshawe, after his Wife's Death, sold this Manor to John Mayo of London, Esq; Here ends the Family of Ferrers at Beyford, tho' there must have been a Collateral Branch, for there is an Inscription in St. Andrew's Hertford, for Sarah, Wife of Charles Ferrers of Beyford, 1688.

Mr. Mayo left a Son Israel, who was Sheriff of the County 1668. He married Elizabeth, Daughter of George Clark of London; after his Death the Estate was sold to ——— Long, Esq; who married a Daughter of ——— Cary, Esq; and left a Daughter, present Lady of the Manor. She bears, Sable a Lyon rampant Argent, attired Or between eight cross Crolets of the second.

There is a Benefaction of Sir George Knighton, to this Parish, by Will dated 1613. in which is a Clause; Item, I Will that my Alms-houses be maintain'd and kept in such Manner, as they have and are now maintain'd and kept, and the same to continue for ever, if it will stand with the Law of the Realm, and may be enjoyed accordingly. And so long I do charge Dame Susan, my Wife, and such Person and Persons he or they shall be, to whom it shall please God that my Capital Messuage in Beyford, with the Lands thereunto belonging, or therewith occupied, shall hereafter come unto, by what Means soever, to see the same truly performed, and kept, as they will answer before God. I likewise do give toward the poor In-

habitants of the same Parish, the Sum of 10 s. yearly, to be paid on the same Day of the Month that my Funerals shall be, at the Discretion of my Executor, and afterward at the Discretion of such Persons as my Lands in Beyford shall descend or come unto.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the Deanry of Hertford, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. The Earl of Salisbury is Patron. Mr. ——— Lister, Rector. It is called a Chapel, being united to Effington.

MONUMENTS.

Against the North Wall an Alabaster Effigies of a Knight lies, as his Hands are in a praying Posture, his Sword is held between them with the Point towards the Feet; "Hic jacet Georgius Knighton, Miles. Ob. 12 Novemb. 1613. Æt. 76."

Another; "Hic jacet Johannes Knighton, Arm. ultimus ejus nominis, et uxor ejus Elizabetha filia Stephani Vaughan, Arm. Ipse vixit 70 annos. Ob. 7 Apr. 1635. Ipsa 58. Ob. 13 Nov. 1631."

"Facet hic sepultum Corpus Johannis Ferrers, Eq. Aur. Eliz. Regina, dein Jacobo Regi, atque etiam Carolo a privatâ Camerâ."

"Duxit uxores quarum prima Anna Georgii Knightonii Eq. Aurat. Filia; altera Eliz. Edmondi Lucii Eq. Aur. Filia Superstes. Ob. 17 Sept. 1640. Æt. 65."

On the East Wall; "Hic jacet Johannes Mayo Arm. et Civis Lond. Margarette Laurentiæ prius defunctæ Maritus, qui ob. Maij 29. 1675."

"Here lie the Bodies of Israel Mayo, Esq; and Eliz. his Wife, who died in his Life-time. He dep. this Life. Feb. 11. 1715. et. 87."

The Rood Loft is left in this Church.



H E R T F O R D.



ERTFORD seems to owe its Name to the Roman *Vadum Militare* here. It is the Ford through which the Ermine-street lay, leading from Newhaven in Suffex, to Caistor in Norfolk, upon the old Mouth of the River Yare. Mr. Somner's Etymology of the Saxon Name for this Roman *Prætorian-Way*, so far exceeds all the rest that have been given us, that I think them scarce worth the mentioning. Here signifying in Saxon, an Army, and Hereman a Soldier, we have a fair Translation of *Via Militaris*. We find many a Hertford and Hartford-Bridge in England upon the Roman Agger.

The present Arms of the Town, a Hart couchant in a Ford, are taken only from Allusion to the Name and Similitude of Sound, such a Fancy as indeed most of our Arms are owing to. Bede's Name of the Place is *Herudford*, from whence we have been looking for Red

Banks, and so the Red Ford. *Heortford*, or the Ford of Harts, being in a Woodland Country, hath pleased some. Languages have been tortured to confess these Originals. The *Welsh* hath been made malleable into the first of these; when at last Somner's is a literal Translation, and Stations according to *Antoninus*, to be found throughout the *Ermine-street*, without the Variation of one Figure. The way of writing the Name *Hereford*, as it's often seen in the Saxon Authors, and the Charters of Monasteries, adds to the Probability of this Derivation. I know 'tis supposed to be a Mistake, and that the [e] should be a [t]. But as there are many *Hertfords* and *Hartford-Bridges* upon Roman Ways, deriving the Name from the Use of those Ways, 'twill be hard to account for so general a Consent otherwise. *Henry Huntingdon* writes it thus, as quoted below upon the Time of building the Castle.

Hertford has been of old a considerable Place. In the *Saxon Times* it was one of their chief Cities. And Dr. *Heylin* believes, during the Heptarchy, it was the Residence of the *East-Saxon Kings*, where their Grand Council and National Synod was held. If it was so, they kept their Court upon their Frontiers. And so it might be Prudence to do when they were in continual Danger of Inroads from their neighbouring *Reguli*. The Heptarchy was swallowed up by the first Monarch *Egbert*. The Mounds of their Kingdoms being no more than Ditches, by way of Distinction rather than Defence, the Encroachments of the Subjects upon one another, and of course their being backed by their Princes, cou'd not be avoided. In this State of War, for it cou'd be no other, one Side might get the better by Stratagem or Force. And the People found it their Interest to have Peace under one Head, rather than perpetual Rapine from contending Powers.

In the main, after Christianity was received here, there was a good Understanding kept up between the Bishops of the different Kingdoms. They met together in the Council of great Men summoned by their Kings, and transacted Church Affairs for their different Dioceses. In these Meetings of Clergy and Military Men, for they sat together, sometimes neighbouring Kings met, and carried Things on in an amicable Way. There is an Account of such a Synod at *Hertford*, *An. 673*. when Ten Canons were agreed on, and subscribed to; to be observed on pain of Degradation from the Priesthood, and Excommunication. Not that these Canons were then new, but such as the Archbishop judged at that Time proper to enforce.

The Time of keeping *Easter* was established. The Bishop's Power laid under some Restrictions; as that they shou'd not interfere with one another's Diocese: That they shou'd not strive for Precedence, but go according to their Consecration: That they shou'd not meddle with the Monasteries: That a Synod should be called twice a Year, one of the Times at *Cloveshoe*: That neither Bishops, nor others of the Clergy, being Strangers, shou'd desire more than the Benefit of Hospitality: And lastly, That as the Number of Christians increased, more Bishops shou'd be consecrated.

The Monks were forbid to remove from one House to another, without their Abbot's Leave. None of the Clergy were to leave their Diocesan, nor be received elsewhere without Testimonials from him; and if such Person did not return upon Summons, both he and the Receiver of him were liable to Excommunication. It was forbidden to solemnize incestuous Marriages. None must marry within the prohibited Degrees. None cou'd forsake his Wife but for Fornication. Nor cou'd he, if lawfully separated, have another, but remain single, or be reconciled to his own. For this we have the Authority of *Bede*.

Nothing else is recorded of this Town till *Alfred's* Reign. About whose Time the Kingdom was subdivided into lesser Districts, than it had been before. The Division of it into Counties or Shires, the latter of which is no more than a *Saxon* Word for Partition, is generally thought to be done by *Alfred*. And *Inghulph*, a good Author, in his History of *Croyland*, has led others into the Opinion by affirming it.

Asser, who wrote *Alfred's* Life, shews us there was the Distinction of Counties 20 Years before he reigned. For then was there an Earl of *Devonshire*, *Ceorl*; of *Sommerfetshire*, *Eanwulfe*; of *Hantsire*, *Ofrie*; and *Ethelwolph* of *Berrockshire*. The Second Division into Hundreds and Tythings was *Alfred's*. By this was the Peace of the Country better provided for, and Offenders more easily discovered and brought to Punishment. It's called a Badge of Slavery, and being bound to their good Behaviour: That every Man must be of some Hundred or Tything, and if he lay under any Accusation, he must bring a Man of his own Division to be Security for him. Otherwise he was to suffer the Severity of the Law. And if the accused Person fled before or after giving Security, the whole Hundred was to be fined to the King. This surely must preserve Peace and good Neighbourhood.

Whenever the Settlement of Counties was made, this was made the County Town. *Edward* the Elder, the Son of *Alfred*, appointed the Office of Sheriff. The Sheriff was the Shire-Reeve, or Bayliff, or *Vice-Comes*, who was the King's Deputy in the County Court.

In *Alfred's* Time came a Party of *Danes* to *Ware*, made a Settlement there, and fortified it. From thence they infested the neighbouring Country, and this Town. They came with a Fleet up the *Lea*, and sometimes from *Ware* hither. With some it passes for a Jest, that a Fleet of Ships cou'd come up this River. But we may as well dispute the Truth of our Histories in any other Point as in this. *Black-mall*, which keeps in the Tides that used to flow hither, is a standing Proof of it. And where's the Improbability of the Thing? If their Ships were of the Bulk of the *Royal Sovereign*, there wou'd be some Ground for the Objection. But theirs were small, and suited to the Channel. The Use of them was not for transporting their Army from one Country to another, but to carry off their Plunder. They might be drawn by Men up and down too, if the Wind and Tyde were not sufficient, as the Barges are drawn up at present. And their Ships might be no other than Barges or Lighters.

Farther, our Histories tell us, that when *Alfred* had diverted the Stream about *Waltham* into smaller Channels, and thereby hinder'd the Return of the *Danish* Vessels to the *Thames*, the *Danes* sent their Wives to their Countrymen in the Kingdom of the *East Angles*, and themselves went over Land to *Quatbridge* (*Cambridge*) in *Gloucestershire*, where they made another Settlement upon the *Severn*, and fortified it. The *Londoners* upon this came down, and either carried off or burned their Ships, as then they were called. The Ground near the River-side, all the Way being thus laid dry, by fencing out the Tide, was given by *Alfred* to the neighbouring Vills; and is at this Day common to them, either all the Year, or after mowing.

Whatever this Town was in the Times of the *Saxons*, there seems to have been nothing left by the *Danes*. But the Foundation of all, as well as the Name of Borough, and its Privileges, was laid by King *Edward* the Elder (who was the Son of *Alfred*) *An. 914*. in the 14th of his Reign. That Part of our Island, now called *England*, was entirely sacked by the *Danes*, who by Advantage of their Shipping to land

land where they pleased, and carry off what they got, had stript the Inhabitants of all they could find. What was paid them afterwards, as Contribution or Tribute, by the Name of *Danegeld*, was a prodigious Sum, in Seven and Twenty Years, to keep them away. It is computed at near Two Millions Sterling, which, as Money then went, and as Trade was very low, is almost incredible, from an exhausted Nation. *An. 991, l. 10000; An. 994, l. 16000; An. 1002, l. 24000; An. 1007, l. 36000; An. 1012, l. 48000; An. 1018 l. 72000.* Advancing about a Third upon every new Demand.

According to the Weights used by some of the Saxons, a far less Sum than this would pay the Tribute. Two Millions Sterling could never be raised by them, unless very great Hoards of their Forefathers were then discovered. It's true *Rome* at that Time had but little from hence, perhaps only the *Peter-Pence*, and so they could bear *Danish* draining the better.

Their Murders, and Rapine, and Devastation by Fire and Sword, drew the very last Penny. Nor can we conceive they shou'd have so much Mercy to stay so long, as sometimes they did, between their Demands, but as the Husbandman does till his Corn grows, and the Rent cou'd be raised.

Giraldus Cambrensis reports, that it was the common Practice of the *English* to sell their Children into *Ireland* to be Slaves; and that those of *Northumberland* particularly did it for Profit, not Necessity. This Reflection is a little barbarous, for if they did so, the Times *Anno 1016* must be allowed Times of Necessity, if ever there cou'd be such. And in that Year was a Canon made, by the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, and others in Council, (amongst more) That none shou'd be sold out of their Country, especially to a *Pagan*. By the Ecclesiastical Constitutions made in *Normandy*, 1080, there is a Provision against selling Mankind like Brute Beasts.

How wretched must be the State of our *Saxon* Ancestors? Considering them indeed as a Nation, they felt but what their Forefathers had brought upon the poor *Britons*. And it was but the same Treatment returned upon their own Head. Nor could they call in Foreigners to their Assistance, without expecting the like Friendship, as they had shewed the *Britons*, wasted with Misery.

There seems to be nothing but Despair that cou'd make them draw a Sword, or lift up a Finger against the Duke of *Normandy's* Invasion. It's true, they were the Sons or Grandsons of those that had felt the severest of *Danish* Cruelty. Their Spirit might be a little renewed, and they had *Harold* for their Head, that was Soldier enough, and had been flushed with Victory over the *Norwegians*.

England, for the Goodness of its Soil, has been ever a Prey to Hunger or Ambition. It has gone thro' a Series of Misery, and felt the worst of a revolving World.

Upon the withdrawing the *Roman* Eagles, they are a Prey to the *Picts* and *Scots*. The best of their Men going off with the *Roman* Army, or settling in *Little-Britain*, they made no Defence, but their Groans. These they sent to the Consul: *The Barbarians drive us to*

the Sea, and the Sea drives us back to them; thus tossed between two Deaths, we drown, or perish by the Sword.

Their *Dernier Resort* was to the Saxons, whose Cruelty and Barbarity, for a Time, was much the same with that of the *Picts*; worse indeed by this scurvy Reflection, that it was a Remedy of their own seeking. And worse still, that these very Deliverers made a League with the *Scots*, by which they were at Liberty to enslave the *Britons*. Then came Fire and Sword, and Devastation, that there was not a *Briton* left, but what had skulked in Rocks or Woods.

Next came the insolent *Dane*, who, by Piracy and Plunder, exhausted the very Vitals of the Country. Here lived the *Lord-Danes*, till their intolerable Behaviour cut them off by a Massacre, as Authors report, but do not well agree upon. However they returned with greater Power and greater Fury, and had once almost settled themselves in the *English* Monarchy.

The Time in which the Castle of *Hertford* was built, by *Edward* the Elder, was about 909. *Henry Huntingdon* saith, lib. 5. p. 353. *Edvardus Rex, anno nono Regni sui, construxit Hertfordiam Castrum non immensum inter Beneficam, et Mimeram et Luye flumina non profunda sed clarissima.* As to the building the Town, the *Saxon Chronicle*, p. 103. fixes it thus; *An. 913. Hoc anno circa Martini Festum jussit Eadweardus Rex axedificari aquilonarem urbem apud Heorotfordam inter Mimeran, Benefican, et Lygean --- interim aliqua pars copiarum erexit urbem apud Heorotfordam ab australi parte Lygeæ.*

The *Norman* Invasion, tho' it left no Man any Thing he could call his own, yet soon produced Peace and Quiet. The Owners of the Lands were dispossess'd, and every Manor given to a Foreigner. It was a Favour for a Man to be Tenant, and pay Rent for his own Estate. Yet considering what their Forefathers had suffered, their secure Poverty when they were stript, was to be preferred. Peace and Plenty are great Blessings, and 'tis Pity they shou'd be parted. Contented or not, the *Saxons* must sit down quiet, and hear their Master *Normans* call their Lands by their own Names.

Thus stood our Country upon the Conquest. The Town of *Hertford*, built by King *Edward*, and by the same King erected into a Borough, was part of his Revenue. He had first built that Part of it North of the *Lea*, which comprehended the Parishes of *St. Andrew*, *St. Nicolas*, and *St. Mary the Great*. And after sent a great Part of his Army to assist in building that on the South of *Lea*, containing the Parishes of *All-Saints*, and *St. Mary the Less*, sometimes called *St. Mary the Monk*, and afterwards *St. John's*. This Town was fortified by the same King. The Inhabitants were called *Burgesses*, from being Tenants in Burgage. Every one paid a yearly Rent to the King for his House; and they traded by the King's License, paying a certain Toll or Custom for that Liberty, into the Hands of a General Receiver.

At the Conqueror's Survey, there were reckoned here 146 *Burgesses*, according to the Institution of *Edward* the Confessor. Here are eight several Lords reckoned up, besides what King *William* had in his own Hands. Earl *Alan* had 3 Houses; *Eudo Dapifer* 2; *Godfrey de Bech* 3; *Humphrey*.

Humphrey de Ansteville 2 under *Eudo*; the King had 18; *Peter de Valongies* 2 Churches and one House, bought of *Ulmy* of *Hatfield*; *Geoffrey de Magneville* 8 Houses, which paid no Rent, but Taxes to the King, at that Time called *Geld*; *Ralph Baynard* had 2; *Harawyn de Scalers* 14 without Rent. The Suburb, as it is there called, paid Twenty Pounds (tried and weighed) as there 'tis expressed, 3 Mills Ten Pounds a Year, numbered. When *Peter*, the Sheriff, received it, he paid Fifteen Pounds, numbered. It produced, in the Confessor's Time, but Seven Pounds Ten.

All Things else sunk upon the Conquest, as appears by *Domesday*, where the higher Value, in the Confessor's Time, is put down. The Reason of this not sinking, must be that *Edward* the Elder had built and enfranchised the Place, after his Father's Reign.

The Conqueror altered the ancient Methods of this, and all other Boroughs, and modelled them after the Manner of *Normandy*. He, by Charter, appointed a select Number of Burgeses, to represent the rest, and do the Business of the Community. Such a Body of Burgeses, or Tradesmen, were endowed with Privileges, Magistracy, and Power of making Laws within themselves, which at length had the Name of a Corporation. They paid Rents and Services to the King, according to the Tenure of their Borough. The King gave them Power to choose Burgeses, and licensed them to trade for their Life, with Power also to set a Fine upon their Admission, payable toward the Government of the Borough. They were also empowered to choose one out of their Body yearly, called a *Bailiff*, to collect the King's Rents, Tolls and Customs, who was, for that Time, the Chief of the Corporation, and had 20 s. allowed him by the King for a Gown. And to elect a Steward, Assistant to the Bailiff, in holding Courts for the Borough. In these Courts Wills were proved, Leases made, Estates granted, Rents paid, Burgeses elected, Fines assessed, Services performed, Controversies determined, By-Laws made, Offenders punished, and Officers for the Peace and Government of the Corporation chosen. For these Privileges the Body paid the King a yearly Rent of forty Shillings.

King *William* made *Peter de Valoines* Governor of *Hertford* Castle, the same that was Lord of *Effingdon* and *Beyford*. King *Henry* I. continued him in the same, and gave him a House, and his Mills here, by a particular Grant. *Roger* the Son of *Peter*, succeeded, and had his Grant confirmed by *Maud* the Empress. *Roger* left a Son *Peter*, who had only Daughters; therefore the Custody of the Castle came to *Robert* his Brother. *Robert* left only a Daughter *Gunora*, married to *Robert Fitzwalter*, a Baron of the House of *Clare*, who had with her the Custody of the Castle; which Castle this *Fitzwalter* claimed of King *Stephen* in Person, as his Right, when that King seized all the Castles into his own Hands.

In the second Year of King *John*, *Richard de Montfitchet* was Governor of this Castle, who had also the Forestership of *Essex*, for both which the King gave him a hundred Marks. This *Richard de Monte-Fixo*, or *Montfitchet*, was Lord of *Stansted*, in *Essex*, from whom that Vill had its Name. The Forest was one continued Forest from *Colchester* to *Hickney*, of which that

of *Hatfield* was a Part. The next Year *Robert Fitzwalter* was Governor. In the 16th Year of his Reign, King *John* put in *Walter de Godarvil*, Knight, a Retainer to *Falcatus de Brent*, Lord of *Berkamsted*, already mentioned, with Command to destroy all the Castles, Towns, Houses, Parks, Warrens, Ponds, Mills, and whatever belonged to the Barons. This *Walter* defended the Town against *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, from *Novemb.* 10. to *Decemb.* 6. and killed him a great many Men. The Dauphin was invited by the Rebellious Barons to their Assistance. His first Attempt was upon *Dover-Castle*, where he was beaten off. He was received at *London*, and had the *Tower* deliver'd up to him, from whence he marched to *Hertford*. The Town was at last surrendred upon honourable Terms, the Goods, Horses and Arms of the Besieged being granted them.

Robert Fitzwalter applied to the Dauphin, and challenged the Custody of the Castle, but was put off, till Things shou'd be better settled. The Dauphin told him, the *English* had betrayed their King, and therefore were not fit to be trusted; an Answer not becoming him that had taken Part with the worst of them. He so treated those of his Party, that they soon grew weary of him, and he was forced to make Terms with King *Henry*, and get away, *ad proprios Lares*.

In the eighth Year of his Reign, he made *Stephen Segrave* Governor, one that had merited of King *John* the last Year of his Life, and of himself since. But he held it not a Year, for *Richard Argentine*, Sheriff of *Hertford* and *Essex*, came in his Place. This *Argentine* was of a great Family, whom we find in *Baldock* and *Wimondley*. About this Time, *Alexander de Smerford*, Treasurer of *St. Paul's*, gave all his Estate in this Town to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* at *London*.

The next we find Governor here, was *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*; but he was removed, in the 16th of this King's Reign, by the Power of *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Stephen Segrave* restored. In the 20th of this Reign *Peter de Thany* was appointed Governor here, and of the Honour of *Bulloign*, and Sheriff of *Hertford* and *Essex*. This Year *Gilbert* Earl *Mareschal*, was killed at a Turnament in this Place, by the Unruliness of his Horse, the Reins breaking; and *Robert Say*, one of his Knights, was slain, and many Squires wounded.

In the 26th of the same *Henry*, *Richard de Montfitchet* was made Sheriff of the two Counties, and Governor of the Castle, which he enjoyed four Years. And next, the King's Half-Brother, by the Mother, *William de Valence*, whom we find in *Effingdon* and *Beyford*, was advanced to the Honour for his Life. He was a boisterous Man, and insulted the Bishop of *Ely* both in his Park and his House at *Hatfield*. For he hunted there without Leave, broke open his Cellars, let his Company and all the Rout drink their Fill of Wine, then let the rest out upon the Floor. The Castle, upon this Man's Death, reverted to the Crown.

In the 12th of *Edward* II. there was a Law made for the Benefit of all Boroughs; That Victuallers might not impose upon the People by being in Offices. If they kept the Assize of Wine and Victuals, they were not to sell any. In *Richard* II. and *Henry* VIII. there were two other

other Laws made to that Purpose. The first, That no Viſtualler ſhou'd exerciſe any judicial Office, but where no other ſufficient Perſon was to be found. In that Caſe two honeſt Perſons, choſen by the Commonalty, ſhou'd be ſworn to ſet the Prices.

Thomas Lord *Wake* was conſtituted Governor here, in the Firſt of *Edward III.*

This I take to be the Founder of *Cottingham* Priory, which by Leave of *Edward II.* and the Pope, he removed to *Alta Priſa*, or *Hautemprize*. He is called Lord of *Lydell*, and married *Blanch*, Daughter of *Henry Plantagenet*. He was Son of *John de Waks*, deſcended from *Baldwyn* Lord *Wake*, who removed the Priory of *Deeping* to *Thorney*. *Baldwyn* was the Son of *Hugh de Wac*, who married *Emma*, Daughter of *Baldwyn*, Son of *Gilbert*. This *Baldwyn* is ſaid to be an Earl. 'Tis certain he was Lord of *Brun*, but in his Grants for the Foundation of the Monastery of *Brun*, in *Lincolnſhire*, and that of *Deeping*, he is only called *Baldwyn* Son of *Gilbert*. *Emma* Daughter of *Baldwyn Fitz-Gilbert*, brought into the Family of *Wac* the Title of *Brun*, being Heireſs to her Father: *Roger* her Brother (who conſents to the founding the Abbey of *Brun*) I ſuppoſe to be dead.

In the 5th of that Reign there was an Inquiſition taken, in which the Privileges of the Borough and Customs are at large. A ſhort Sketch of them follows: That the Caſtle and Borough of *Hertford* are held of the King in *Capite*: The Fiſhery of the River belongs to the Borough, and is worth 40 s. per Ann. That the Stream from hence to *Waltham* belongs to the King. *Kings-Meads* are common, upon certain Reſtrictions, to ſuch as held Tenements of the King. Another called *Caſtle-mead*, of 24 Acres, is valued, and ſince it is not given to any other, or ſaid to belong to the Caſtle, is ſuppoſed to have been Common too. *Herſham* is Common, every Burgeſs paying to the Mayor a Rate for every Head of Cattle. There are two Water-Mills; a Rent to the King of 14 s. per Ann. called *Haganell*; another Rent of 1 s. Another of 40 s. which was that the Conqueror reſerved, when he incorporated the Borough. Ale Toll, worth 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. due from common Brewers. Two Markets in the Week, *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, worth 70 s. with what was paid for paſſing through the Town. The Toll of *Ware-Bridge*, and through *Hatfield*; is worth 10 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. and belongs to *Hertford*. Stallage 26 s. 8 d. Two Fairs, on the Feaſt of the *Assumption*, and on *St. Simon* and *Jude*, valued at 2 l. 10 s. The Sum of this Extent is caſt up at 40 l. odd Money.

The Bailiff is to be choſen by the Commonalty of the Town yearly, on the firſt Court-Day after *Michaelmas*. So the Under-Bailiff, and all the Officers. The Chief Bailiff ſhall be allowed, by the King, a Gown. The King ſhall appoint the Porter of the Caſtle, and give him 3 l. and 8 d. at 2 d. per Diem, in all, with the Gown, 4 l. 8 d. The Church of *St. Andrew* is held of the King in *Capite*, worth 10 l. per Ann. to the Rector, the Advowſon in the King. The Toll for Paſſage thro' *Barnet* and *St. Alban's*, anciently belonged to *Hertford*: But the Abbot of *St. Alban's* got it of the preſent King's Grandfather, as that Church's Right, and was wont to pay 10 l. yearly for it. In King *John's* Time, the Profits of the Bridge of

Ware belonged to the Governor of the Caſtle, and the Town of *Hertford*. It was kept chain'd up, and no Carriages, nor Horſes with Harneſs, paſſed over, before the Time of the War, but what were licensed by the King's Bailiff at *Hertford*. And a Verdict was given, in the 33d of *Henry III.* that the King ſuffer'd 12 l. per An. Damage, by turning the Road thro' *Ware*, which ſhou'd be by *Hertford*.

Some of the Privileges allowed to the Borough, by this Extent, were, by King *Charles I.* granted to *William* Earl of *Salisbury*; as the Fiſhery of the *Lea*, within the Manor of *Hertford*; the *Caſtle-mead*; the Duty called *Haganell*, which he had with the Manor.

There is another Precept of King *Edward*, to his Commiſſioners of Array, to excuſe the Town of *Hertford* (for that Turn only) the ſending a Man completely armed to attend him in a foreign Expedition, in Conſideration of five Marks paid into his *Exchequer*. For it ſeems they were to find ſuch a one, when called for, either to ſerve at Home or Abroad.

The Corporation was alſo obliged to ſend two Burgeſſes to Parliament, and to pay them their Wages whenever they ſhou'd be called. The Liſts of Members of Parliament for this County, and the Boroughs, have been very imperfect. They begin with *Edward I's* Reign. Thoſe of this Borough go no farther than the 50th of *Edward III.* till *James I.* There is common Fame, that in two Parliaments of *Richard II.* and one of *Henry V.* the Town ſent Members. But that proves a Miſtake for the Members of the County. And tho' there has been an Inſtrument found, by which the Burgeſſes of *Hertford* petition'd *Henry V.* in Conſideration of their Poverty, to excuſe their ſending Members; the Thing may have been diſuſed before that Time, and a new Petition to that King to continue the Indulgence. The moſt exact Copy I can find, is as follows:

Borough of HERTFORD.

EDWARD I.

An.	
26. Parl. at York.	{ <i>John de Westreete.</i> <i>Simon Balle.</i>
28. Parl. at Lincoln	{ <i>James le Piſcor.</i> <i>Maurice de Wayland.</i>
28. Parl. at Weſtm.	{ <i>Simon de Villâ.</i> <i>Maurice de Wayland.</i>
30. Parl. at London	{ <i>James le Piſcor.</i> <i>Benedict Taillar.</i>
34. Parl. at Weſtm.	{ <i>John de Chattemere.</i> <i>Will. de Beryngham.</i>
35. Parl. at Carlisle	{ <i>Michael de Queenby.</i> <i>Adam Ballard.</i>

EDWARD II.

An.	
1. Parl. at Northamp.	{ <i>John Hibbert.</i> <i>John Weſtcote.</i>
2. Parl. at Weſtm.	{ <i>Roger Wawyn.</i> <i>Robert Grapoun.</i>
4. Parl. at Weſtm.	{ <i>John de Queenby.</i> <i>John de Weſtcote.</i>
7. Parl. at Weſtm.	{ <i>John Prior.</i> <i>Robert Grapoun</i>
8. Parl. at Weſtm.	{ <i>Will. Gerveyſe.</i> <i>Robert de Hitche.</i>

An.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 12. Parl. at York. | { Nich. Queneby. |
| | { Adam le Messager. |
| 15. Parl. at York. | { John Kaunt. |
| | { John ——— |
| 16. Parl. at York. | { Roger Walden. |
| | { Tho. Moigne. |

EDWARD III.

An.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. Parl. at Northamp. | { Robert Atte Halle. |
| | { William Mareſchall. |
| 10. Counc. at Notting. | { Robert Aſton. |
| | { Stephen le Moigne. |
| 14. Parl. at Weſtm. | { John Saunt. |
| | { Roger Gerveys. |
| 32. Parl. at Weſtm. | { Nich. de St. Antoni. |
| | { William Ballard. |
| 47. Parl. at Weſtm. | { Rich. Windſore. |
| | { Rich. Whyte. |
| 50. Parl. at Weſtm. | { Rich. Helynford. |
| | { Rich. Windſore. |

Ann. 1345. King Edward III. created his fourth Son Earl of Richmond, who married Blanch, youngest Daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster. To him he granted the Honour of Hertford, with the Castle and Town, where he was to live suitably to his Quality. He made him Duke of Lancaster with the usual pompous Forms; gave him a Charter, by which the Honour was entailed upon his Heirs Male. In the 50th of his Reign he laid this Town and Castle to the Duchy of Lancaster, which he endowed with great Royalties and Privileges, which were confirmed in a Parliament of Henry V.

In this Castle John King of France was for some Time Prisoner, who was taken by the Black Prince, at the Battle of Poitiers. We are told a Commission was pass'd in 33 of Edward III. to remove him to Sommerton: But that must be a Mistake, for the Battle was not till two or three Years after.

At this time was the Reputation of the English Arms raised to the highest, when the King of France, and David King of Scots, were both Prisoners here at a Time; the first for five Years, and the other for nine. What is very odd in the History of these Royal Captives is, that about seven Years after they both came hither again, and met here the King of Cyprus, whose Errand was to solicit Assistance in the Holy War. These two had been here in Disgrace, and methinks it shou'd be a Mortification to them to be seen again; and yet 'tis reported the King of France came to shew himself in the State of a King. He fell sick and died in England.

The Duke of Lancaster kept his Court in this Castle, at the Time of Richard II's being deposed. Being then Henry IV. he settled this Castle and Town on his Queen for Life, who was Joan de Navarre, Relict of John Montfort, Duke of Britany, and all Courts were held in her Name. She enjoyed the Honour till the seventh Year of Henry V. when she was charged with conspiring the King's Death by Witchcraft and Sorcery. Upon this she forfeited all, and was committed to Prison, tho' afterwards released.

This King settled the Honour of Hertford next upon Katherine, Daughter of France, whom he married. She, after his Death, married Owen

Tudor. Henry VI. kept his Easter here, in the 7th of his Reign, and some Years after, by Charter, confirmed to the Burgesſes of this Town two Markets, which Edward III. had granted, changing only Wednesday's Market to Thursday. Farther the King forbid any Market at Ware, or any other Place within seven Miles, upon pain of forfeiting the Corn or Merchandize to the Bailiffs of Hertford.

This Town had again the Honour to be settled on Henry VI's Queen Margaret. She was Daughter of Reyner, Duke of Anjou, and titular King of Jerusalem, Sicily and Arragon. She lived his Wife Six and Twenty Years. And upon his being thrust out of the Throne, by the right Heir, did not receive the Treatment due to her Sex and Birth. For she was made a Captive, and kept Prisoner till her Father obtain'd her Liberty by Ransom.

In the Reign of Richard III. Henry Stafford, Duke of Bucks, claimed the Honour of Hertford and the View of Hoadesdon, as descended from Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hertford, and Constable of England, which that King signed him an Order to be invested in, and also made him Constable of England. The Honour was to be settled on him in Parliament, but he first lost his Head. Richard III. and this Favourite of his, cannot be mention'd together, without raising Horror in every Breast at the Remembrance of their Crimes, and Satisfaction at the Justice of their Punishment. This Duke was highly instrumental in lifting that Murtherer into the Throne, who had, with his own Hands, been the Assaffine of Henry the VIth; the Contriver of the Death of the Duke of Clarence, his own Brother; the Murtherer of his two Nephews, one of which his lawful King. The Duke however grew discontented, as not being rewarded enough for his Services, and was drawn in by Moreton, Bishop of Ely, his Prisoner, to attempt the deposing him he had set up. He contriv'd the Match of Henry VII. with the Daughter of York, by which the Families were united. And might have lived to see the Day, if Justice had not sooner put in her Claim, and made him die by the Sentence of that very Usurper. A violent Flood of the Severn hinder'd the Conjunction of his Forces with the main Body, and he was deserted, and concealed by Banister, one of his own Servants. And as Treachery is frequently punished by the same, he was betrayed by Banister, for a Reward offered, and his Head struck off without Form of Tryal.

When the Duke of Richmond was advanced to the Throne, the Castle and Manor were in his Hands, he was next Heir of the House of Lancaster. In his Reign an Act of Parliament passed, that Measures and Weights of Brasses shou'd be kept at this Town, as a Standard for the County. King Henry VIII. succeeded his Father in the Honour here, and either did or designed to pass some Time at the Castle, and therefore had a particular Account given of the State of it. It was near his House of Hon/don. He granted a general Pardon to all the Burgesſes of this Borough, upon what Occasion we are not told.

Queen Mary, in the first of her Reign, incorporated this Borough by the Name of Bailiff and Burgesſes; the Bailiff to be yearly chosen out of the Burgesſes, the Thursday after Michaelmas; if he die in the Year, another to be elected within

within six Days, and sworn before the Steward: The Bailiff and Burgeses shall choose whatever Tenants or Inhabitants resident in the Borough they shall think fit to be Burgeses. The Queen made *Christopher Marston* the first Bailiff, and sixteen Burgeses, to continue as long as they behaved themselves well.

They had the Privilege given them of holding three Fairs yearly, with the usual Liberties and free Customs. These Fairs were of three Days Continuance, that is, on the Eve and the Morrow of that Holiday they were appointed on. They seem to have been all three kept in the Parish of *St. Andrew's*. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time that Parish had two, and the other Part of the Town two. For these Fairs they paid the Queen 13 s. 4 d. at *Michaelmas*. One kept on the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, one on *St. Simon and Jude*, the third on *Passion Sunday* in *Lent*. This, however indecent, was a Practice in those Times. *Berkamsted*, and other Places in *England*, had their *Sunday Markets* till altered by an Act on purpose. This very Fair was granted afresh by *Q. Elizabeth's* Charter. In the second of *Philip and Mary*, a Statute was made for the Benefit of Corporations and Market-Towns; forbidding any that dwelt not in Boroughs or Market-Towns, or within their Liberties, to expose to Sale (except in open Fairs) Woollen or Linnen Cloth, Haberdashers, Grocers, or Mercers Wares, upon Pain of forfeiting the Goods offered to Sale, and 6 s. 8 d.

By another Statute, the Inhabitants of Boroughs were exempted from appearing with their best Arms and Furniture at any Muster out of their own Liberties, or before any Persons authorized by Commission, or otherwise, unless the Mayor or head Officer of the Place, and one other discreet Inhabitant, be joined in it.

BAILIFFS from the Year 1576.

An.	An.
1576. <i>Edmund Salmon</i> .	1583. <i>Roger Bircherley</i> .
77. <i>Will. Tooke, Gent.</i>	84. <i>Reginald Basse</i> .
78. <i>Rich. Bull, Gent.</i>	85. <i>Edward Cason</i> .
79. <i>Thomas Wood</i> .	86. <i>Nicholas West</i> .
80. <i>Robert Wood</i> .	87. <i>Michael Ireland</i> .
81. <i>John Cranfield</i> .	88. <i>Edm. Gravenor</i> .
82. <i>John Daniel</i> .	

In the 25th of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Term was adjourned from *Westminster* to *Hertford*, upon Account of the Plague at *London*, and all the Courts were held here. In the 31st of her Reign, she gave the Corporation a Charter, in which she acknowledges their ancient Privileges: And further, appoints them a Common Seal; makes eleven Chief Burgeses their Common Council; the Bailiff and Chief Burgeses shall choose sixteen Inhabitants to be their Assistants, which Assistants, with the Bailiff and Chief Burgeses, shall choose the Bailiff: The Bailiff and Chief Burgeses shall make By-Laws, assess Fines and Penalties upon these By-Laws, imprison Offenders, levy Fines by Distress and Sale of Goods to their own Use: They shall have a Gaol and Serjeant at Mace, for serving their Process: In the Town-Hall

they shall keep Court, where the greatest Part of them in Common-Council shall consult and act according to their Discretion, for the Government of the Borough: The Bailiff, Chief Burgeses, Common-Council, and Assistants, or the Majority, shall yearly, on *St. Matthew's* Day, choose one of the Chief Burgeses to be Bailiff for the Year ensuing, who shall be sworn before the Steward and last Bailiff, and the rest of the Chief Burgeses; and if he shall refuse the Office, the Bailiff and Chief Burgeses shall commit him to Prison till he serve, or pay a Fine they set. If the Bailiff die within the Year, the Chief Burgeses and Assistants shall meet within six Days in the Town-Hall to choose another in the same manner: If a Chief Burges die, or be amoved, the Bailiff and Chief Burgeses, or any six of them (the Bailiff to be one) shall choose an Assistant into his Place, who shall be sworn before the Bailiff and Steward: And if an Assistant die, or be amoved, the Bailiff and Chief Burgeses shall choose another Burges into his Place. The Bailiff and Chief Burgeses, upon reasonable Cause, may remove any of the Chief Burgeses, and swear Assistants in their Room: The Bailiff and Chief Burgeses, or any six of them, may choose a skilful Man in the Law to be Steward of the Borough, so long as he behave himself well, to exercise the Office by himself, or sufficient Deputy: The Bailiff and Chief Burgeses shall choose their Clerk, or Prothonotary, who shall be sworn before the Bailiff, Steward, and Chief Burgeses, to hold so long as he behave himself well: They shall choose Constables, or other Officers, and, for reasonable Cause, remove them: The Bailiff and Burgeses shall have a Court of Record, every *Monday* before the Steward and Bailiff or their Deputies, the Bailiff's Deputy to be a Chief Burges, to hold Plea in any personal Action not exceeding 20 l. They shall choose a Serjeant at Mace and Minister of the Court to serve Processes, as in *London*: The Serjeant shall carry a Mace with the King's Arms on it before the Bailiff: The Bailiff and Serjeant may arrest or distrain the Goods of any against whom Plea shall be entered, to answer the same: The Bailiff shall be Clerk of the Market, and the Clerk of the Market for the Dutchy of *Lancaster* shall not intromit: The Fines and Forfeitures before the Clerk of the Market shall be to the Bailiff and Chief Burgeses: The Bailiff and Chief Burgeses shall have all Goods and Chattels of Felons, Fugitives, *Felo's de se*, Outlaws, Waives, Estrays, Persons attainted, and of all Burgeses resident or non-resident, and all other Persons within the Borough or Precinct. They shall have Markets every *Saturday*, two Fairs in *St. Andrew's* Parish on *St. John Baptist's* Day, and Nativity of the Virgin, two other in the Town on *Passion Sunday*, and *St. Simon and Jude*, to continue the usual Time, with the usual Privileges. The Queen confirms all former Grants and Customs enjoyed beyond the Memory of Man, reserving, in lieu of all Rents and Services, 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

With this Charter were the Arms granted to the Borough, *Argent* a Hart couchant in a Ford, both proper.

BAILIFFS.

An.	An.
1589. Michael Ireland.	1598. Christopher Oliver.
90. Edmond Salmon.	99. Reginald Basse.
91. Edm. Gravenor.	1600. Henry Bull, Gent.
92. Roger Birchly.	02. John Finch.
93. John Daniel.	03. William Manesty.
94. Michael Ireland.	04. Michael Ireland.
95. Edward Cason.	
96. Thomas Lawrence.	STEWARDS.
97. Edm. Gravenor.	Robert Spencer, Esq;

In the 34th and 35th of Eliz. Michaelmas Term was again adjourned to Hertford. The Plague continuing in London, there was another Proclamation, adjourning it, a *Mense Michaelis ad Crastinum Animarum*.

There is a Charter of King James, in the 3d of his Reign, which makes a Change from their Tenure *in Capite*, by Knights Service, to that of common Soccage, rendering for the Town-Hall 2s. and for the Toll 6s. 8d. per Ann. What is different from the Charter of Queen Elizabeth shall be mentioned. By the way, one Michael Stanhope, at that Time, thought he had Interest enough at Court, but it fail'd him, to get the Toll of the Market, and the Commons and Meads from the Bailiff and Burgeses, settled on himself; and it cost them dear to keep him out. By this Charter of King James, the Common-Council is to consist of Ten: The Mayor (for so he is called in this Charter, instead of Bailiff) and Chief Burgeses shall choose one Right Noble and Discreet Man, who shall be the Chief Steward of the Borough, and one discreet Person, learned in the Laws, who shall be Steward, and one honest and discreet Man, learned in the Laws, who shall be Town-Clerk, sworn before the Mayor: The Monday Court is here changed to Tuesday, the Actions not to exceed 40l. The Mayor and Chief Burgeses, in full Court, shall choose and swear so many discreet and fit Men to be Attornies and Attendants of the Court of Record, as shall be necessary: Instead of one, there shall be two Serjeants at Mace, removable by the Mayor: The Mayor, the Steward of the Court for the Borough, and one of the Burgeses skilful in the Laws, to be chosen by the Mayor and Common-Council, shall be Justices of Peace within the Borough and Precincts, or any two of them (the Mayor to be one) with the same Power as any Justices of Peace of any County, so that it tend not to the Determination of Treason, Murther, Felony, or what concerns Loss of Life or Member: The Mayor and chief Burgeses may choose Inhabitants living without the Borough, within the Parishes of the Borough, to be Burgeses, so as the Burgeses inhabiting without the Borough do not exceed the Number of three Persons: These shall enjoy all Liberties and Privileges which the other Burgeses have in and at the Election, and to advise in Council with the other, but not to be capable of being Mayor: The Mayor and Burgeses shall hold a House lately built upon the Waste, called the Town-Hall, with the Appurtenances, and so much Land as the House stands upon, reserving to the King the Use of the House at the Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County, as

usual: There shall be only one Fair kept in the Year in the Borough, that on St. Simon and Jude, with the Eve and Morrow: In Consideration of laying aside the other on the Nativity, all the Profits and Toll of Goods and Cattle, at this Fair, are granted to the Mayor and Burgeses: The King confirms to the Corporation all the Grants of his Predecessors, the Deodands, Saturday Market, Profits and Toll of it whatsoever, in Right of the Dutchy of Lancaster, held as of his Castle of Hertford, upon Payment yearly of 8s. 8d. as above, for the Toll and Town-Hall.

MAYORS since King JAMES'S CHARTER.

An.	An.
1605. Michael Ireland.	1645. Edward Lawrence.
06. Edm. Gravenor.	46. Will. Turnour.
07. Clement Manesty.	47. Isaac Puller, Gent.
08. John Finch.	48. Will. Gardiner.
09. Edward Card.	49. John Clarke.
10. John Sherley.	50. George Petit.
11. Michael Ireland.	51. Joseph Bunker.
12. John Venant.	52. George Hoppy.
13. Robert Dawson.	53. Will. Turnour.
14. John Finch.	54. John Roberts.
15. Robert Goodman.	55. Joseph Dalton.
16. John Roberts.	56. Will. Gardiner.
17. Edm. Gravenor.	57. { Edw. Lawrence,
18. } Edward Carde.	Will. Turnour.
19. }	58. Will. Turnour.
20. David Bromhall.	59. John Clark.
21. Tho. Thorogood.	60. Joseph Brown.
22. Robert Dawson.	61. George Petit.
23. Christoph. Browne.	62. W. Minors, Gent.
24. Edw. Lawrence.	63. John Pritchard.
25. Tho. Wright.	64. George Seely.
26. John Finch.	65. Will. Edmonds.
27. John Roberts.	66. Edw. Lawrence.
28. Robert Dawson.	67. Benj. Jones.
29. Edw. Lawrence.	68. Sam. Goodman.
30. John Roberts.	69. Tho. Prat.
31. John Dyer.	70. John Clark.
32. Christ. Browne.	71. John Pritchard.
33. George Hoppy.	72. Edm. Bach.
34. Robert Dawson.	73. Will. Edmonds.
35. Gabriel Barbour.	74. Edw. Lawrence.
36. Joseph Dalton.	75. John Dimsdale.
37. Edw. Lawrence.	76. John Trott.
38. John Dyer.	77. Benj. Jones.
39. John Roberts.	78. Israel Keynton.
40. George Hoppy.	79. { Will. Stanes,
41. Andr. Palmer, Esq;	Edw. Lawrence.
42. Joseph Dalton.	80. { Edw. Lawrence,
43. Joseph Dalton.	Christ. Wase.
44. Joseph Dawson.	

Capital STEWARDS.

An.	
1605.	Robert Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranburne, Lord Cecil of Essington, Knight of the Garter, one of the King's Chief Secretaries of State.
1612.	William Earl of Salisbury, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of this County.
1668.	James Earl of Salisbury, who granted a Lease of the Leet of the Manor of Hertford, and another of the Toll of the Bridge for a Term of Years, reserving two several yearly Rents.

STEWARDS

STEWARDS of the Court for the Borough.

An.

1605. William Cock, Esq; named in the Charter.
1610. Edward Cason, Esq; Treasurer of the Middle-Temple.
1625. John Keyling, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, Master of the Crown-Office.
1642. John Keyling, Esq; He was discharged from his Stewardship, and his Estate sequestered for his Loyalty, 1644. In 61 he was Serjeant at Law; in 63 knighted, and one of the Judges of the King's-Bench; in 64, Chief Justice.
1644. Edward Atkins, Esq; of Lincolns Inn, 1640, Serjeant at Law; in 1660 knighted, and made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.
1645. John Healing, Esq; absent when the Mayor should have been sworn, was discharged, that another might be chosen to do it.
1645. Robert Maddison, Esq; of the Middle-Temple, swore in the Mayor, and resigned.
1645. John Healing, Esq; again.
1648. Edward Turner, Esq;. In 1661 Burges for this Corporation, Speaker of the House of Commons, knighted, and Solicitor to the Duke of York; in 1671 Serjeant, and Baron of the Exchequer.
1661. Arthur Spark, Esq; of the Middle-Temple, Burges for this Town.
1675. Henry Chauncy, Esq; the last that had the Name of Steward of the Borough Court.

King James, about the 17th of his Reign, settled in Trustees for the Use of Prince Charles, all his Honours, Lands, Revenues, except the Mills.

The Corporation in the 21 of King James, petitioned the House of Commons to restore them their ancient Privilege of sending Burgeses, which they had in Edward III's Time, begged to be discharged from, on Account of their Inability to pay their Wages. There arose a Debate upon it; one Side pleaded, the Discontinuance annulled the Right; the other maintained it a Service due to the Crown, which no Time could make void. The House allowed it, and certifying the same by their Speaker, the King granted a Writ for the summoning two Burgeses, called there *Burgeses pro Burgo de Hertford*; and the Electors are in the Indenture called *Burgeses Burgi*.

The Oath of the Members of Parliament elected for the Borough, according to Custom.

" You shall swear that you shall be faithful
 " and true to our Sovereign Lord the King
 " that now is, his Heirs and lawful Successors:
 " The Liberties and Customs of this Borough
 " you shall keep, and the same maintain and
 " defend: And shall seek the Advancement of
 " the good Estate and Common-wealth of this
 " Borough, to the utmost of your Power. All
 " these Things you shall well and truly ob-

" serve and keep, according to the Laws of
 " this Land, and the Customs of this Borough.

BURGESSES.

JAMES I.

An.

21. Parl. at Westm. { William Ashton, Esq;
 { Tho. Fanshaw, Esq;

CHARLES I.

1. Parl. at Westm. { William Ashton, Esq;
 { Tho. Fanshaw, Esq;
1. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Will. Harrington, Knt.
 { Sir Capel Bedel, Bart.
 { Sir Edward Howard, Knt.
3. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Tho. Fanshaw, Knight of
 { the Bath.
15. Parl. at Westm. { Charles Cecil, Viscount
 { Cranborn.
 { Sir Tho. Fanshaw, Knight of
 { the Bath.
16. Parl. at Westm. { Charles, Viscount Cranborn.
 { In his Place, deceased,
 { William Leman, Esq;
 { Sir Tho. Fanshaw, Knight of
 { the Bath.

CHARLES II.

12. Parl. at Westm. { James Cooper, Esq;. In his
 { Place, deceased,
 { Tho. Byde, Esq;
 { Arthur Sparke, Esq;
 { Sir Thomas Fanshaw, jun.
 { Knight of the Bath.
 { Sir Edward Turnor, Knt.
 { In his Place (made Chief
 { Baron of the Exchequer)
13. Parl. at Westm. { Edmond Feild, Esq;. In his
 { Place, deceased,
 { Sir John Gore, Knt.
31. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Tho. Byde, Knt.
 { Sir Charles Caesar, Knt.
31. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Tho. Byde, Knt.
 { Sir Will. Comper, Bart.
32. Parl. at Oxford. { Sir Tho. Byde, Knt.
 { Sir Will. Comper, Bart.

JAMES II.

1. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Francis Boteler, Knt.
 { Sir Tho. Byde, Knt.

WILLIAM and MARY.

1. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Will. Comper, Bart.
 { Sir Tho. Byde, Knt.
2. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Will. Comper, Bart.
 { Sir Will. Leman, Bart.

WILLIAM III.

7. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Will. Comper, Bart.
 { Will. Comper, Esq;
10. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Will. Comper, Bart.
 { Will. Comper, Esq;
 { Charles Caesar, Esq;
12. Parl. at Westm. { Tho. Filmer, Esq;. In his
 { Place, deceased;
 { Richard Goulston, Esq;

WILLIAM III.

An.

13. Parl. at Westm. { Charles Cesar, Esq;
Rich. Goulston, Esq; In his
Place (voted duly elect-
ed)
Thomas Clark, Esq;

ANNE.

1. Parl. at Westm. { Charles Cesar, Esq;
Rich. Goulston, Esq;
4. Parl. at Westm. { Charles Cesar, Esq;
Rich. Goulston, Esq;
7. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Tho. Clark, Knt.
Will. Munson, Esq;
9. Parl. at Westm. { Charles Cesar, Esq;
Rich. Goulston, Esq;
12. Parl. at Westm. { Charles Cesar, Esq;
Rich. Goulston, Esq;

GEORGE I.

1. Parl. at Westm. { Sir Thomas Clark.
John Boteler, Esq; in the
Place of Charles Cesar,
Esq; unduly elected.
8. Parl. at Westm. { Edward Harrison, Esq;
Sir Thomas Clark, Knt. in
the Room of Cha. Cesar,
Esq; unduly elected.
George Harrison, Esq; Upon
the Vacancy made by
Edw. Harrison, Esq; ac-
cepting an Office.

It is observable in the Return made from this Borough, in the 15th of Charles I. it is said to be *per Burgenses & Inhabitantes*, the latter of which have from that Time voted, if they were Housekeepers, and paid to Church and Poor. King Charles I. by Charter, in the 3d of his Reign, reciting several Leases made by his Royal Progenitors to the Borough, did, in Consideration of 100 l. paid by the Mayor and Burgesses, grant them for ever the Meadow called *Great Heartham*, containing 20 Acres, another called *Kings-Meads*, of 29 Acres and a Rood; half an Acre of Land within the Borough, called *Little Heartham*; three Roods within the Borough called *Britchery Green*, and the Sessions-House in the Market-Place; the Waste of all the Streets and Lanes; and all the Buildings and Profits thereto belonging, except Stalls formerly built in the Streets or Waste, and the Ground they stand on, and all Rents reserved for Erection or Encroachments formerly made within the Borough, with Liberty to keep Courts for the Manor of *Hertford*, in the Town-House and Sessions-House.

There is also a Charter of King Charles I. in the 6th of his Reign, under his Privy-Seal, granting to William Earl of Salisbury, and his Heirs, upon a Consideration mention'd, the Manor and Castle of *Hertford*, with the usual Privileges; and the Fishing of the *Lea* within this Manor; the Toll of the Bridges of *Hertford*, *Ware*, and *Thele*, with an Exception of all Things in the former Grants to the Borough. The Earl and his Heirs have ever since let the Court of the View of *Franc-pledge*, and Toll of *Hertford-Bridge*, to the Corporation for

Twenty-one Years from Time to Time. The same Earl granted a Lease of the Castle to Sir William Harrington, Knt. for a Term of Years reserving 10 s. per Ann. Rent. This Lease was assigned to Sir William Cooper, first a Baronet of Scotland, after of England, in the Seventeenth of Charles I. Sir William's eldest Son was John, who, with his Father, was a great Sufferer for their Loyalty to King Charles I. and were imprisoned in *Ely-House*, in which John died: But Sir William had the good Fortune to outlive the Times, and to pass the Remainder of his Days in this Castle, with Honour and Esteem. He devised his Term in it to his fifth Son Spencer. Spencer sold it to Edward Cox of *Cheshunt*, who, after he had improved the Place, sold the Lease to Sir William, Father of the late Lord Comper, a Descendant of the Family he bought it of. Sir William gave it to Spencer Comper, Esq; his second Son, and he sold it to Joseph Collet, Esq; once Governor of Fort St. George, who lately died possessed of it, having only the Life of Spencer Comper, Esq; upon it, besides his own. Mr. Collet left only Daughters, by whom the Lease was sold to — Binyon, Esq;.

Over the Gate of the Castle are quartered the Arms of France and England.

Next above are the Arms of Spencer Comper, Esq;.

Above all, King William III. on Horseback, with this Motto:

— Et Laribus tuum
Miseret Numen —

King Charles II. by Letters Patents 1680. granted this Borough to be free, and remain so for ever: The Bounds of it are here ascertain'd; from the farther End of *Kings-Mead*, to the Highway leading from *Hertford* to *Ware*, where a Post stands; thence including the Highway to *Little-Trinity Field*, where stands a Post; thence along the Ridge of the Hill, to a Post standing at *London-Cross Hill*; thence to *Falling Cross Gate*; thence to the Post in the Highway leading from *Hertford* to *Berkamsted*; thence to the River *Lea*, and the Post in the Highway from *Hertford* to *Hartingfordbury*; thence to a Post in the Highway from *Hertford* to *Benjoo Street*, at the Foot of *Port-Hill*; thence to the farther End of *Kings-Mead*, including the River all the Way.

What is different in this from former Charters follows: They are incorporated by the Name of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty: There shall be Ten Aldermen of the Borough, who, with the Recorder, shall be the Common-Council, with the same Authority the Chief Burgesses formerly had, out of them a Mayor to be chosen: There shall be a Chamberlain to receive their Revenues and Fines, to be disposed of as the Majority of the Mayor and Aldermen appoint: There shall be sixteen Assistants, who, with the Chamberlain, shall assist when required: The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, shall, on St. Matthew's Day, choose and nominate two of the Aldermen, out of which the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, with the Chamberlain and Assistants, shall choose one for Mayor, to be sworn as usually: The weekly Court of Record is altered to *Wednesday*, no Action to exceed Sixty Pounds: The Mayor and

and Aldermen shall have a Capital Steward, a Recorder, and a Town-Clerk, who shall write all Recognizances, to be taken before the Mayor, or the other Justices of the Borough, in Parchment, and write all Indentures of Apprentices, Plaints, Pleas, Actions, and other original and judicial Writs, and Process, and Judgments, and Condemnations thereupon in the Court of Record, all which Officers shall be chosen by the Mayor and Aldermen: In the Choice of Attorneys the Mayor and Recorder must be two: The two Serjeants at Mace to be chosen by Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, to carry before the Mayor a Sword, as well as a Mace, gilded or silver'd over, the King's Arms engraved thereon: All the Officers of the Body to be sworn before the Mayor, to execute their Office: They are to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and make such Subscriptions as any Statute shall require: The Mayor and Recorder, and one Alderman, or Freeman of the Borough, to be always Justices, the last-mentioned to continue so at the Pleasure of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen: Every Mayor shall be Justice one Year after his Mayoralty: The said Justices, whereof the Mayor or Recorder must be one, may act as any other Justices in any County, unless in those capital Cases excepted above: If the Person who is Justice the Year after his Mayoralty, die before that Year is out, one of the elder Aldermen to be Justice the rest of the Year: The Mayor shall be *Custos Rotulorum* within the Borough: The Justices, whereof the Mayor or Recorder to be one, shall commit to the County Gaol, any such Person as shall be suspected to have committed Treason, Felony, or other Thing touching Loss of Life, or Member: The Mayor and Commonalty shall have a Prison, and appoint a fit Person to be Keeper: The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen (whereof the Mayor and Recorder to be two) may make By-Laws for the Order and Government of the Borough, with Pains and Penalties to be raised by Fines, the Chamberlain to levy the same for the Use of the Body: The King confirms the Grant of the Town-Hall, Saturdays Market and Toll, and a Wednesday Market instead of that anciently on Thursday, the Fair of St. Simon and Jude, with all the Privileges mentioned in the other Charters. They hold of the King, as of his Castle of Hertford, in free and common Socage, paying to the Receiver of the Duchy yearly at Michaelmas 8 s. 8 d.

MAYORS *since this* CHARTER.

An.	An.
1680. <i>Christoph. Wase.</i>	1694. <i>Tho. Archer.</i>
81. <i>Tho. Archer.</i>	95. <i>Will. Hurrald.</i>
82. <i>John Dimsdale.</i>	96. <i>Henry Squire.</i>
83. <i>Benj. Jones.</i>	97. <i>John Dimsdale.</i>
84. <i>John Trott.</i>	98. <i>John Dimsdale.</i>
85. <i>Israel Keynton.</i>	99. <i>John Dimsdale.</i>
86. <i>Will. Hurrald.</i>	1700. <i>John Dimsdale.</i>
87. <i>Henry Squire.</i>	01. <i>Benj. Jones.</i>
88. <i>John Dimsdale.</i>	02. <i>John Trott, Gen.</i>
89. <i>John Bache.</i>	03. <i>Jos. Calton, Gen.</i>
90. <i>Benj. Jones.</i>	04. <i>Sa. Hopkins, Gen.</i>
91. <i>John Trott.</i>	05. <i>Jos. Duke, Gen.</i>
92. <i>Joseph Caulton.</i>	06. <i>John Dimsdale,</i>
93. <i>Israel Keynton.</i>	jun. Gen.

An.	An.
1707. <i>Sam. Kent, Gen.</i>	1717. <i>T. Blacknoe, Gen.</i>
08. <i>Isr. Keynton, Gen.</i>	18. <i>Ri. Pearson, Gen.</i>
09. <i>William Hurral.</i>	19. <i>Ri. Bridgman, Gen.</i>
10. <i>Jos. Calton, Gen.</i>	20. <i>Philip Neal, Gen.</i>
11. <i>J. Dimsdale, jun. Gen.</i>	21. <i>Jos. Calton, Gen.</i>
12. <i>Rob. de Vall, Gen.</i>	22. <i>Tho. Colson, Gen.</i>
13. <i>Edw. Blackno, Gen.</i>	23. <i>Ed. Squire, Gen.</i>
14. <i>Jos. Calton, Gen.</i>	24. <i>Th. Blacknoe, Gen.</i>
15. <i>Tho. Colson, Gen.</i>	25. <i>Ri. Pearson, Gen.</i>
16. <i>Edw. Squire, Gen.</i>	26. <i>C. Bridgman, Gen.</i>

Capital STEWARDS.

1680. *James Earl of Salisbury.*
84. *James Earl of Salisbury.*
94. *James Earl of Salisbury.*

R E C O R D E R S.

1680. *Henry Chauncy, Esq; Knighted 1681.*
1700. *The Honourable Robert Bertie, Esq;.*
1710. *Thomas Dunster, Esq;*
1713. *Marmaduke Allington, Esq;*

TOWN-CLERKS.

1694. *Charles Fox.*
1702. *Ralph Wyllmot.*

The Priory was of Black Monks, and stood in the East Part of the Town, valued, according to the *Monasticon*, at 72 l. odd Money per Ann. in the *Exchequer* at 86 l. odd Money. It was a Cell to St. Alban's, founded by *Ralph de Limesy*, the Conqueror's Sister's Son. He came over in the Expedition, and had above forty Manors granted him; and the Lands of *Christina*, *Edgar Atheling's* Sister, he enjoyed in *Warwickshire*, and elsewhere, by marrying her, as some affirm, others by Grant from the Conqueror. He built a Church here, and dedicated it to St. Mary, endowed it with Lands in Hertford. It was called St. Mary the Less, and St. Mary Monk. *Ralph* also endowed it with the Parsonage of *Pirton* in this County, and the Tythes, as will be seen in that Parish. He gave it to the Abbey of St. Alban's, for the Redemption of his own Soul, his Wife *Hadewise*, and all their Posterity. At his own Desire he was received in this Cell, as a Brother and a Monk, and was the first Prior. *Hadewise* was received as a Sister, with Promise to bury both of them at St. Alban's, unless this House shou'd rise to so great Honour as they shou'd desire to be buried here. *Hadewise* also, by Consent of her Husband, gave the Lands *Nigell de Bradewell*, which were of her Dowry, on these Terms: That during her Life she shou'd have three Monks, and after her Death a fourth, and that for ever, to pray for the Souls of her and her Husband. He was buried in this Cell. He bore, according to *Weaver*, Or 3 Eagles-Heads Gules: According to others, Gules 3 Eagles display'd Or.

Alan de Limesy, Son and Heir of *Ralph*, gave to these Monks the Church of *Long-Ichington* in *Warwickshire*, which Grant *Gerard* his Son, and *John* the Son and Heir of *Gerard*, confirmed. *Gerard* gave also some Land in *Pirton* and *Ickleford*, in this County, to the same House. *John* confirmed also these Lands in *Hertfordshire*, given by his Ancestors. One *Niger* was at that Time

Time Prior; and *John de Hertford* in the Time of *Henry III.*

The Abbot of *St. Alban's* claimed, *Anno 6 Edward I.* before the Justices Itinerants here, the Privileges granted to his Priory of *Hertford*, by *Henry II. Richard* and *John*, and was allowed them. There was a Dispute in *Edward II's* Reign, between the Priory and the Burgeses of *Hertford*, about their Commons: It was compounded by the Burgeses giving up their Right to *Witmarsh*, and the Priors allowing the Burgeses to intercommon with their Cattle.

PRIORS.

- 1 *Henry VI. William Ellis.*
- 1 *Henry VII. John Bensted.*
- 10 *Henry VII. William Dixwell.*
- 2 *Henry VIII. John Killingworth.*
- 5 *Henry VIII. Thomas Hampton.*

King *Henry VIII.* in the 29th of his Reign, granted this Priory to *Anthony Denny, Esq;* and *Joan* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Anthony*. This Gentleman has been already mentioned at *Cheshunt*. He conveyed it to his Sons *Henry* and *Edward*. The next to be found in Possession (but not by what Conveyance) is *Martin Trott, Esq;* in the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Beginning of *James*. Then *Richard Willis* of *Hornsey* in *Cambridgeshire* had it, whose Son *Thomas* succeeded, rebuilt the Church, and instead of *St. Mary*, dedicated it to *St. John Baptist*. He sold it to Sir *John Harrison, Knt.* about 1638, from whom it came as *Balls* to *Edward Harrison, Esq;*

At present the Lands are leased out, and a good House is built upon the Scite of the Priory, near *Dicker-Mill*, which belongs to it. This is upon a Cut out of the *Lea*, near the Place where Water is raised to serve the Town, and this Water falls again into the *Lea* before it receives the *Beane*.

This Priory stood in the East Part of the Town. If the Church of *St. Mary Monk* was rebuilt in 1629, by Mr. *Willis*, and anew dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, 'tis much it should be so ruinous in Sir *John Harrison's* Time. For Sir *John*, who procured the Parish to be added to that of *All Saints*, himself died in the Year 1669. And 40 Years being too short a Space for such Decay, we must imagine Mr. *Willis* only bestowed some Repairs. There were two Monuments in it when pulled down, either preserved from the first Church, or rather in their first State, the old one only being repair'd.

"*Robert Sadington*, a Man in great Favour with *Henry III.* being Justice Itinerant in this Town, was buried here, 1257."

Another;

*Jesu Christi fili Dei uni miserere mei
Ac humiliter queso famulo tuo subveni;
Domine pretioso sanguine tuo redemisti
Ut merear ab aeterna dampnatione - - -
Et in Electorum tuorum grege animarum
Parce Domine, Parce famulo tuo, Parce
Thomæ Holgrave
Ut Monacho.*

At the End of this Town, near the Road to *London*, is a handsome Brick Building, in Form

of a half *H*, erected by *Christ's-Hospital*, as a Colony for the younger Children, about the Year 1683. It contains between Two and Three Hundred. There is a handsome School, and Appartments for the Masters; and Nurseries for the Children, and a large Court enclosed with a Brick Wall. The Children are here educated in the Method of their House at *London*, wear Blue Coats and Caps; have a Gallery at the West End of *All-Saints Church*, and are removed to *London* as the Elder there go off.

The Manor of BRICKENDON,

Is in *Domesday* said to lie in the Church of the *Holy Cross* of *Waltham*; for so they expressed the Church's Jurisdiction. *Edward the Confessor* granted this Manor to the Church of *Waltham*, and so it continued till the Dissolution. *Robert de Valence* (whose Family we have an Account of at *Beyford*) appropriated the Church of *All-Saints* here to the Canons of *Waltham*, for the Health of his own Soul, and his Wife *Hawise*, which made it Extra-parochial, and in the Liberty of *Brickendon*. The Abbot and Convent claim'd, and all their Time enjoyed, by Grant of *Edward the Confessor*, and *Henry II.* all the Immunities kingly Power can grant to a Church. They were discharged of all the Burthens the Laity were subject to, had free Warren and Liberty of Fishing the *Lea*, and making what Pools they pleased. King *Edward VI.* granted it to *John Aleyne*, under the yearly Rent of Twenty Shillings and Eight-Pence. *Aleyne* sold it to Sir *Stephen Soame, Knt.* whose Family is seen in *Aspeden* and *Throcking*, tho' removed from this County to *Haydon* in *Essex*, and *ThurLOW* in *Suffolk*. Sir *William Soame* was Heir to Sir *Stephen*, and left this Manor to his Son *William*, at his Death, 1655, who was afterwards knighted. He sold it to Sir *Edward Clark*, of *London, Kt.* from whom it descended to his Son Sir *Thomas Clark, Knt.* the present Possessor; who bears *Argent*, on a Bend ingrail'd *Azure* a Dagger of the Field.

This may be reckon'd one of the delightful Seats of this Neighbourhood, having to the Front a dry pleasant Soil towards *Hertford*, and on the contrary View, Woods at half a Mile Distance, with Visto's all pointing to the House.

The Manor of LITTLE-AMWELL,

Is called so by way of Distinction, from the Parish of *Amwell*, of which it doubtless was once a Part. But one Part of that Parish being given to the Monks of *St. Peter Westminster*, by *Edgar*, and confirmed by *Edward the Confessor*, *William the Conqueror*, and other Princes, as there we have seen; this other was granted by *Ralph de Limesy* to the Church of *Waltham*. The Inhabitants of this District, upon the Dissolution, fell in voluntarily to *All-Saints* Parish, of which they are since reckoned Members.

In the 34th of *Henry VIII.* that King gave this Manor to *Leonard Chamberlain, Esq;* and *Richard Andrews, Gent.* and their Heirs, to hold in Capite, by Knight's Service, at a Rent of 12 s. 2 d. ob. nomine Decima. *John Knighton* purchased it in the Time of *Edward VI.* from whom it came, as the Manor of *Beyford*, to Sir *George Knighton*, who died 1613. *John* his Son succeeded

ceeded and enjoyed it in the 12th of *James I.* Next it was possessed by the Family of *Gardner*, one Branch of which is at *Thundritch-bury*. *John Gardner*, the Father, left it to his Son *Henry*, who had two Sons, and a Daughter *Mary*. The Sons being dead, this Estate, and Houſe of *Jennings-bury*, came to *Henry Dunster*, Esq; who married *Mary*. From him it came to his Son *Giles*, who died unmarried, and thence to *Henry Dunster*, Esq; Nephew of *Giles*, Son of *Thomas* deceased, who was the second Son of *Henry*. His Arms are quarterly ——— A Stags-Head Gules in Or, Canton a Castle, 2d per Pale Or and Gules, a Fesse charged with 2 Muscles between 3 Hinds passant, all counter-changed.

B A L L S

Lies within the District of *Little-Amwell*, named from an ancient Owner. There is one *Simon de Balle*, Member of Parliament for this Town in the Reign of *Edward I.* The Name is sometimes spelled *Bawls* in old Writings. And there is a Graveſtone in *All-Saints* for *Tho. Boole*, in 1456, which might be one of the Family, so great Variety have our Ancestors used in writing their Names. The next Possessor to be found is *William Henmarsh*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, who left a Daughter *Jane*, married to *Richard Willis* of *Hornsey*, in *Cambridgeshire*, Esq;. This Mr. *Willis* we have seen Owner of the Priory here, which probably he had with this *Jane*. They left a Son *Thomas*, who sold *Balls* to *John Harison*, Esq; knighted in 1640. He married *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Robert Fanshaw*, Esq; second Son of *John*, and Brother of *Thomas Fanshaw*, Esq; Remembrancer in the Exchequer to Queen *Elizabeth*, whose Family we find at *Ware*. Sir *John Harison* afterwards married *Mary*, Daughter of *Philip Shotbolt* of *Tardley*, Esq;. And built an elegant House here, from whence is a most delicious Prospect over the Country: But was forced to leave it when the Parliament drove; as the rest of the King's Friends did their Habitations and Estates. He had made himself obnoxious by his Loyalty in the House of Commons, where he served for his Native Borough of *Lancaster*. His malignant Estate was sequestred, and he passed the Purgatory of the Times in a private Retirement, or voluntary Exile. Yet he lived to see the Tragic Part of his Fortunes blown over, to enjoy Nine Years of the sereneſt Weather *England* ever knew. *Richard* his Son, by the last Marriage, succeeded him, whose younger Days partook of his Father's Sufferings. He married *Audrey*, eldest Daughter of *George Lord Grandison*, and was Burgess for *Lancaster*. He bore Or on a Cross Azure five Pheons of the Field. In his Time this beautiful Seat has been greatly augmented and improved, and the Land about it laid into a Park, by *Edward Harison*, Esq; his Son, the present Possessor.

The S E L E

Was an ancient Manor of the Parish of *St. Andrew's*, mentioned in *Domesday*. It was given to *Godfrey de Bech* by the Conqueror. This *de Bech* we find in *Barley*, and other Places of the County. In the Time of *Edward I.* one *Hugh de la Sele* was Lord of this Place, from whence

he took his Name. In *Henry VI's* Time *Philip Boteler*, of the Family of *Woodhall*, was Owner of it, in which it hath been ever since.

B L A K E M O R E

Was another Manor of the same *Godfrey de Bech*, as appears by the Record. It was in Possession of *Godfrey de Raneville*, who held it under the other. Sir *Stephen Slaney* was Master of it in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time. He left a Son *Stephen*, who had only two Daughters. One of them married *Hitchcock*, who bought out the other Sister. *Hitchcock* left a Daughter, who married ——— *Elways*, Merchant in *London*, from whom it was conveyed to the Lord *Conper*, in whose Family it remains.

Hertford hath by some been esteemed the *Durocbriva* of the Romans, which, upon better Grounds, seems to be *Ravensborough*. I shall only mention the British Etymology of *Aquarum Concurſus* will not do here. There is a *Concurſus* of the *Lea* and *Mimeram* below *Hartingford-bury*, another of the *Beane*, another of the *Rib*, but both these fall in below the Town near *Benjoo*. From the *Berkamsted* Road to this Town, near *Wall-Field*, is a Bank parallel with the Lane, which shews the ancient Breadth of the Way, before Part of it was taken into *Wall-Field*. Thence it leads over the *Lea* to *Port-Hill*, then to *Benjoo-Street*, and *Wades-Mill*.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Richard Hale, Esq; of *King's-Walden*, built and endowed a Grammar-School here, in King *James I's* Time, free for the Children of this Town.

He settled an Annuity of 40 *l.* Rent-charge, out of Mr. *Warren's* Estate at *Marden*, in *Tewing*, for the Master, Usher, and Repairs. The House has been lately rebuilt, and is a very good one. By Mr. *Hale's* Appointment, the Choice of the Master is left to his Heirs, and if the Heir, when it's void, be under Age, the Mayor and Aldermen shall present to it.

Bernard Hale, S. T. P. gave 100 *l.* per Ann. in Scholarships, for Seven poor Scholars at *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, that shall be elected from this School: They enjoy it 7 Years.

Ralph Minors, School-Master, gave to the Parish of *All Saints* 10 *l.* in Trust. The Interest of it is to purchase 3 Pair of white Gloves for the Mayor, Justice of Peace, and Minister, that shall hear the Orations of the Scholars, at their breaking up at *Christmas*; the rest to the well-deserving Scholars or Poor, at the Discretion of the Mayor and Justice.

King *Charles II.* gave 100 *l.* to the Mayor and Aldermen, for the Use of the Corporation, which was his Third Part of the Conviction Money levied upon Conventicles.

Edward Carde, one of the Chief Burgesses, gave to the Mayor and Chief Burgesses, a Silver-gilt Bowl and Cover.

Thomas Tooke, Esq; gave 50 *l.* to bring Water to a Conduit in the Market-Place, or to the Poor. His Executors paid 30 *l.* of it to the Poor.

William Leman, Esq; gave 100 *l.* to discharge the Debts of the Corporation.

Sir *Tho. Byde* gave 50 *l.* to the same Use.

Robert Garlick, a Chief Burgeſs, gave a Silver Tankard for the Uſe of the Corporation.

Sir Charles Caſar gave 100 l. towards renewing the Charter; his Arms, in Teſtimony of their Gratitude, are engraved on the Mayor's Sword.

John Clark, Alderman, gave 20 l. to board the Town-Hall and Paſſage to the Council-Chamber.

Roger Daniel, Citizen of London, gave 10 l. per Ann. out of Tenements in Bell-Alley, within Biſhopsgate. 5 l. to a Miniſter to preach at Allhallows, the firſt Thursday in the Month, in the Forenoon; 4 l. by a Groat apiece to 20 of the pooreſt Houſholders, 14 of Allhallows, and 6 of St. Andrew's Pariſh; 12 d. on the ſame Thursday in Bread and Drink to the poor Priſoners in the Common Gaol; the remaining 8 s. in a Breakfaſt yearly, for the Miniſter, Church-wardens and Clerk.

John Brown of London dying Inteſtate, the Adminiſtration was granted to Sir Thomas Gardiner, Recorder of London. It was ordered in the Prerogative Court, that 600 l. ſhall be employed to Charitable Uſes, whereof Sir Thomas allowed 300 l. for the Poor of Hertford. 270 l. of this Money purchaſed the Chequer-Inn in Hertford, valued at 18 l. per Ann. and a Tenement in All-Saints, in Occupation of Hodge, of 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. The Rent to the Uſe of the Poor.

Mary Pettit, Widow, gave a Tenement near Cowbridge, in St. Andrew's, for the Habitation of two poor Widows.

Tho. Noble, Gent. gave all his Eſtate in Benington and Watton to be ſold, and after Debts and Legacies paid, and an Annuity of 15 l. per Ann. for Susan Delawood, the Remainder to the Poor of the Pariſh of All-Saints. He gave to John Downs a Meſſuage for Life, at Bailyhall-Stile, the Remainder to the Poor of All-Saints, and to repair it. This in four Truſtees, of which the Mayor to be always one.

Mr. Ruſſhaw gave 20 s. per Ann. out of ſome Copyhold Lands called Great-Cleppits and Little-Cleppits, in the Manor of Kingsbury in St. Alban's, to 60 of the pooreſt Inhabitants of this Borough, on Palm-Sunday.

Sir John Hariſon left 100 l. to make a Purchaſe for the Poor, which Richard Hariſon, Eſq; his Son, laid out in Fee-Farm Rents, to the yearly Value of 6 l. 15 s. adding 8 l. odd Money of his own. This is to the Poor of Allhallows, and St. John's; but Mr. Hariſon has appropriated 10 s. to St. John's, being the Part bought with his Money. The Parſonage of Meſſdon pays 2 l. of this Money.

Lady Mary Hariſon gave a large Silver Flagon to the Communion Table of All-Saints.

Lady Farſhaw, Relict of Sir Richard, gave to the Poor of All-Saints 5 l. and ſhe gave 12 d. every Sunday in Bread to thoſe who come to Church.

John Keyling, Eſq; Steward of this Borough, gave 6 l. per Ann. to cloath the Poor of the Borough.

William Wake, Gent. gave the great Bell of All-Saints, worth 120 l. 'tis ſince caſt into four ſmall ones.

George Cranfield gave 20 l. to the Poor of All-Saints, with Pulpit-Cuſhion, to the Value of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Jonathan Brown, Gent. gave 50 l. to repair and beautify All-Saints Church.

Edward Card, Gent. Chief Burgeſs, gave a Tenement in the Pariſh of St. Andrew's, in the Occupation of William Hurrall, of 3 l. per Ann. to pay 1 l. on Eaſter-Tueſday, 1 l. at Midſummer, 10 s. at Michaelmas for ever, to ſuch poor impotent People of that Pariſh, as uſually reſort thither, and 10 s. for the Truſtees Dinner on Eaſter-Tueſday.

Forty Pounds were given to the Poor of All-Saints, the Donor unknown, with which the Corporation purchaſed 2 Tenements in Caſtleſtreet, for the Uſe of the Poor.

Mrs. Eliz. Cranmer, Widow of Benj. Cranmer, Gent. gave by Will, 1699. 200 l. for an Organiſt in Allhallows; with which a Rent-Charge of 8 l. per Ann. was purchaſed upon the Cock-Inn at Chelmsford, and the Lands belonging to it.

Robert Dimſdale, late of Hertford, Doctor in Phyſick, hath left a Rent-Charge of 15 l. per An. charged upon his Houſes in the Market-Place, in half-yearly Payments, clear of all Duties, to the Organiſt of All-Saints, for the Time being, after the Deceaſe of his Widow and Daughter, if the latter die without Iſſue.

A Gentleman unknown gave 200 l. for ever, to the Charity-School, for educating and cloathing poor Children. It's lent to the South-Sea Company, at 5 l. per Cent.

Lady Ann Grimſton of Tewing, gave 50 l. to the ſame Uſe: Lent to the Eaſt-India Company.

Mrs. Skinner, Widow, gave 20 l. for ever to the ſame Uſe, and 10 l. per Ann. to the Charity School for Girls.

Giles Dunſter, of Jenningsbury; Eſq; left 10 l. for a Piece of Plate to Allhallows. A Salver is bought with it double Gilt.

An Eſtate of 59 l. per Ann. was lately purchaſed at Benington, for the Uſe of the Poor, in Occupation of John Hollingsworth and Henry King.

Of the Five Churches Hertford once had, there are but two remaining, All-Saints, and St. Andrew's.

All-Saints is a Vicarage in the Dioceſe of Lincoln, Deanry of Hertford, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. This Pariſh is united with that of St. John, and endowed by the two following Gentlemen. Sir John Hariſon gave to this Vicarage all the Impropriation of the Tythes of St. John's Pariſh, except thoſe of his own Lands. And Mr. Gabriel Barbor laid out 300 l. in purchaſing the impropriated Tythes of the Liberty of Brickendon (except the Tythes of the Demefne Lands of that Manor) and ſettled them on this Church. The King and Sir John Hariſon preſent to the Living *alternis Vicibus*, by Conſent of the King, the Ordinary, and Incumbent of both Churches; Sir John Hariſon having been Patron of St. John's whiſt it ſtood. The Church ſtands on the South-Eaſt Part of the Town, has a Ring of Eight Bells, and an Organ purchaſed by the Inhabitants and neighbouring Gentlemen. The Corporation attend the Service of God in this Church, and here the Aſſize Sermon is preached.

The preſent Vicar is Mr. Daniel Hallows.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel: " Here under lieth interred the Body of Sir John Hariſon, Kt. late of " Balls, within this County and Pariſh, who " dep. this Life, Sept. 28. 1669. in 80th Year of " his

“ his Age. Who in the whole Course of that
 “ large Time of his Mortality, was an admired
 “ Example of Piety, Integrity, and Moderati-
 “ on; and among the various and considerable
 “ Employments, which his industrious and pru-
 “ dent Temper put him upon, and conducted
 “ him through, was very eminent in his Loyal-
 “ ty to his King, and Love to his Country, al-
 “ ways having serv'd King Charles I. as a Far-
 “ mer of his Customs, and in other weighty
 “ Affairs, and his native Place of Lancaster as
 “ a Member of 3 Parliaments in that King's
 “ Reign, in the last thereof (called in 1640)
 “ by his strenuous Adherence to his Sovereign,
 “ and the established Laws of the Land,
 “ against the Violence of an unnatural Civil
 “ War, he did deeply share in his King and
 “ Country's Calamities, sometimes by a volun-
 “ tary Exile, and always by an illegal Seque-
 “ stration and Detention from plentiful Proper-
 “ ties and Possessions, until by the happy and
 “ peaceable Restoration of his present Majesty
 “ King Charles II. 1660. He was most fully
 “ and meritoriously restored to his former Con-
 “ dition of a Commissioner, and Farmer of
 “ his Customs, and to the Trust of a Member
 “ of Parliament for his native Place; and then
 “ after some Years peaceably passed, happily
 “ and lamentedly finished the Period of his long
 “ and well-spent Life.”

“ Dame Mary Harison, his Relict, who erect-
 “ ed this Monument, lies herself near it. She
 “ died Feb. 14. 1705. Aged almost 93 Years.”

“ Here lieth the Body of Capt. William Minors,
 “ who, after 10 Voyages to the East-Indies, dep.
 “ this Life July 18. 1667. in 74th Year.”

“ *Depositum* Roberti Dawson, Hartfordiensis,
 “ in *Artibus* Bac. Col. Christi Cantabr. qui ob.
 “ Feb. 9. 1639.”

“ Here lieth the Body of Thomas Hawes of
 “ Hartingfordbury, Gen. who dep. this Life,
 “ Feb. 12. 1681. eldest Son of Tho. Hawes, of
 “ Hertford, Gen. and Constance his Wife, which
 “ Constance is here interred.

Depositum

Henrici Dunster de Jenningsbury
 In Com. Hert. Armigeri; in Agro
 Somersetenſi nati, diu Civis Londinensis,
 Et Aldermanni electi:
 Ubi insignem Mercaturam exercens laudabili
 Industriâ Rem familiarem auxit.
 Dein promptissimis Suffragiis istius Parliamenti
 Membrum evasit, cui in summam cedat laudem
 Regem una cum Monarchiâ revocasset
 Publico postea isthoc munere fideliter Functus
 Et de Rege, de Ecclesiâ, de Patriâ
 Bene meritis, ad privatam vitam se recepit,
 Ubi in Deum Religiose pium, in proximos severe iustum,
 In promissis singulariter Fidum, in negotiis expe-
 diendis mire providum et sagacem, in pauperes
 Beneficum, in omnes denique Bonum et Benevolum se
 prestitit.

Febre tandem tunc temporis Epidemicâ correptus
 Mortalitati desideratissimus valedixit

Jul. 19. 1684. æt. 66.

Another; “ Fui Elizabetha Cranmer Generosa.
 “ Veni, Vidi, Vici, Redivi, Feb. 13. 1699.”

“ Hic jacent Eleonora et Eliz. filie Henrici
 “ Widdrington Arm. Prima ob. Aug. 26. Altera
 “ Sept. 9. 1685.”

On the East Wall; “ Near this Place lieth the
 “ Body of Mrs. Eliz. Cranmer, who gave 200 l.

“ for a perpetual Encouragement to the Orga-
 “ nist of this Church. Ob. Feb. 3. 1698.”

In the Body of the Church: “ *Orate pro Ani-*
 “ *mâ Thomæ Boole, qui ob. 26 April. A. D. 1456.*
 “ *Cujus an. 85c.*”

In the South-Isle a Stone dug out in making
 Sir Thomas Clark's Vault (which shews the
 Church to have been rebuilt since the 13th of
 Henry VI.) for a Cook of Katherine of France,
 who had other Servants buried here, inscribed,
 “ *Icy gist Maistre Jhñ Hunger escuyer jadis Mai-*
 “ *tre Queux de la Reine Katherine, lequel trespassa*
 “ *le Xme jour d'Octobre l'an de gre 1435. dont*
 “ *Dieu eit L'ame.*”

On the East Wall of the North Isle;

“ M. S.

“ *Si tua refert Viator hic situs est Cinis Johannis*
 “ *Howarthi, Lancastr. in Art. M. e Col. Christ.*
 “ *Cantabr. — Ob. Nov. 4. 1680.*”

There was lately an Epitaph, now lost, for
 John Sherley, Gent. and Susan his Wife. He died
 Sept. 11. 1621. She June 18. 1625.

A Monument in the South-Isle over the Door;

“ M. S.

“ *Hic siti requiescant Cineres Egidii Dunster de*
 “ *Jenningsbury intra hanc Parochiam Armigeri;*
 “ *qui natus nono die Novembris 1659. Cælebs. ob.*
 “ *Jan. 12. 1723. — — — With Arms of Dunster.*

Weaver hath preserved the following some-
 where in the Church:

Off your cherity prayeth to God & Alhalwin bertely
For Ser John Chappilaine somtym of yis plas Vicary.
Almighty Jesu, resseve his Sowel to grase & mercy.

Icy gist Isabele Newmarche, jadis Damosele a
tresnoble Dame Isabele Reigne d'Engleterre.

Hic jacet Lodovicus Baysbury, Capell. Henrici
sexti ac Prebend. Ecclesiæ Cathedral. Lincoln,
 1428.

Here lyeth undyr this Ston William Wake,
And by him Jone his wyff & Make,
Somtym Yeman of John Duc of Bedfords Hors;
And lat Survayor with King Henry the sixt he was
Gentylman mad he was at the holy Grav;
On qwos Sowls, Almighty God, mercy hav.

Hic jacet Johannes Prest, quondam Janitor Hos-
pitiu Katherinæ nuper Reginae Angliæ.

In the Church-Yard, on the East Wall of the
 Chancel; “ Here under lieth the Body of Mrs.
 “ Mary Battell, sometime Organist of this Church
 “ Gratis. Ob. June 20. 1699.”

An Altar-Tomb near it:

Fui Radulphus Battell ex Affabell
e Tewing Bury Oriundus,
Templi hujus Parochus, Letchworthæ, Rector, Halensis
Gymnasiarcha Scholæ, nunc Cinis Umbra levis.
Non omnis morior, Soboles mihi chara relicta est.
Vivit adhuc animæ Dimidiumque meæ.
Vividus ac ego sum licet his Semotus ab oris,
Nescit funereas Mens animosa facit.
Nec vixisse piget nam quinquaginta per annos
Institui pueros, edocuique viros.
Nec migrasse dolet quoniam jam speque fideque
(Emeritus) meritis Christe recumbo tuis.

Ob. Maij 3. 1701.

Ætat. 82.

R. surgam.

Another

Another Altar-Tomb East of the Chancel :

M. S.

Radulphi a Radulpho Battell
(*Huic gregi nuper vigilantissimo pastore*)

E. Col. Petr. Sanct. S. T. P.

Sacelli Regalis Subdecani,

Serenissimæ Regiæ Majestati Sub-Eleemosunarii,

Ecclesiæ Wigorn. Canonici,

Parochiæ de Edworth in Agro Bedford Rectoris
Erat.

Sub-Eleemosunarius Regiæ Fidelissimus

Pauperum maxime misericors Patronus idem et Advocatus
Erat.

Grassantibus etiam Periculis, Ecclesiæ, Principi, Amicis,
Semper Constans et Stabilis.

Animo hospitali et liberali, Morum innocuâ jucunditate,
Egregiâ Comitatus, Benevolentia, ac Modestia.

Miro animi candore omnibus charum se præbuit,
Maxime pius in Parentes, et ipse Parens Indulgentissimus.

In nervos febre correptus

(*Heu quam nihil est quicquid humanum*)

Inter paucos dies animam placide efflavit

Cælo redituram et inter Choros Angelicos cantaturam Antiphona.

Uxorem duxit Elizabetham

Nath. Dod S.T.B. de Bennington Rectoris Filiam,
Quacum vixit Conjux conjunctissimus per annos plus quam 30,

Liberos genuit septem, quorum primus immaturâ

Morte separatus iterum hoc sepulcro Patrem invenerit.
Superstites

Nathanael, Elizabetha, Affabell, et Brigetta

Usque et usque deflebunt.

Monumentum hoc posuit

Quæ et ipsa denuo se junget Viro

Cum illo ultima Sonante tubâ Resurrectura

Pientissima Conjux.

Natus Apr. 11. 1649. Denatus Martii 20. 1712.

St. Andrew's Church is in the Diocese of Lincoln, Deanry of Hertford, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. It stands North of the River Lea. It is a Rectory in the Dutchy of Lancaster, to which the Chancellor of the Dutchy presents. In Henry VIII's Time it was united with the Chapel of St. Mary the Greater. And since with the Rectory of St. Nicholas, which was also in the Gift of the Chancellor of the Dutchy. Mr. Henry Rider is Rector.

" Here lieth buried the Body of Bridget Whitgift, late Wife of Robert Collingwood, one of the Sons of Sir Cathbert Collingwood, Kt. She died Feb. last, 1610."

" Here lieth the Body of Arthur Sparke, second Son of Arthur Sparke, Esq; Steward of this Borough of Hertford. He died Jan. 12. 1665."

In the Middle Isle is an old Stone, Inscription lost, but a covered Cup remains upon it, and also a Crescent. This may have been brought out of St. Nicholas Church, when it was demolished and laid here; but I have not found any that have heard of the removing it. It seems to be for Pynere, whom we find at St. Nicholas.

On a small Post in the North Isle; "Orate pro Animâ Johannis Wilmer."

On the East Wall of the South Isle; "To the Memory of Sarah, the beloved Wife of Charles Ferrers of Bayford, in this County, Esq; She died June 11. 1688."

In the South Isle a Stone for Bridget, Wife of Will. Dade, of Tannington, Suffolk, 1702.

Another, "for Bostock Toller, Jan. 9. 1724. for Rebecca his Wife, 1718. and 3 Children."

A Tomb in the Church-Yard "for Mrs. Eliz. Bromsall, Relict of John Bromsall of Blunham, in the County of Bedford, Esq; She died May 2. 1722."

The following Mr. Weaver hath preserved out of St. Nicholas Church;

"Hic jacet Alicia Tymesslow, quondam Domina nella Domine Ducissæ Lancastrie, que ob. 17 Septemb. 1396." She was (saith he) Servant to Kath. Swinford, 3d Wife of John of Gaunt.

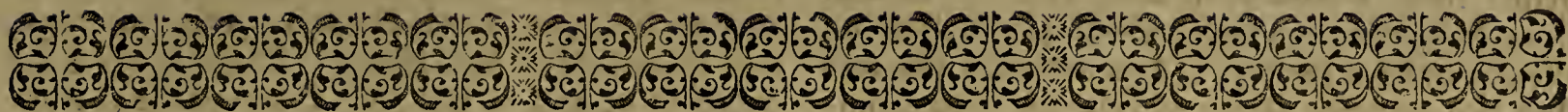
"Hic jacet Johannes de Chandry, quondam Nolettus Domini Ducis Lancastriæ." Ringer (saith he) of the Sacring Bell.

"Hic jacet Richardus Pynere, quondam Boteler cum Regina Angliæ, qui ob. Jan. 22. 1419."

"Hic jacet venerabilis Armiger Johannes Ingylby, qui obt. festo Mathæi Apostoli et Evangelistæ."

The Church of St. Mary the Great stood near Old-Cross, between Great St. Mary's-Street, and a Lane leading to the River Lea. On the Scite of it stands a little House and Smith's Shop.

The Church of St. Nicholas stood near St. Nicholas-Street, in the Back yard of the Maidenhead-Inn.



B E N G O O,



IS a Village in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Hertford*. It lies a little to the North of the Borough, with the *Lea* on the South Side of it as it runs to *Ware*, and the *Rib* on the East as it comes from *Wade's Mill* to fall into the *Lea*. The small River *Bene* runs on the West of it, from whence is derived the Name of the Vill.

This and *Benington* are both denominated from this Brook. When we come to the ancient Seat of Sir *Henry Keste* at the *Hoo* near *Kimpton*, which gave Name to a *Saxon* Lord, we find it interpreted *High* from its Situation.

This it has in common with *Benington*, that the first Part of the Word is spelled the same Way in *Domesday*. This is *Belingehou*, and the other *Belington*. The Owner in *Hen. II's* Time, or soon after, is called *Jeoffrey de Beninghoe*. There we find the *Bel* turned into *Ben*, just as it has been done in *Benington*. The *Ermine-street* comes from *Hertford* by *Porthill*, through this Parish, and so to *Wadesmill*: From whence is named *Bengoo-street*.

There are so many Manors in the Record belonging to this Parish, and so much more Land than is to be found in it, that it has been generally thought to take in the Parish of *Stapleford*. *Stapleford* is not mentioned in *Domesday*, which gives a Foundation for that Presumption. *Hugh de Bello Campo* was one Lord: *Godfrey de Maneville* another: *Godfrey de Bech* a third; which *Godfrey* had five several Estates here in his own Hands, or held of him. *Hugh de Bello Campo*, or *Beauchamp*, who came in with the Conqueror, had from him a Grant of this Manor, three in *Bucks*, and forty-three in *Bedfordshire*. His Son *Paine* sold it in 1092 to *John* the Prior of *Bermondsey* by the Name of the Manor of *Richmond* (or perhaps *Ridgement*) for 160 Marks. That might be the particular Name then of the chief Manor, which having since swallowed up some of the lesser, is called the Manor of *Bengoo*. *Raynald de Tynay* gave the Church of *Bengoo* to the Monastery of *Bermondsey* in *Henry II's* Time, which King, as well as *Henry III.* confirmed the Grant: And the Monks held it till the Dissolution. It was alienated from the Crown by Queen *Elizabeth*, who granted it to *Katherine* Countess of *Huntingdon*, and her Heirs. She sold it to *Tho. Fanshaw*, Esq; to whom his Son Sir *Henry* succeeded. From Sir *Henry* it came to Sir *Thomas* his eldest Son, Knight of the *Bath*, at the Coronation of King *Charles I.* This Gentleman was in Commission of the Peace, of the Lieutenantancy, and of Array in this County. He was very zealous in his Master's Interests, and supplied him with Money and Arms, to his great Expence. His Estate was sequestered, himself and his Son imprisoned. He ran thro

the Series of ill Usage that was the Portion of the Cavaliers, and liv'd to see the happy 29th of *May*. He was that Year chosen Knight of the Shire; and after the King made him Viscount *Fanshaw* of *Drummore* in *Ireland*. His Son *Thomas*, Knight of the *Bath*, who married the Daughter and Heir of *Knighon Ferrars* of *Beyford*, Esq; succeeded, and sold it to Sir *Thomas Byde*, Knt. from whom it came to *Thomas Byde*, Esq; present Possessor, in the same manner as *Ware-Park* the Place of his Residence.

The Manor of REVELS-HALL,

Was named from *John de Revelle*, who was Lord here in *Henry II's* Time. *John* sold it to *John Lovetost*, who granted and confirmed to *Jeoffrey de Beninghoe* all the Estate which *Thomas* the Son of *Arnold* of *Herlame*, Grandfather of the said *Jeoffrey*, held of the Gift of *John de Revelle* in the Vill of *Beninghoe*, of the Fee of *Robert le Vere* Earl of *Oxford*. In the first of *Philip* and *Mary*, *William Cadwell*, alias *Coventry*, Esq; was possessed of this Manor. Dying in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, he left it to his Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who married Sir *Geo. Knighon* of *Beyford*. They left a Daughter *Ann* married to Sir *John Ferrars*, Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and King *Charles I.* And a Son *John*, who dying without Issue, 1635, gave this Manor, with that of *Ammell Parva*, or *Jenningsbury*, to *Henry Gardiner*, Esq; and *Mary* his Wife, who was his Sister's Daughter. They left only one Daughter, who was married to *Henry Dunster*, Esq; From whom the Estate came to *Giles* their eldest Son. And he dying without Issue, to *Henry*, Son of *Thomas*, the second Son of *Henry* and *Mary*, his Father being dead before the elder Brother. He is present Possessor.

The Manor of TEMPLE-CHELSEIN,

Was, as appears by the Name, possessed by the Knights-Templars. The Master of which Order in *England*, in the Time of *Edm. I.* claimed Liberties and Privileges granted them in the Reign of his Predecessor, which were as large as Kingly Power could give. The Original of this Order is fixed about the Year 1118, when some Knights betook themselves to a Religious Life under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*. The first were *Hugh de Paganis* and *Godfrey de St. Audemare*, to whom, having no Habitation, *Baldwyn* King of *Jerusalem* assigned a Piece of Ground in his own Palace. Here they built themselves Lodgings adjoining to the Temple of *Solomon*, from whence they were denominated Templars. Here they were maintained by the King and Nobility, the Patriarch and Prelates, out of their Lands and Revenues.

Their Employment, for which they met with so great Encouragement, was to defend Pilgrims from Robbery in their Journey to and from *Jerusalem*. They valued themselves on their primitive Poverty. And whereas the two first had but one Horse to ride on, their Common Seal was a Representation of that. Their Title of Knights doth not seem to be owing to any particular Dubbing of a Prince; but only a sort of Distinction as Gentlemen. For *Knight* in the Saxon Language signifies a young Man, or a Servant. In the Saxon Translation of the New Testament the Disciples are called *Christ's Learning Knights*. After the Conquest, the Word was used to express the most honourable Degree of Service. The Military Tenure obliged them to serve the King on Horseback. Whereas the Esquires Business was to attend upon the Knights, he was to be *Scutiger* for the other, anciently a Shield Knave, and only a Candidate for the Order of Knighthood. *Armiger* and *Scutiger* is the same; and *Eques* and *Miles*. We ever see these Templars with their Spurs on in all Pictures and Monuments.

Their Habit, being a white long Cloak, with a red Cross on the left Shoulder, under which their Sword was girt with a broad Belt, and under that a Shirt of Mail, has been mentioned in *Broxborn*, where the Knights Hospitallers are described. They grew by degrees famous in the World, and for the Reputation of their Arms and their Devotion, multiplied greatly, and had Lands given them all over *Christendom*. Their Crimes, or their Riches (for Riches are sometimes Crime enough) exposed them in about 200 Years Time to be plundered. They were condemned in a Council at *Vienna*, and after incorporated with the Hospitallers: But before that Time, had been all taken up in *England* by Order of King *Edward II.* put into Prison, and their Lands seized into the King's Hands. And for this he had the Countenance of a Bull from the Pope.

The first of their Habitations here goes still by their Name, the *Temple* near *Fleetstreet*; where they built also a Church, in which many of their Effigies are at present. They made some little Settlement in *Holborn*, but that was only till the *Temple* could be built. We have one Instance of the great Favour shewed them by the Pope in the Time of our King *Henry II.* For it was a Part of his Penance, as appears by his Purgation, upon the Murder of *Thomas a Becket*, that he should swear to pay as much Money to the Templars as they should demand, for the maintaining two hundred Soldiers for a Year, in the Defence of the Holy Land.

Down they came, with their Brother-Hospitallers, at the General Dissolution, when this Manor of *Temple-Chelvin*, the other of *Temple-Dinnesly* near *Hitchin*, with all their Lands lately belonging to the dissolved Priory of *St. John of Jerusalem*, were sold by *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Ralph Sadlier* for 843*l.* He held it of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of the Twentieth

Part of a Knight's Fee, and yearly Rent of 4*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Sir *Ralph* left three Sons. His eldest, *Thomas*, succeeded him in *Standon*: To his Son *Edward* he gave *Temple-Dinnesly*: And this Manor to his third Son *Henry*. There is no Account to be had of the next Conveyance: But we find it in Possession of Sir *Robert Boteler* of *Watton Wood-Hall*, about the Beginning of King *James*, who might probably purchase it of *Henry Sadleir*. Sir *Robert* left only a Daughter *Jane*. So the *Botelers* Estate went to his Brother. But this Manor, together with that at *Sacomb*, being purchased by him, he gave to his Daughter; and the Manor of *Chells* in *Box*, which his Father had purchased and left him, he also settled on her. This *Jane* married *John Bellasis*, Esq; second Son of the Lord *Falconbridge*. He acted as an affectionate Subject and a Man of Honour, in the Cause of King *Charles I.* He raised a Regiment of Foot, of which he was Colonel, and behaved himself with great Bravery during that melancholy Scene. His Zeal for his Prince's Service, and Sympathy in his Distresses, made him sell these three Manors to advance Money for him. He was by that King made Baron of *Worlaby* in the County of *Lincoln*, Lieutenant of the Counties of *York*, *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, and *Derby*, Governor of *York* and *Newark*, and Captain-General of the Guards. King *Charles II.* made him General of his Forces in *Africa*, Governor of *Tangier*, Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, Governor of *Hull*, and Captain of the Guard of Gentlemen Pensioners. Upon the Test Act he resigned all his Employments. Sir *John Gore* was the Purchaser, who about the latter End of King *James*, sold this Manor again, with *Sacomb*, to Sir *Thomas Rolt*, from whom it descended to *Edward Rolt*, Esq; his Son, from him to *Thomas Rolt*, Esq; present Possessor, a Minor, whose Family will be found at *Sacomb*.

BENEFACTION.

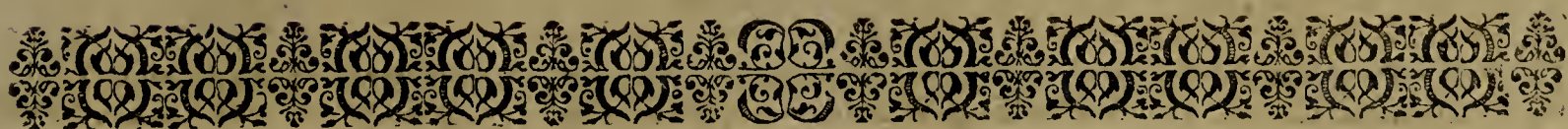
Mr. *Humphrey Hall*, buried in this Parish, by Will, dated *Jan. 30. 1690.* gave Fifty Pounds to be laid out in a Purchase for the Poor.

The Church stands upon a small Hill, is low built, and dedicated to *St. Leonard*. The Chancel is a Semi-Circle, and the Communion Rails in the same Form, with a Passage between the Rails and the Wall, and Benches against the Wall.

Bengoo is a Vicarage in the Deanry of *Hertford* and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, of which Mr. *Byde* of *Ware-Park*, who has the Impropriation, is Patron. Mr. — *Whistler*, Vicar.

MONUMENT.

In the Chancel, A Stone for *Humphrey Hall* of *Goldings* in this Parish, Gent. who died *Nov. 12. 1695.*



S T A P L E F O R D,

IS at present a Parish of itself; it has been reckoned a Part of *Bengoo* at the Conqueror's Survey. It stands upon the *Bene* as it runs from *Woodhall-Park* to *Hertford*. Whence the Name is derived, 'tis hard to say. Some will have it from the Wool-Staple which the Merchants of *Calais* had in *England*. But they were all at Market-Towns, and this has never been such.

John le Moine, Lord of this Manor, gave 60 Acres of Land here to the Church of *St. Alban's*. The Church granted it to *Alured de Stapleford*, and *Richard* his Son, for ever, paying 20 s. a Year. This has been long since sunk to the Manor again, as it might well, when it was so conveyed: At least, there is no mention of its being conveyed to any Man at or before the Dissolution.

Hugh Bardolph, probably of *Bardolphs* at *Watton*, in 6 of *Edw. I.* claimed the View of *Franc-pledge* in this Manor, of which he was Lord, by the Gift of *John le Moyne*, and it was allowed him by the Justices Itinerants upon a *Quo Warranto* brought against him. He produced a Grant of *Henry III.* for it, which *John* held of the Honour of *Mandevile*. Two Years after, *Roger Aguillon* claimed the Advowson of this Church, which *Hugh Bardolph* admitted. But in the 11th of *Edw. II.* there was a Fine passed, by which *James le Moyne* gave up the Right of Advowson to *Isabel*, Wife of *Hugh Bardolph*, for Life, the Remainder to *Thomas Bardolph* and his Heirs.

The Manor of *Stapleford* has undergone a Partition into that of *Waterford* and *Patchington*, the first from the Situation, the other from an Owner's Name. Tradition tells us there were two Heiresses of the *Bardolph* Family, one of which married a *Patchington*. These Manors were both made over some time after to be told. *Thomas*, the Grandson of *Thomas Mundene*, who was Lord of *Ware Westmill* in the Time of *Edw. IV.* purchased *Waterford*, which went with his Daughter *Margaret*, who married *Tho. Shotbolt*, Esq; of *Tardley*. *Philip Shotbolt* his Son sold it to *George Bromley*, Citizen of *London*. He left a Son *George*, who was Lord here in the Time of *Charles I.* This *George* shared in the Misfortunes of his King and Country. He first, with *Sir Thomas Fanshawe*, raised Men and Money, at the Leaguer of *Colchester*, as the Siege there was called. Then engaged in an unsuccessful Attempt to restore King *Charles II.* This brought on the Sequestration of his Estate,

and he was forced to hide for it till the good Hour came. But it was not good enough to make up his Losses. For his Son *George*, not being able to clear his Debts, was obliged to sell it. Those Gentlemen needed a good Stock of Philosophy, who after they had weather'd the Storm, could not find Helps to repair their shatter'd Fortunes, but were forced to sell the Hull for a Subsistence. *Thomas Feltham* of *Ware Westmill* was the Purchaser, upon whose Death it came to ——— *Feltham*, and from him to his Son ——— *Feltham*, present Possessor.

The Manor of *Patchington* was in *Hen. VII's* Time in *John Boteler*, Esq; of *Woodhall*, from whom it descended as *Woodhall* to the present *John Boteler*, Esq;.

The Manor of G O B I O N S,

Is named from a very ancient Family as early as King *Stephen*. *Sir Richard Gobion* was then Lord of it. From him it came to *Sir Ansel Gobion*, to *Hugh Gobion*, to *Richard*, then to his Son *Richard*, who dying in the Time of *Edw. I.* left a Daughter *Hawise*. *Hawise* married *Ralph Boteler* of the Family of *Woodhall*, from whom it came as *Woodhall* to *John Boteler*, Esq. The Family of *Gobion* gave Name to another Manor in *North Mymms*, and to a Town in *Bedfordshire*, from them *Higham Gobion*.

Stapleford is a Rectory in the Deanry of *Hertford*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Advowson in *Tho. Windford*, Esq;. Mr. ——— *Wyllimot*, Rector. The Church dedicated to *St. Mary*.

B E N E F A C T I O N.

Forty Shillings a Year, half on *Good-Friday*, half on *St. Thomas's*, given to the Poor by one of the *Botelers* of *Stapleford-Place*. This is charged upon a Field of 16 Acres, called *Church-Field*.

There are no Monuments nor Inscriptions in the Church. In the Chancel East Window there is the Figure of a King crowned, a Sword in his left Hand with the Point upwards. In the South Window of the Church, on each Side, a Fisherman taking a Net out of the Water. A Piece of a Coat of Arms Quarterly, the third Quarter *Argent* checqu'd, the fourth *Gules* a sort of Checque. In the North Window, *Argent* on a *Cheveron Gules* 3 *Escallops Or*.

B R A N D F I E L D,



LIES to the West of *Stapleford*, and joins to *Tewing* on the other Side. It is within the Hundred of *Hertford*, tho' reckoned into *Caishoe* Hundred, as it is within the Liberty of *St. Alban's*, and therefore in the Diocese of *London*. I have chosen to treat of it where it lies, because if it were to be mentioned in the Hundred it belongs to, the Skip would be too great here, and at *Totteridge*, and other Places, and would be less suitable to a Map of the County. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Brandefelle*, and valued at 4*l. per Ann.* In the Confessor's Time 5*l.* One old Author, for want of other Etymology, would bring it from the River *Marram* or *Mimram*, and so from *Marramfield* to *Brantfield*. But that Stream neither goes through the Parish, nor touches upon it any where as a Border. 'Tis not improbable the Vill was named from the Saxon *Berent-feld*, *Berent* with them signifying *Fruitful*.

The Conqueror gave this Manor to *Hardmyn de Scalers*, or *d'Escalers*, who has been already mentioned. He and *Odel* his Wife gave it to the Abbot and Monks of *St. Alban's*, and *Henry I.* confirmed the Grant. In the 6th of *Edw. I.* upon an Inquisition, it was found, that the Abbot, by his Privilege, had withdrawn the Service of the Men of this Vill from the Hundred, and it was allowed. There's no mention of any Owner upon the Dissolution, till *George Dacres*, Esq; in the Time of *Philip* and *Mary*. How he came by it, 'tis not said; but as he purchased the Manors of *St. Andrew* and *le Mote* in *Cheshunt*, and the Rectory there, of the Family of *Denny*, 'tis likely enough he had this from the same Hand. He sold it in a Year to *John Foster*: And he to *Edward Skegg*, Esq; who held a Court here in the 13 of *Eliz.* as the others had done upon coming into Possession. Mr. *Skegg* had a Son *James*, who sold it to Sir *Henry Boteler*. Sir *Henry* had a Son *John*, who succeeded him, was Sheriff in this County in the first of King *James*, who knighted him. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *George Villers*, eldest Sister to *George Duke of Buckingham*. In the 18th of King *James* he was created Baronet, in the 4th of King *Charles* Lord *Boteler of Brandfield*. He had six Sons who died without Issue, the youngest of them, Lord *William*, survived his Father; but dying unmarried, the Estate came amongst the six Daughters. *Audry*, the eldest, Wife of the Earl of *Chichester*, left three Daughters, *Audry*, *Elizabeth* married to the Earl of *Southampton*, and *Mary* to *George Villers Viscount Grandison* in Ireland. Lord *Gran-*

dison purchased the Interest of the five Sisters, Aunts to his Lady, and also the Interest of *Audry* and the Countess of *Southampton*, who were Sisters to his Lady, and Coheirs with her to their Mother's sixth Part, and so became Lord of this Estate, from whom it came to the Right Hon. the Lord *Grandison*.

The Rectory was held by the Abbot and Convent of *St. Alban's*, who found a Curate. It is in the Archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*. The Lord of the Manor is Patron. Mr. *Richard Bainbrigg* Rector. The Church is dedicated to *St. Andrew*.

There is a small Pond joining to the Rectory, called *Thomas a Becket's Pond*. There is a Tradition, that the famous Archbishop of that Name, murdered in *Henry II's* Time lived here, and brewed good Ale out of it. Those that give an Account of this great Man in short, leave out this Preferment, as a Place in which he acted nothing worth Notice. But *Matth. Westminster*, in his History, *Ann. 1155.* assures us, this was the first Cure of Souls and Benefice he ever enjoyed. We might be satisfied with *Westminster's* Relation; but the Pond at this Day going by that Name, amongst those that never heard of *Matth. Westmonast.* is a Confirmation.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, "Here lieth the truly religious Lady *Mary* Wife of *George Lord Viscount Grandison*, who died here July 7, A. D. 1671."

On the North Wall, a Monument with Arms, - - - A Cross charged with 5 Escallops, impaling - - - A Cross engrail'd a Lozenge in chief - - -

"Near this Place lie the Bodies of *George Lord Viscount Grandison*, who died Dec. 16. 1699. aged about 82, who for the Space of 25 Years was Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* And the Lady *Mary Lee* his first Wife, who was Daughter of *Francis Earl of Chichester*. They were not only honourable by Birth, but also by their Piety and Virtue. They had Issue between them five Sons, *Edward*, *Francis*, *Charles*, *George*, and *William*; and five Daughters, *Audrey*, *Barbara*, *Mary*, *Eliz.* and *Ann.*"

In the Chancel is an old Stone, in Shape as if it had covered a Stone Coffin, with Cross Fleury upon it.

T E W I N G,



LIES to the South of *Brandfield*, on the River *Mimram*; the Church and chief Part of the Town about three Miles to the West of *Hertford*. The Etymology of it has been *De binis Pratis* hitherto, with which I am not much edified. There was a Family *de Tewe*, who were in *England* till *Edw. III.* *Ing* signifies a Low-Ground or Pasture, and the Vill having much Land of that Kind might take its Name from the Owner. It is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Hertford*. In *Domesday* rated at 60 s. per Annum; in the Confessor's Time 80 s. It might be named from *Tiva*, from a *Bivium* or Two-ways. It was an old Patrimony of the Church of *St. Alban's*. About the Year 1030. *Alfric*, the eleventh Abbot, mortgaged it for 10 l. to *Leoffig*, the Lands to be restored upon the Convent's repaying the Money; otherwise *Leoffig* was to enjoy them for Life, and the Monks to have them upon his Death. *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*, possessed *Tewing* in the Reign of his Brother, who restored it to the Abbey. But afterwards *Peter de Valongies*, by Force or Fraud, got it from them. *Peter de Valongies*, or *Valoines*, or *Valence*, for all these ways is his Name writ, claim'd this Manor as the Gift of the Conqueror, as appears by *Domesday*. The Record mentions another Claim of *Aldene*, a Thane of *Edward* the Confessor's, upon a Grant to him, from the Conqueror, to pray for the Soul of his Son *Richard*. He had a Son *Richard* killed by the Stroke of a Bough, in a Chase at *New-Forest*.

The next Account we have of the Place is, that *Alexander Swereford*, Treasurer of *St. Paul's*, gave an Estate here, with the Advowson of the Church, to the Priory of *St. Bartholomew, London*, which held of *Godfrey de Tyvinge*. This is guessed to be in *Henry III's* Time, because *Alexander* built the Altar of *St. Chad* in *Paul's* Church, and appointed a Chantry for a Priest, to officiate there for his Soul, and the Souls of his Successors. And *Hugh de Balsbam*, Bishop of *Ely*, in the Year 1257, granted a Thirty Days Indulgence to those that shou'd pray at that Altar, and *St. Nicholas* and *St. Ethelbert* in the same Church. The Prior of *St. Bartholomew's* bought some Land here of the same *Alexander*.

At the Dissolution *Henry VIII.* granted this Manor, with all the Privileges, in as large a Manner as the Monastery of *St. Bartholomew* had held it, to *John Cock* of *Broxborn*, Esq; whom we find at *Broxborn*. *Henry* his Son succeeded, and leaving two Daughters, *Frances* the Elder, had this for her Share of his Estate. She sold it to *Richard Hale* of *London*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, the Gentleman that gave the Free-School at *Hertford*, and endowed it by a Rent-Charge from this Parish. He gave it to a younger Son, who sold it to *William* Earl of

Salisbury. The Earl settled it upon his third Son *William*. *Robert* the youngest Son of *William*, his elder Brothers being dead, succeeded, and left it to *William* his Son, who sold it to *James Fleet*, Esq; His Arms are *Azure*, a Bend Or charged with 3 Scallops *Gules* between two Dolphins.

This Gentleman has a most agreeable Summer Seat here, by the River, which runs thro' the Gardens. The House seems to have been built by *William Cecil*, to whom the Earl gave it, but has been lately much adorned and improved.

Another Seat in this Vill, near the Church, was built by Dr. *John Montfort*, Residentiary of *Paul's*, from whom it came to Dr. *Richard Rainsford*, who married a Daughter of Dr. *Montfort*. He had also the Advowson of the Living. But upon his Death the Estate was sold to Sir *George Boteler*, fifth Son of Sir *Henry* of *Hatfield Wood-hall*. He was Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King *Charles I.* created Bart. in 1643. From him it came to Sir *Francis*, Son of Sir *Ralph Boteler*, fourth Son of Sir *Henry*. Sir *Francis* sold the House and part of the Estate to *Richard Wynch*, Esq; Brother of Sir *Humphrey*, of *Hawnes* in *Bedfordshire*. The other Part, with the Advowson, went with *Isabella* his Daughter, one of his Coheirs, to *Charles Hutchefon*, Esq; who married her. They both sold their Parts of the Estate to *William Gore*, Esq; third Son of Sir *John*, of *Gilston*. *Henry*, the Nephew, Son of Sir *Humphrey Gore* of *Gilston*, sold it to Major General *Joseph Sabine*, present Possessor. He has rebuilt the House, and all the Offices, in a magnificent Manner, and improved the Gardens. He bears quarterly, *Argent* an Escallop *Gules*, on a Chief *Sable*, 3 Mulletts of the Field, 2, *Argent* 3 - - - displayed, 1 - - - 3 as 2, 4 as 1.

There is an Estate in this Parish belonging to the Lord *Grandison*, called *Quino-Hall*, which anciently was a Manor.

Another House beautifully situated on that Side the Parish, next to *Hertford*, is called *Marden*, as from the River *Marram*, that runs below it, and *Dune* or *Don* a Hill. This formerly belonged to the *Newhurst's*, after to the *North's*. *Hugh North* built the House. His Estate came to two Daughters, one married *Arthur Spark*, Esq; Burgeßs for *Hertford*, 1661, the other *Marmaduke Roydon* of *London*. These sold it to *Edmond Feild*, Esq; and he granted it to *Edward Warren*, Esq; from whom it descended to *Richard* his Son, present Possessor, High-Sheriff of this County.

He bears Checque of Or and *Azure*, in a Canton *Gules* a Lyon rampant. A *Fleur de Lys* for Difference.

The Rectory is in the Gift of *Jesus-College*, *Cambridge*. Dr. *Edmund Proby*, a Student of *Jesus*

ius College, beneficed in *Somersetshire*, in the Time of King *Charles II.* gave a Sum of Money to that College, to purchase Advowsons; which Benefaction was increased by Sir *Thomas Proby*, of *Huntingdonshire*. And with this *Tewing* was bought of Mrs. *Hutcheson*, Daughter of Sir *Francis Boteler*.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Hertford*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, dedicated to *St. Peter*. *Charles Proby*, S. T. P. Rector.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

A Stall at *Hitchin*, of 30 s. per Ann. supposed to be the Gift of *Pigot*.

Ley's Farm at *Hatfield* maintains 6 poor Widows, 5 of that Parish, one of *Tewing*.

Thirty Pounds given by Mr. *Gore*, 20 l. by Mr. *North*, and 30 l. by Mr. *Tedder*, to the Poor, is laid out in a Row of Alms Houses.

M O N U M E N T S.

Near the Altar; "Here lieth interred the Body of *Edward Boteler*, Esquire, of the honourable Order of the *Bath*, 3d Son of Sir *Henry Boteler*, of *Hatfield Wood-hall*. He was buried May 4. 1653. *et. 76.*"

"Here lieth the Body of Sir *George Boteler*, Bart. a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King *Charles I.* 5th Son of Sir *Henry Boteler* of *Hatfield Wood-hall*, buried June 25. 1657. *et. 73.*"

"*Gratia Dei Mons fortis, Johannis Montfort, S. S. Theol. Prof. in medio Umbrae mortis (hoc est) Sub hoc marmore positus. Obiit anno Restaurationis 1651.*"

"Here lieth the Body of *Edward North*, late of *Mereden* in this Parish, Esq; who left Issue by his only Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *John Roberts* of *Canterbury*, Kt. 1 Son and 3 Daughters. He was buried May 10. 1653."

"In hopes of a glorious Resurrection, here lieth interred the Body of *Ann Tudor*, late Wife of *Fulk Tudor*, S. T. P. and Rector of this Parish, youngest Daughter of *Robert Corbet*, of *Edmond*, in the County of *Salop*, Esq; Ob. Nov. 29. 1659."

"The Body of *Fulke Tudor*, S. T. P. and Rector of this Parish Church of *Tewin*, who died Oct. 22. 1688. *et. 66.* Arms a Lyon Rampant."

On the North Wall a Monument with Arms, Gules a Fesse Or between 3 Crosses Crosslets fitch-ed of the second, a Mullet for Difference: "*Gloria Deo in Excelsis, in spe Resurrectionis ad Vitam eternam. Per solam Intercessionem Domini nostri Jesu Christi.*"

Gulielmus Gore Armiger, filius natu tertius Dom. Joannis Gore de Gilston in Com.

Hertford Equitis Aurati,

*Vir egregie consummatus et vere magnus
Siquid magni habeat Pietas, Probitas, Fides,
Charitas Summa, Eruditio, par Modestia,
Mores Sanctissimi undequaque
et Suavissimi.*

Ob. 9. Aug. 1709. *et. 79.* Et Maria uxor ejus Aug. 7. 1684. *et. 39.*

"The Body of *Eliz.* Daughter of Sir *John Gore* of *Gilston*, in this County, Kt. and Wife of *Tho. Henshaw*, Esq; (after whose Decease she continued in her Widowhood 30 Years) was here interred Jan. 3. 1701."

In this Chancel is a small coarse Stone, about 20 Inches long, and 12 broad, in old Letters inscribed, "*Orate pro anima Walteri de Louthe.*" He seems to have been of the *Louthes* of *Hertingfordbury*, whose Epitaphs, as well as this, are the older, for being without Date. One of the Family was Knight of the Shire, in 26 of *Edward III.* Another in the 6th and 7th of *Richard II.* One was Sheriff in 33 of *Edward III.* One of *Hertingfordbury*, named *John*, is, in *Henry VI's* List, entred in the *Heralds-Office*. See the Appendix.

This Family probably went here by the Name of their Residence, and were called *de Temyng*, to distinguish them from the other of *Hertingfordbury*. *Henry III's* confirming Grant of the Lands of *St. Bartholomew's-Hospital*, amongst others, recites the Donation of the Manor of *Tewing*, by *Alexander Swereford*; and saith those Lands were of the Fee of *Godfrey de Tywinge*, Son of *Richard de Tywinge*, and *John* Son of *John*, Son of *Vital*.

On the North Wall, with Arms, *Ermine* on a Fesse Gules, a Lyon passant, impaling *Harison*.

M. S.

Infra hic requiescunt

Maria, Eliz. Carolus, Maria

*Soboles Caroli Proby, S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiae Rectoris
Et Mariae filiae Richardi Harrison de Balls*

In hac Comitatu Armigeri;

*Quae summâ Virtute, Prudentiâ, et Pietate ornata
Conjugi et Filiabus maestissimis*

(Susannæ, Ethelredæ, et Janæ)

Die tertio Julii 1724. Moriens valedixit.

Deus autem et Dominum Suscitavit

et nos Suscitabit potentiâ suâ.

There is a Nich in the North Wall of the Church, probably for the Founder.

These in the Church:

"Here lieth buried the Body of *Mary*, late Wife of *Edward North*, of this Parish, Esq; Daughter of *John Roberts* of the City of *Canterbury*, Kt. by *Mary*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Christopher Nevison*, of the same City, Gent. She died May 6. 1650."

"Here lieth the Body of *Edward North*, late of this Parish, Gent. He died June 10. 1650. leaving one Son by *Joan* his first Wife, Daughter of *William Potter* of *Essington*, Gent."

"Here lieth the Body of *George North*, Son of *Edward North* the Elder, of this Parish, by his second Wife *Elen*, Daughter of *William King* of *Little-Munden*, Gent. He died March 19. 1649."

With Effig. in Brass and Arms, 3 Battel-Axes. "Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Pygot*, Gent. whose Ancestors have remained dwelling in this Town these 300 Years and upwards. He died Jan. 11. 1610. in the 70th of his Age, leaving 2 Daughters, *Rebeccah*, Wife of *Henry Bull* of *Hertford*, Gent. and *Eliz.* Wife of *Beckingham Boteler*, of this Town of *Tewing*, Gent."

"Here lieth the Body of *Arthur Gore*, Esq; second Son of Sir *Arthur Gore* of *Newtown-Gore*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Bart. who died June 13. 1693. with Arms of *Gore*.

Near the Altar, "*Sub hoc marmore in pace requiescunt Corpora Thomæ Montfort, S. T. P. et Eliz. uxoris ejus, quorum corda indissolubilis Matrimo-*"

" *nii*

" *nii vinculis Annis supra sexaginta conjuncta pau-*
 " *cis tandem interjectis septimanis Mors tandem*
 " *disjunxit. A. D. 1632. Arms a Lyon Ram-*
 " *pant.*"

In the Church; " Here lieth the Body of
 " *Susanna Ordway*, late Wife of *John Ordway*,
 " of this Parish, Gent. She died *May 19. 1671.*
 " *æt. 74.*"

In the Church-Yard, opposite to the Church-
 Porch :

*Integer Vitæ
 Intemeratâ Fide
 Nomen et Omen
 Morum Facilitate*

*Affabel Battel Pater optimus ille Radulphi
 Hic situs, haud procul est Dionisia Mater amœna
 Et tres Infantes series fatalis ademit.
 Molliter ossa cubent, Christum Rectumque colebant.
 De Tewingbury, 1630.*

*Lector prospice futura
 En medio Tybere Sardinia*

" Here lieth the Body of *George White*, Gent.
 " who descended lineally from *Ralph White*,
 " Esq; of *Feifeild* Manor in the County of *Berks*,
 " Brother to Sir *Thomas White*, Founder of St.
 " *John's-College* in *Oxford*. He died *May 16.*
 " *1692. in the 80th Year of his Age.*"

In the Church-Yard, at the East-End of the
 Chancel, within Iron Rails, these Tombs :

" Here lieth *Ralph Boteler* of *Quino-hall*, Gent.
 " 4th Son of Sir *Henry Boteler* of *Hatfield Wood-*
 " *hall*, and *George Boteler* his Grandson, who
 " died an Infant, Son of Sir *Francis Boteler.*"

" Mr. *Ralph Boteler* was buried *Jan. 31. A. D.*
 " *1644. æt. 63.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *Susanna*, Relict of
 " *Ralph Boteler*, late of *Quino-hall*, in this Parish,
 " Gent. and one of the Daughters of *Francis*
 " *Saunders* of *Welford*, in the County of *Nor-*
 " *thampton*, Esq; She was a Person of great
 " Piety and Virtue, and died *June 4. 1663.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *Susannah*, Daugh-
 " ter of *Ralph Boteler*, Gent. by *Susanna Saun-*
 " *ders* his Wife, the Relict of *Richard Akeroyd*,
 " Gent. who dep. this Life, *Dec. 16. 1682.*"

" Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Alice Peters*,
 " Relict of *Aaron Peters*, Gent. and Daughter
 " of *Richard Akeroyd*, Gent. and *Susanna* his
 " Wife. She died *Oct. 17. 1689.*"

In the Church-Yard, South of the Church :
 " Here lieth the Body of *Edmund Knight*, Gent.
 " who dep. this Life *Jan. 17. 1714. in the 94th*
 " *Year of his Age.*"

" On his Left-Hand his only Son, who died
 " *Dec. 26. 1713. in 28th of his Age.*"

In the East Part of the Church-Yard, a Tomb
 enclosed by Iron Rails : " Here lieth interred
 " the Body of the Right Honourable Lady *Ann*
 " *Grimston*, Wife to Sir *Samuel Grimston*, Bart.
 " of *Gorham Bury* in *Hertfordshire*, Daughter to
 " the late Right Honourable Earl of *Thanet*.
 " She dep. this Life *Nov. 22. 1713. in the 60th*
 " *Year of her Age.*"



HERTINGFORDBURY,



JOINS to *Hertford* and *Tewing*, has
 the latter on the North, and the
 former on the East, stands upon the
Mimram, as it comes from *Tewing*.
 In *Domesday* 'tis writ *Hertfording-*
berie, which Mr. *Norden* interprets *Vadium ad Cer-*
vinum Pascuum. *Ing* signifies a Pasture or Mea-
 dow. The Etymology must depend upon the
 Fate of *Hertford*, of which it was an Appen-
 dage. Great Part of it belonged to the Castle
 of *Hertford*, and is reckoned in the Dutchy of
Lancaster. In the Record 'tis rated at 8*l. per An.*
 in the Confessor's Time 10*l.* It is in the Dio-
 cese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Hertford*.

Ralph Bangiard, a *Norman*, was Lord here,
 by Gift of the Conqueror. About the Year
 1080. two Thirds of the Tythes were given
 to the Abbot of St. *Alban's*, as some of the
 Monks have said. If they were, it must be in
 the Time of *Ralph Bangiard*, and of his Gift,
 or his Wife's *Juga*, who built *Little Dunmow*
 Church, endowed afterwards by *Geoffrey* her
 Son and Heir. I find nothing of this amongst
 the Possessions of the Church of St. *Alban's*, ex-
 cept it be under the Head of *Hertford*. *Geof-*
frey succeeded his Father, and after him *William*,
 who was the last of the Family, for he was
 catch'd in a Plot against *Henry I.* attainted and

executed. That King granted it to *Peter de*
Valoines, whom we find at *Effingdon*. *Peter* left
 a Son *Robert*, and *Robert* a Son *Peter*. He had
 three Daughters. *Christian*, married to *William*
de Mandevile, and after to *Peter de Maine*, had
 this upon the Partition of the Estate by Lot.
 The other two Sisters were *Lora*, married to
Henry de Baliol, and *Elizabeth* to *David de Comine*.
 Upon the Death of *Christian*, this Manor came
 to *Audemare de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*. He
 attended Queen *Isabel* to *France*, and was mur-
 dered there in the 17th of *Edward II.* for having
 been concerned in the Earl of *Lancaster's* Death.
 He left no Children, so this Estate came to *Eli-*
zabeth Comine, one of the Daughters and Heirs
 of *John Comine* of *Badenah* in *Scotland*, his Cou-
 sin, to whom it was assigned as her Portion.

She married *Richard Talbot* of *Gooderich-Castle*
 in *Herefordshire*. In the 20th of *Edw. III.* they
 levied a Fine, upon which they exchanged all
 they had here, except the Advowson of this
 Church, and the Priory of *Hertford* and *Wi-*
mondley, with the King, for other Lands. *Re-*
ginald Grey of *Wilton*, a Banneret, had the Grant
 of it from the King. He left a Son in the 50th
 of *Edw. III.* called *Henry de Grey Chivalier*. A
 little Time after, this fell to the Crown again,
 and was settled on *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lan-*
caster,

cafter, and continued in the Dutchy, till King Charles I. granted it to William Earl of Salisbury, with the Manor and Castle of Hertford.

The Earl fold it to Christopher Vernon, Esq; Comptroller of the Pipe in the Exchequer. Francis, his Son and Heir, fucceeded, and left a Son William, who fold it to James Selby of the Inner-Temple, Esq; whose Lady now enjoys it.

The Manor of ROXFORD,

Lies in this Parish, tho' it holds of the Manor of Ware, by the yearly Rent of a Rose. It was granted by the Conqueror to Goisfride de Bech, and is in the Record written Rochesford. In the Beginning of King James it belonged to Sir John Ferrers. Afterwards it was fold to Phineas Andrews, and from him to Mr. Balam of Hoddesdon, whose Son fold it to Mr. Charli-comb, Deputy Clerk of the Peace of Westminster. He left only a Daughter, with whom it came to Patrick Crawford, of Grays-Inn, Esq; And he fold it to Edward Bracey, Esq; present Possessor.

Earl Comper built near Coln-green, for himself, a neat Seat, which belongs to the Right Honourable William his Son, a Minor.

There was a Park here of about a Mile in compass, belonging to the Castle of Hertford, the Lodge of which stood very pleasantly. And where it stood there is a House at present, for good Building and Situation, inferior to few in the County. This Estate was in Sir William Harrington, who must have had his Title from the Earl of Salisbury. Sir William first built here, and fold it to Thomas Keightly, Esq;. From him descended William Keightly, and from William, Thomas. Thomas married Francis, Daughter of Edward Earl of Clarendon, Sister to the first Dutchess of York. He fold it to John Culling, of London, Esq; who left a Son and Daughter, John and Elizabeth. Upon the Death of John it came to Elizabeth, whose Heirs conveyed it to Spencer Comper, Esq; Chief Justice of Chester, the present Possessor.

The Rectory is in the Dutchy of Lancaster, and the Chancellor of the Dutchy presents. There's a good Glebe, part of which was given by King John. It is a Manor, and has a Royalty.

The Church is in the Deanry of Hertford, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, dedicated to St. Mary.

There is a pretty Ring of Bells. The Church standeth on a pleasant rising Ground above the River, which River makes this esteemed one of the prettiest Villages in the County.

BENEFACTIONS.

Mr. Ellis gave 40 s. per Ann. to the Poor.

Walter Wallinger, Esq; gave 400 l. to the placing out Apprentices, as in his Epitaph. This Money is laid out in a Purchase of Fee-Farm Rents in Essex.

MONUMENTS.

On the South Side one for Sir John Harrington, his Lady, and Daughter.

On the North:

D. O. M. S.

et

Jucundiss. Memoriae

Annæ, Geor. F. Joan. N. Minnæ

Ad omnia quæcunque egregia natæ, ad meliora regressæ Pietate, Pudicitia, Prudentiâ incomparabilis Fœminæ,

Georgius Leon. F. Joan. N. Calvertus.

Eques Aur. Inviçtiss. Jacob. Regi Mag. Britan. Franc. Hibern. Pio Felici semper Augusto Secret. prim. et a Conciliis Sanctioribus. Qui cum vixit annos 18 sine Offensa liberosque pari sexus discrimine decem reliquit, Cecilium, Leonardum, Georgium, Franciscum, Henricum, Annam, Dorotheam, Elizabetham, Gratiam, Helenam, Sextum autem Filium Johannem Mortis heu sui luctusque paterni prodramum ediderat, tam suavis contubernii memor maritus tantoque dolori et desiderio impar Conjugi sanctissimæ hoc monumentum manibus geminis gemens posuit sibi que et suis,

Posterisque eorum.

" Here lies the Body of Dr. Jonathan Brown, " Dean of Hereford, and Rector of this Parish, who " died Decemb. 1643."

In vicino pulvere spe beatæ Resurrectionis requiescit Christopherus Vernon, ex antiquâ familiâ Vernonum de Haddon, in Agro Derbiensi, ortus nuper hujus Manerii de Hertingfordbury Dominus,

Officii Pipæ in Scaccario primus secundarius

Viridis Cerae (in eodem) Supervisor et Receptor

Notioribus autem titulis nec Successori facile transferendis Antiquorum Memor clavis peritissima

Universi Scaccarii Oculis perspicacissimus

Obiit 25 Maij 1652. æt. 69.

" Here lie buried the Bodies of George Myne, " of Hartingfordbury, Esq; and of Eliz. his Wife, " Daughter of Sir Thomas Wroth of Durance. " He died May 20. 1581. She, taking afterwards " to her Husband Nicolas Boteler, Esq; died " 1613."

" Here lies interred the Body of Robert Mynn, " Esq; who dep. this Life Sept. 1. 1656. And " also Helen his Wife, who died Oct. 16. 1659."

" Philippe et Isabele files a Robert de Louthe, " gisent icy, Dieu de leur ames cit merci."

" Robert de Louthe et Johane sa Feme gisent " ici Dieu des Almes cit merci."

These last belong to an old Family, mentioned in Henry VI's List, in the Appendix, which were also of Tewing.

" Here under this Stone lie buried the Bodies " of Thomas Ellis, Gent. and Grace his Wife. " He died Feb. 4. 1608. She March 23. 1612."

This Grace gave 40 s. to be yearly paid to the Poor of this Parish, upon the Anniversary Day of her Burial.

Two Grave-stones are missing, on one of which was inscribed; " Near this Place lie buried in one Grave, those Loyal and Worthy " Gentlemen, Sir John Watts, and Captain Henry Hooker."

The other " for Mrs. Mary Hodgkin, Widow " of Richard Hodgkin of Childs-Arral, in Shropshire, Gent. Mother of the present Rector."

" Thomas Keighly, Armiger, generis sui Restaurator generosus natus Kinviria Com. Staff. Mar.

" Mar. 28. 1580. *Denatus Londini*, Mar. 28.
 " 1662. *ultra Octogenarium . . . et Uxor Evelynæ*
 " *genere . . . 1682. Utriusque Merita longum*
 " *dixerit Hertingfordbury, dixerit Aternitas So-*
 " *bolem, Gulielmum Amatæ Williams, Thomam*
 " *Catharinæ Knollys, Eliz. primo Henr. Woola-*
 " *ston, secundo Gualtero Cary, Arm. Mariam*
 " *Rogero Langley, Bart. junctam habuere Con-*
 " *nubio.*"

Near the Altar: " Here lieth the Body of
 " *Walter Wallinger, Esq;* who dep. this Life Jan.
 " 23. 1709. in the 78th of his Age. He was
 " for many Years Secondary of the Pipe-Office
 " in her Majesty's Court of *Exchequer*, and gave
 " by his Will 400 *l.* for placing out poor Chil-
 " dren Apprentices, as also 800 *l.* more to four
 " Hospitals at *London.*"

" As also the Body of *Eliz. Wallenger*, his
 " Wife, who died *March 13. 1712.* in 77th of
 " her Age. She gave 100 *l.* to the Parish of
 " *St. Andrew's* in *Hertford*, where she died."

" Under this Stone lies buried the Body of
 " *Eliz. Wife of Edward Hughes*, of this Place,
 " *Esq;* and Daughter of *Richard Harrison*, of

" *Bales*, in this County, *Esq;* by *Audrey* his
 " Wife, Daughter of the Lord Viscount *Gran-*
 " *dison.* She died *Nov. 1. 1714.*"

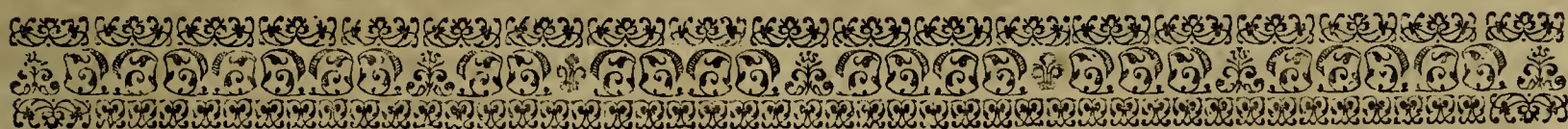
" Here lies also buried with her *Eliz.* her
 " only Child, who died *Jan. 31. 1714.*"

In the Church-Yard, East of the Chancel,
 inclosed with Iron Rails, a Tomb: " Here
 " lieth, by her own Appointment, the Body of
 " *Sarah Lady Cowper*, Widow of *William Cowper*
 " of *Hertford Castle*, in this County, *Bart.* of
 " *England* and *Scotland.* She was a great Ex-
 " ample of Industry, Virtue, Wisdom and Pie-
 " ty. Her two surviving Sons, *William Earl*
 " *Cowper*, and *Spencer Cowper, Esq;* Chief Ju-
 " stice of *Chester*, caused this Monument to be
 " erected. She died *Feb. 3. 1719.* Aged 76
 " Years."

In the Church-Yard, South of the Church, a
 Tomb inclosed with Iron Rails, with Arms...
 A Gryphon rampant, in a Canton a *Fleur de*
Lys.

E. C.

Obt. Novemb. 27. 1703.



CAISHOE HUNDRED,



A TH on the South *Middlesex*, on
 the West the Hundred of *Dacorum*,
 on the North *Dacorum* and *Broad-*
water, on the East that of *Hertford.*

At the Time of making the Record
 of *Domesday*, this was called the Hundred of
Albaneston. Why it was altered, and when, I
 do not find.

Probably it was done in *Henry II's* Time, for
 in *Edward IVth's* Charter, confirming to the
 Abbey the Privileges they enjoyed from *Henry*
 and other Princes, the Hundred of *Caishoe* is
 named with the Towns of *St. Alban's* and *Ber-*
net. This is the first Mention I find of it as a
 Hundred. And yet it may have been the more
 ancient Name, changed to *Albaneston*, and af-
 terwards resumed. That *Caishoe*, at the Con-
 queror's Survey, comprehended the Town of
Watford, with all the Manors in it, appears from
 the Extent and Value of the Land there speci-
 fied. That it was ancient *Demefne*, is seen
 from an Inquisition of the 6th of *Edward I.*
 when it was brought in by the Jury, as held of
 the Kings of *England* Time out of Mind, before
 the Conquest.

That it took its Name from the River *Gade*,
 on which it stands, may be also allowed; be-

cause the *British* Custom was to give Names
 from Streams; because this Stream had before
 given Name to the two *Gadesdens* where it riseth;
 and because the Corruption from *Gadesboo* (the
 House or Seat upon the *Gade*) to *Caishoe*, is na-
 tural and unforced.

The Fancy of deriving it from the *Cassii*, and
Cassibelan, hath little to support it: And less
 still if we look at the most ancient Way of
 writing the Word *Aetageshoe*, as it stands in
King Offa's Charter of 793. This is the first
 Place mentioned in that Charter of *Celchyth*,
 from whence 34 Manfes were granted to *St.*
Alban's. What the Saxons meant by the first
 Syllable, I will not determine; but it spoils the
 Descent from *Cassii.*

The Form of it is irregular; towards the
 South 'tis twice as long as on the North. It
 contains *Northall*, *Chipping Bernet*, *East Bernet*,
Totteridge, *Elstree*, *Ridge*, *Shenley*, *North Mymms*,
Sandridge, *St. Alban's*, *Redborn*, *Abbots-Langley*,
Aldenham, *Busby*, *Watford*, *Rickmersworth*, *Sarrat*,
 with their Hamlets. Under *St. Alban's* are in-
 cluded the Parishes whose Churches are ad-
 joining.

N O R T H - H A L L.



THIS Vill, anciently called *Northaga* and *Northam*, as its supposed from *Nemus Boreale*, lies at about 14 Miles from *London*, in the Diocese of *London*, and Hundred of *Caishoe*. It borders upon *Hatfield* on the North, on *Cheshunt* on the East, on *Enfield-Chase* on the South. It was Wood and Waste at the Conquest, and therefore not in *Domesday*. But it was in the Possession of the Abbot of *St. Alban's*, and the East Border of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, where that Kingdom was divided by the Bank from the *East-Saxons*. This Parish does not at present come quite so far East as the Bank. And there is no Wonder that Encroachments were made upon the Lands of the Abbot, as much as this amounts to, if we consider the little Value of the Land taken into *Cheshunt*, and the great Power of the Lords there, who enjoyed the Honour of *Richmond*.

We are told by *Math. Paris*, that in the Time of the Conqueror, *Paul* the Abbot granted this Estate to *Peter de Valoines* (whom we have seen at *Essingdon*) for his own Life, at Twenty-five *Solidi* yearly Rent, and a Cast of Hawks.

This *Paul* succeeded the brave Abbot *Frederick*, that made so bold a Stand against the Conqueror. But *Paul* is condemned for putting *Northam* into the Hands of so great a Man, which the Success proved to be ill done. Whether it was for fear of him he did it, or whether he had undertook to clear the Country of Robbers, as some others had done, particularly at *Flamsted*, we have no Account. It's plain this was a boisterous domineering Family, who had invaded the Privileges of the People of *Essingdon* and *Beyford*; and from whom the Monastery of *St. Alban's* found it very difficult to recover this Estate.

Jeffrey the next Abbot but one, without Consent of the Convent, granted the Wood to *Roger de Valoines*, Son of *Peter*. And *Ralph*, the next Abbot to him, did the same for *Peter*, Son of *Roger de Valoines*. The Estate having now been in their Hands for three Generations, there was little Hope the right Owners shou'd ever come at it again. But *Peter* last-mentioned, upon his Death-Bed, own'd the Right of the Convent. He cou'd not stifle his Remorse for the Injustice, but his Repentance came too late for Restitution, for he died the next Day.

Robert de Valoines, his Brother and Heir, cou'd not find in his Heart to part with this Wood. The Abbot had sent proper Persons, and seized it into the Hands of the Convent. *Robert* goes over to the King at the Siege of *Tholouse*, and gets the King's Letters to the Abbot, to put him in Possession, but the Abbot refused. Then he produced an Order from the King to the Earl of *Leicester*, Chief Justice of *England*, to hear the Cause and determine it. The Earl cited the Abbot into Court, which it seems he thought a Disparagement to him, and therefore sent one

of his Monks to attend the Cause. The Abbot not appearing upon a second Summons, the Earl put *Valoines* in Possession by the Sheriff. *Valoines* now began to cut and hack, and to do a great deal of Mischief upon the Ground.

The Abbot could not bear this. He applied to *Leicester* to restrain his Violence, and obtain'd a Letter to that Purpose, but *Valoines* regarded it not. Then he tried Queen *Eleanor's* Interest, but that could do nothing. At length he applies to the Pope, who writes to *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to excommunicate *Valoines*, if he wou'd not restore the Wood. This was a tender Point; the Archbishop had been forbid by the King to publish any Excommunication against the Nobility in his Absence: So the Abbot took another Method; he sent over a Monk to sollicite the King to order another Hearing before the Earl of *Leicester*, between *Valoines* and the Convent. He prevailed, and *Leicester* gave *Valoines* forty Days Notice to appear at the Abbot's Suit. *Valoines* wou'd not appear, and only the Prior of the House appeared against him. This affronted *Leicester*, who appointed another Day at *Leicester*, and demanded the Abbot should be there. The Abbot made a Visit to some Convent abroad, and from thence went to *Scotland*, where he was when the Notice came to him. He took Horse immediately, but by the Floods and other Hindrances, came not time enough, tho' he came the Night before within Sight of the Town. *Valoines* did not appear here, and the Abbot sent his Excuses, yet the Earl put it off to another Hearing at *Leicester*, 6 Weeks after. The Abbot then appeared, but his Adversary did not. So the Earl gave the Cause for the Abbot, and he had Possession by a Bough of a Tree, and *Valoines* was saddled with Damages.

There was afterwards a Dispute between *John de Cella*, the 21st Abbot of *St. Alban's*, and *Robert Fitzwalter*, a great Baron, who had married *Gunnora*, the Daughter and Heiress of *Peter de Valoines*. But *Fitzwalter*, after several scandalous Methods tried in vain to carry his Point, for Shame let it drop, and the Abbot had Possession.

King *John* confirmed the Grant of the Wood to the Convent. And they kept quiet Possession, till a greater Storm rose, *Henry VIII's* Act of Dissolution. The Manor of *Northam*, *Nynne*, and *Cuffley*, were then granted to *William Caven-dish*, at the Rent of 3 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* who, in the 3d of *Edward VI.* conveyed it to Sir *Ambrose Dudley*, afterwards Earl of *Warwick*. He built the Manor-House here, but died without Issue, although he had been thrice married.

Richard Sidley, Esq; in the Time of *James I.* was Lord here. It is commonly said it passed to him from the Lord *Russel* of *Thornhaugh*. And there is this Probability for it, that the Earl of *Warwick's* last Lady was a Daughter of the Earl of *Bedford*, and died at *Bedford-House*. And there

there is an Epitaph in the Church for a Daughter of Sir *Francis Russel*. Mr. *Sidley* had a Son *William*, who succeeded him, and sold to *William Leman*, Esq; Burges for *Hertford* 1645. *William* his Son was created Baronet 17th of *Charles II.* whose Son Sir *William* is present Possessor. He bears *Azure* a Fess *Argent* between 3 Dolphins *Or*, with Arms of *Ulster*.

The Church is a Donative in the Lord of the Manor. No Institution to it but the Bishop's License. It is in the Archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*. Mr. *Allan Comper* present Incumbent.

The great Road from *London* to *Tarmouth* went thro' this Parish. It came by *Newington*, thro' the Green Lanes a quarter of a Mile from *Hornsey* Church, and there a Branch striking off to the Left, led by *Colny-Hatch* to *St. Alban's*. The Direct came to *South-gate*, over the Chase to *Cattle-gate*, over *North-hall* Common to *Newgate-street*, so to *Berkamsted*, *Hertford*, *Wades-mill*, *Braughing*, *Berkway*.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Richard Colter gave 50 *l.* the Interest to be employed for the Poor, except 10 *s.* per *Ann.* to the Curate for a Sermon.

Rachel Braggate gave 50 *l.* to be employed as the preceding.

Babington Stonely gave 50 *l.* the Interest yearly for the Poor.

King *James I.* in lieu of some Part of the Common enclosed in *Theobalds* Park, gave 40 *l.* per *An.* to this Place; 20 Marks to the School-Master, the rest amongst the Commoners and House-keepers, at 5 *s.* apiece.

The Church is one continued Building without Distinction of a Chancel. The Communion-Table in the Middle of the East Part, surrounded with Pews.

In the East Window are Arms quartered, but broken, One Coat, Barrey of seven *Or* and *Gules*. This is probably the same as in *St. Alban's*

Town-Hall, though in that there are but Six Pieces, in this Seven. Another *Argent* a Cross *Or.* Another, *Gules* 3 Pikes *Argent*, probably *Lucy's* of *Broxborn* and *Pansborn*.

M O N U M E N T S.

Against the South-Wall: "Mrs. *Frances Russel*, Daughter of Sir *Francis Russel*, of *Northall*, Kt. and *Cath.* his Wife, dec. Aug. 29. 1612."

"Here lieth the Body of *Cony Hayward*, Gent. who died Apr. 28. 1671."

"Cubat hic inhumatus *Patricius Cary*, Arm. clausit ille diem extremum Junii 18. Anno Orbis redempti 1669."

"Here lieth the Body of *Helen Robins*, Wife of *Elisba Robins*, Mercer, Daughter of *Will. Boulton*, Esq; who dep. this Life, March 31. 1647."

"Here lie the Bodies of *Ann* and *Margaret*, Daughters of *Robt. Masters* of this Parish, Gent. *Ann* died July 24. 1679. *Margaret*, May 15. 1680."

"Here lieth *George Southask*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, who married *Eliz.* Daughter of *Philip Gunter*, of *London*, Alderman, had Issue 5 Sons and 5 Daughters, and died March 9. 1606."

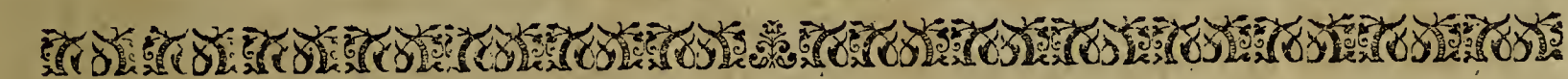
"Here lieth the Body of *Mrs. Margaret Tythan*, Daughter of *Tho. Tythan*, of this Parish, Gent. Ob. Sept. 25. 1686."

"Here lieth the Body of *Peter Southask*, Son of *Peter Southask* of *London*. He died Jan. 15. 1678."

"Here lieth the Body of *John Hayward*, Gent. Ob. June 25. 1678. And *Eliz.* his Wife, Daughter of *Francis Crowley*, Esq; died May 29. 1685. *Thomas* their only Son March 8. 1696."

"*Memorie Richardi Foote*, nuper de *London* Mercat. Ob. Apr. 15. 1697."

A Gallery at the West-End was built by *Rich. Barnard*, Gent. and *Cath.* his Widow. Arms on the Font . . . A Cross *Gules*.



B E R N E T, in *London* Diocese, and *Caishoe* Hundred,



S named from the Saxon Word *Berg*, that signifies *Monticulus*, and is sometimes called *High-Bernet*. It was in the Possession of the Convent of *St. Alban's*, but was only Wood and wild Ground, by the Name of *Sutham*, by way of Distinction from the Wood of *Northam*, to which it join'd. The Addition of *Cheping* is from the Market granted here by *Henry II.* Thus *Cheping-Ongar*, and *Cheping-Wicomb*, *East-Chepe*, and *Chepe-Side*. It stands Ten Miles from *London*, in the middle Way to *St. Alban's*, as the Road now goes. For this Road is but of late Years. The Roman Way was by *Watling-street*, so by *Elstree* to *Hampsted*. The more Modern by *Colney-Hatch* and *Hornsey* Church, near which it join'd the Northern from *Hert-*

ford: This by *Highgate*, was by the Bishop of *London's* Permission, whose the Woods were. And when lately the Turnpike was set up, the Bishop's Consent was necessary. The Inhabitants indeed here pleaded always a Right of Common, such as the Neighbours of *Enfield-Chace* have to this Day. There's an Account as old as *Edw. I.* of the Abbots fencing them out, upon which they burned and destroyed his Hedges. And when Judgment was given against them, for the Spoil they had made, they were allowed their ancient Right of Common.

This Place is famous for the Battle fought near it on *Easter-Day*, 1468. between the Houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster*, which was a decisive Stroke. Our Historians, after they have reckoned up all that contributed to the Success

of the one Side, and the Defeat of the other ; after they have told us, if such or such an Accident had not been in the Way, the Fate of the Day had been quite otherwise, conclude with, *Fata Viam invenient, That which is ordained in Heaven shall be effected, by Means of which Earth can take no Notice.* In other Words, God gives the Victory. Edward IV. had been but a few Months before, at the usual Places in London, proclaimed an Usurper, and all that took Part with him Traytors to God and the King. He had taken a solemn Oath at York upon his Landing, and the Sacrament after it, that he came not to disturb King Henry, but to recover his own Inheritance. The last Clause was kindly interpreted for him, that the Crown was his Inheritance, and therefore his Oath kept.

The stout Earl of Warwick thought himself invincible, yet he found here the Turn of his Fortune. His Hospitality had made him Popular, having Six fat Oxen on his Table for a Breakfast. His Courage, so well known in a former Battle in the North, made him dreaded by his Enemies. He seems by his own single Valour to have carried that bloody Battle where 36700 Men were killed on the Spot. King Henry had that very Morning routed a Party of Edward's Men, and was Threescore Thousand against Forty. Yet this Earl's coming up, and killing his Horse in the King's Presence, to shew his Resolution of standing to it to the last, gave such a Spirit to the Soldiers, that they obtain'd a signal Victory.

This great Man's Behaviour in changing Sides, and from the firmest Friend Edward IVth ever had, becoming the most inveterate Enemy, shews us how little Regard was in those Days had to Justice and Honour. He engaged at first for Edward's Title, and called the *Lancastrians* Traytors and Rebels. Yet upon the Affront given him of the King's Marriage with a Subject, when he was soliciting a Match in France, he could as contentedly draw his Sword on the other Side. His Brother, the Archbishop of York, and the rest of the Nobility that turn'd about with him, at once dropt the Notion of Allegiance. It is easy to observe there was in those Days more of Picque and Ambition, than Principle in their Quarrels. Being courted on one Side, or disgusted on t'other, was enough to make them draw out, and proclaim one another Traytors. King Edward's Success however made good the old Observation, written in a Window of this County,

*Treason seldom prospers, what's the Reason
When it prospers 'tis no longer Treason.*

In this Field were slain Ten Thousand Men, and many of the Nobility on both Sides, amongst them the stout Earl of Warwick.

One Thing is worth our Notice, that Edward, when he set up his Standard at Nottingham, in pursuance of his Oath, laid no Claim to the Crown : But Sir James Harrington, Sir Thomas Burgh, and Montgomery, with their Men, wou'd not stir a Foot, till he made a Proclamation in his own Name, declaring they would serve no Man but a King ; which shews Henry VII's Act had a Foundation in Practice before. Unless we will take it for a Piece of Policy in this Prince to be forced into a Pretence he had disclaimed.

The Place which the present Inhabitants take for the Field of Battle, is a green Spot near *Kicks-End*, between the St. Alban's Road, and the Hatfield Road, a little before they meet.

This Manor remain'd in the Crown after the Dissolution, till Queen Mary granted it to Anthony Butler, Esq; He had a Son Charles, who dying before his Father, William his Son succeeded the Grandfather. The next we find in Possession was Anthony an Infant, under Guardianship of Robert Tirwhyt, Esq; who, when he came to Age, conveyed it to Sir John Weld. From him it came to Humphrey, who dying, left it to Frances Weld, his Widow, and she sold it to William Small and Thomas Urmstone, 21st of Charles I. They sold it to Tho. Munday, Esq; 1658. And Munday, in 1665. sold it to John Elsome. Elsome the same Year conveyed it to John Latten, Esq; And Latten, in the 3d of James II. to John Nichols of Hendon-Place, Esq; Nichols, 1695. sold it to Sir Thomas Cook, Knight, Alderman of London. From him it came to — Atwell ; and from Atwell it was purchased by his Grace the Duke of Chandos, present Possessor.

The Church is in the Middle of the Town, dedicated to St. John Baptist. A Chapel, now become a Vestry, joins to it, built by Tho. Ravenscroft, Esq;.

It is in the Gift of the Crown ; and was anciently presented to by the Abbot and Convent of St. Alban's. When this Town grew populous, they found themselves neglected, having Service but at one of the two Churches at a Time here, or at *East-Bernet*. The Thing was left to the Abbot, who, 1471, appointed, that the Parson should do constant Duty here, and at the other Church too, by himself or Deputy if he could so attend ; giving plainly the Preference to this. Since the Dissolution the same is Rector of both, as had been always before.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

A Row of Six Alms-houses, handsomely built of Brick, in *Woodstreet*, for so many Widows, with a little Furniture to each. Houses and Lands in *Shoreditch*, near the Value of 40 *l.* per Ann. are settled upon it, except 10 *l.* to the Repair of the Chapel in *Bernet*, and 40 *s.* once in Two Years for the Entertainment of the Governors. These are to be the Church-wardens of this Town, the two oldest Aldermen in St. Alban's, five Gentlemen of the Country, not inhabiting here. One Governor is to be Treasurer to receive the Rents and pay the Money. Five Governors make a Court to elect the Women, and let out the Lands. Inscription on the Building :

D. O. M.

Maneat Posteris intemeratum hoc Zenodochium Gratitude in Deum Perenne Monumentum. Fundavit Jacobus Ravenscroft, Armiger, et Maria uxor ejus. An. Salut. Human. 1672. Benedictus Benedicat, Benedicto Benedicatur.

Queen Elizabeth built a Free-School of Brick, in the same Street, with Apartments for Master and Usher, endowed it with a House of 7 *l.* per Ann. Alderman Owen added 8 *l.* per Ann. paid by the Fishmongers Company. Appointed 24 Governors

Governors to choose Master and Usher. Thirteen make a Court. Nine Children are taught gratis; all the rest in the Parish at Five Shillings the Quarter.

Valentine Poole, Gent. gave to the Poor of this Parish a House and Land, near *Southgate*, *Edmonton*, the Sign of the *Cherry-Tree*, lett at 16*l.* per Ann. half to be paid at *Lady-Day*, half at *Christmas*.

Henry Smith, Gent. gave 10*l.* per Ann. to be paid by Feoffees. Mr. *Boyne*, Attorney, of *Clifford's-Inn*, pays it.

Mrs. *Eleanor Palmer* gave two Acres of Land in *Kentish-Town*, lett for 5*l.* per Ann. in Occupation of *Will. Sullains* of *St. John Street*.

Simon Owen and *Anthony Knightly*, Gent. gave Money with which two Barns in *Woodstreet* were purchased: *Nath. Nichols* Tenant, at 5*l.* per Ann. to be paid at *Christmas*.

Tho. Prat, Gent. gave 40*s.* per Ann. out of a House in *Woodstreet*, in Occup. of *John Geering*, Baker, to be given at *Lady-Day*.

James Silverlock, Gent. gave 20*l.* in Money to the Poor, the Interest to be paid them on the 13th of *Decemb.* by the Church-Wardens, it being his Birth-Day.

MONUMENTS.

An old Stone in the Chancel:

Ricardus Marel, H.D. gift icy
Dieu de l'alme cit merci.

"Here lieth interred the Body of Dame
" *Margaret Woolfe*, Daughter and Heiress of
" *William Marsh* of this Parish, Esq; Relict of
" *Sir John Woolfe*, Knt."

One for *George Proctor*, 1656, and for *Sarah* his Wife, 1661.

One for *Isabella Bellew*, 1666.

For *John Marsh* of the *Middle-Temple*, Gent. and *Matthew Marsh*, 1685.

On the North Side the Chancel on the Wall:
"Here lieth *Eleanor Palmer*, Wife to *Edward*
" *Taylor*, Esq; and after to *John Palmer*, Esq; of
" *Kentish Town*, one of the Daughters of *Edward*
" *Cheseman*, who was Cofferer to King
" *Henry 7th.*; which *Eleanor* did give - - - -

" Acres of Meadow-Ground in *Kentish Town*,
" holden of the Prebend of *Cauntelons*, to the
" Use of the Poor of this Town, and of *Kentish-Town* for ever. She died *Feb. 19. 1558.*"

In the Middle-Isle, a small Stone, *Ora pro Animâ Johannis Beauchamp hujus operis Fundatoris.* Perhaps he was Founder of the Church.

On the South-Side the Chancel, the Effigies of an old Man lying in a Gown dressed according to the Age he lived in, *Thomas Ravenscroft, Arm. - - - - Natus Hawarden in Com. Flint, Uxores duas habuit, Thomasinam Smith, Esq. Brigettam Powel, ex quarum primâ habuit Filios 4, Filias 2, Jacobum, Thomam, Johannem, Georgium, Eliz. Esq. Thomasinam nuptam Godfrido Copley de Skelbrooke Ebor. Arm. - - - - - Obiit Thomas Ravenscroft, Arm. 1630.*

"In Memory of *Thomasin*, Wife of *Tho. Ravenscroft*, Esq; She died *Dec. 12. 1611.*

Hic juxta Avum suum sepultus jacet Georgius Ravenscroft, Filius secundo genitus Jacobi Ravenscroft, Arm. Ob. Jul. 7. 1683.

"Here lieth the Body of *William Noell*, of
" *Kirksby Malory* in the County of *Leicester*, Esq;
" He married *Frances*, Daughter and Coheir of
" *Richard Cressfeld*, late one of the Justices of
" the Common Pleas. He dep. this Life
" *March 1. 1645.*"

In a Chapel or Vestry South of the Chancel, against the Wall, *Hic situs est Jacobus Ravenscroft, Arm. ex antiquâ Familia Ravenscroftorum de Bretton in Com. Cestriæ oriundus, Natus Londini, Thomâ, Arm. Patre, Thomasinâ Matre.*

Consortem habuit Mariam, Filiam Gulielmi Peck de Spickworth in Com. Norfol. Arm. Filios habuit 7, Filias 4. Ob. Dec. 10. 1680.

D. O. M.

Et Memoriae

Johannis Ravenscroft, Filii Thomæ, Arm. Ob. Nov. 24. 1681.

Hic a latere Mariti sui Jacobi Ravenscroft jacet Maria, Filia Gul. Peck de Spixeworth in Agro Norfol. Arm. Fæmina admodum Pia, Mitis & Casta. Ob. Nov. 24. 1689. æt. 86.

EAST BERNET,

THE next Parish to *Cheping Bernet*, situated on the East towards *Enfield Chace*. It is included in the Manor of *Cheping Bernet*. The Church is in the Diocese of *London* and Archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*. It is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; and in the ancient Instrument which settled the serving the Cure according to the Appointment of the Abbot, it is called a Church as well as the other. Since the Dissolution, this has been reckoned but a Chapel of Ease to *Cheping*. They have a Tradition, that *Che-*

ping was a Chapel to this. There could be no Foundation for this, unless that the Rector formerly resided here, and chose to officiate here oftner than at the other. Which was provided against by that Decision of the Abbot upon the Complaint of the People of *Cheping Bernet*, when they grew more numerous by their Trade and Market.

There are some pleasant Houses built which stand amongst the Hills, and so near the *Chace*, that they are enough in the Country, though in less than ten Miles of *London*.

Q

There

There was a large old Building near the Church, taken down by Mr. *Hadley*, who built in another Place.

The Patron and Rector the same as at *Cheping-Bernet*.

In the Chancel Window are Arms, *Gules* a *Cheveron* reversed between Ten Crosses *Bottonee* Or; Crest a Bear's Head muzzled.

Azure a *Manche* Or.

M O N U M E N T S.

Near the Altar: "Here lieth the Body of *Richard Baldwyn*, Esq; who died *July 12. 1677.* "aged 66."

"Here lieth the Body of *William Green*, Esq; who died *June 6. in the 68th Year of his* "Age. ---

"Also the Body of *Mrs. Grace Green*, Widow of *Will. Green*, Esq; She dep. this Life *Jan. 4, 1685. in the 87 Year of her Age,* "and 41st of her Widowhood."

Another; "for *Mrs. Isabel Conyers*, Widow, who died *March 14. 1644.*"

"Here lieth the Body of *Eliz. Wickham*, late Wife of *Henry Wickham*, Dr. of D. who died *Apr. 21. 1659.*"

Another; "for *Jane*, Wife of *Mathew Thwaites*, Gent. who died *Nov. 26. 1650.*"

In the Church-Yard: "Mrs. *Eliz.* Wife of *George Hill*, of *Drs. Commons*, Gent. Daughter of *John Richardson*, Esq; of *Lincoln's-Inn*, died *Jan. 10. 1718. and Eliz. their Daughter,* "1719."

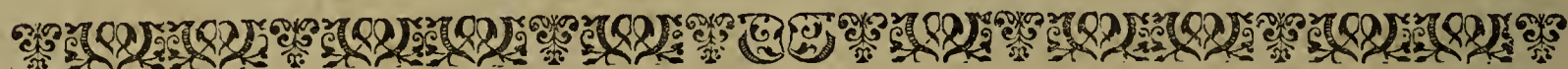
Another; "for *Katherine Hadley*, Wife of *George Hadley*, Esq; She was youngest Daughter and Coheiress of *Sir John Fitz-James* of *Leweston*, in the County of *Dorset*, Kt. She died *Nov. 18. 1712. aged 57. and was buried* "here by her own Desire."

Another; "In Memory of *Eliz.* second Wife of *John Cox* of *London*, Merchant, and Daughter of *George Hadley*, Esq; She died *Feb. 9. 1720. aged 33 Years, and left one Son Hadley* "Cox."

Another; "for *Dr. Robert Taylor*, Rector of *East-Bernet*, and Prebendary of *Lincoln*. He died *Feb. 18. 1718.*"

"Here lies the Body of *Katherine*, Wife of *Charles Mawson*, Esq; She died *May 15. 1718. aged 72.*"

Another; "for *James Rawlins* of this Parish, Gent. 1719."



T O T T E R I D G E.

TOTTERIDGES next to *Bernet*, bordering upon *Middlesex*. It is not in *Domesday*, because it was an Appendage to *Hatfield*, and the Possession of the *Saxon* Kings, as *Hatfield* was, till *Edgar* gave it to the Monastery of *Ely*. It lies in *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, though Eight Miles from the nearest Part of that Hundred, in the Middle between *Enfield-Chace* and *Elstree*. It is no Wonder that it shou'd remain annexed to the Royal Demesne of *Hatfield*, since the Privileges of those Lands were so great. The King's Forests had Purleius not permitted to their Subjects.

Whence it is named, 'tis hard to guess. It stands upon a Ridge, as another Vill not far from thence, called *Ridge*. And may possibly be distinguish'd from it by the Addition of the Owner's Name.

There was a Family *De Totty*, in *Richard II's* Time, but this being altogether a Guess, I pursue it no farther.

The Abbot and Monks of *Ely* held this Manor, together with *Hatfield*, till *Henry I.* converted the Monastery into a Bishoprick. This Church had been originally a Nunnery, founded by *Ethelreda*, Wife of *Egfride*, King of the *Northumbers*, who made herself Abbess. But being destroyed by the *Danes*, *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, rebuilt it for Monks, whom King *Edgar* and some of his Successors endowed, till it was one of the richest in *England*. *Richard*, the Eleventh Abbot, having a Mind to get from under the Bishop of *Lincoln's* Dominion, dealt with King *Henry* to erect it into a Bi-

shoprick, in hopes to be enthroned there himself. Upon the Composition 3 Manors were settled on the See of *Lincoln*, in lieu of his Jurisdiction, which remain so, *Spaldwick*, *Biggleswade*, and *Buckden*. But *Richard* died before the Settlement was compleat, and another came into the Place he had laid out for himself.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time was conveyed to the Crown this Manor, with *Hatfield*, and at the same Time *Little Hadham* and *Kelsball*. In 1590, the Queen granted this Manor to *John Cage*. This was in the Vacancy of the See, which lasted upon the Death of Bishop *Cox*, 1580. to 1599. almost Twenty Years.

The Equivalent to the Bishop was Tenths of his Diocese, and some Advowsons which before were in the Crown. This Exchange was confirmed by *Heton*, the next Bishop, after the long Vacancy.

This Family of *Cage* were of *Long-Stow* in *Cambridgeshire*, as appears by the Epitaph of *Mrs. Cage*, found here. Mr. *Cage* aliened the Estate to Mr. *Peacock*, who had a Son *Richard* that succeeded him. *Richard* married *Rechard*, the Daughter of *Michael Grigge*, of *London*, Alderman, and settled it upon her and her Heirs. They had Fourteen Children, amongst them Six Sons. *Rechard* outliving all her Sons (who died without Issue) sold the Estate to *Sir Paul Whichcote*, who conveyed it to his Grace the Duke of *Chandos*, present Possessor.

The Church is served by a Curate, put in by the Rector of *Hatfield*. The Tythes are paid to that Rector, but *Totteridge* in all Rates is distinct from *Hatfield*, and pays to its own Church

Church and Poor. It is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, visitable by the same Archdeacon as *Hatfield*. It is said to be dedicated to St. *Andrew*, but that seems to be mistaken for St. *Audrey*, or *Ethelreda*, the Tutelar Saint of the Church of *Ely*, to which also *Hatfield*, the Mother Church, is dedicated.

The Remains of an Inscription under the following Arms in the South Window of this Church, allowing some barbarous spelling, confirm this. *Argent* a Bend Sable engrailed *Gules* between two Eagles expanded vert, impaling *Argent* a Chief Vary of *Or* and *Gules*. Lower are broken Words, *Cap - - - - - Odre - - - abat*, which perhaps were *Capellam de St. Odre reparabat*.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chapel North of the Chancel :

D. O. M.

Johannes Hare, *Arm. Londini natus clarissimâ et equestri Familiâ in Agr. Suff. Ineunte ætate in Societatem nobilem studiosorum Legum hujus Regni Municipatum Templi Interioris admissus; In pro- vectiore in numerum Assessorum Domus ejusdem co- optatus fuit, Vir pius et prudens Patriæ ob singu- lares virtutes summe Charus. Curie Pupillorum (vulgo Wardorum et Liberationum) Protonotarii munere solertissime et integerrime diu perfunctus est, - - -Ob. 8. Kalend. Jun. 1613.* His Arms, which are also in the East Window of the Chancel, *Gules* 2 Bars *Or*, a Chief indented of the second.

Near the Altar: *Hic requiescit corpus Annæ, Roberti, et Mariæ Raworth. Obt. Jun. 18. 1688.*

" In Memory of Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, late " Wife of Mr. William Taylor, Merchant, and " Daughter of Richard Turnor, Esq; and Doro- " thy his Wife, of this Parish, who died Dec. 7. " 1673."

Another, " for Mrs. Susanna Turnor, Daugh- " ter of the said Richard Turnor, and Dorothy his " Wife, she died July 14. 1672."

Another, " for Andrew Campion, A. M. some " time Vicar of Edlesborough, in Bucks. He " died Jan. 29. 1672."

" Also the Body of Ann his Wife, by whom " he had 8 Sons and 4 Daughters. She died " Aug. 27. 1682."

" Also 4 of their Children, Andrew, Corne- " lius, Eliz. and Diana."

" Also Robert, their eldest Son, who died " Sept. 13. 1691."

In the Chancel: " Here lieth interred the " Body of Sarah, the Wife of Capt. Henry Long, " Jan. 22. 1718. Aged 24 Years."

In Memoriam lectissimæ Fæminæ Dorotheæ, Uxo- ris Antonii Cage de Longo Stow, in Com. Can- tabr. Arm.

*Sit notum hoc anno quod post sexcentu secundo
Occidit et clausa est hoc Dorothea solo,
Antonii quæ sponsa Cagi, Materque Joannis
Rudstonique hæres Swaffamienfis erat.
Cujus Avus, Genitor, Conjux fuit Armiger, et quæ
Fertur Avo Armigero digna parente suo.*

On the South Wall in the Chancel: " Under " this Pew lies interred the Body of Edward " Haynes, Esq; of this Parish, who died Apr. " 24. 1710."

The Ten Commandments upon Glass are over the Communion Table, adorned with Painting, the Gift of Sir Peter Meyer, 1717.

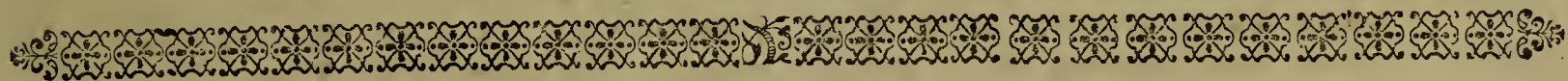
In the Chancel South Window, Arms, *Ar- gent* a Chevron *Gules* between 3 Lyons-Heads caboch'd Sable.

Gules 3 Roses *Argent*, impaling, *Gules* a Che- veron *Or* between 3 Mallets of the second.

In the Church-Yard a Tomb, " for Mrs. Su- " sanna, Wife of William Campion of Highgate, " Gent. She died Feb. 10. 1709."

Another, " for John Digby of Hamstead, Gent. " Apr. 4. 1717."

On the Outside the North Wall of the Cha- pel: " Near this Place lieth the Body of Henry " Watson, of Clement's-Inn, Gent. who died " Feb. 18. 1716."



ELSTREE

Written different Ways, *Idlestree, Ea- glestree, Elstree, Ellestree, Ilstree*. It is in the Diocese of *London*, and Hundred of *Caishoe*: Upon the *Watling-street*, which divides this Vill from *Brockley Hills*, the Seat of Mr. *Philpot*, where our Antiquaries have gene- rally fixed the *Sulloniaca* of the Romans. *Brockley Hills* are in *Middlesex*, but the Station is allowed to begin from *Shenley*, whence doubtless *Shenley* had its Name. This Vill is between *Totteridge* and *Aldenharn*, in this County, with *Middlesex* on the South.

The Etymology is generally from *Eaglestree, Ne- pus Aquilinum*, supposing this, when Wood and Waste, to have been a Nursery of Eagles.

One wou'd as readily believe the Monkish Tale of King *Alfred's* finding a Child in an Eagle's Nest, from thence called *Nesting*, as that these Birds ever built their Nests in this County, or harbour'd here. *Aristotle, Pliny*, and other Naturalists indeed tell us, that some Kinds of Eagles make their Nests in Trees, but only on such as grow on the Sum- mits of *Alps*, and other inaccessible Craigs and Rocks.

The Termination seems to point at the *Roman* High-way, called every-where by the Saxons, *Strate*, and by us *Street*. So the other *Prætorian* Ways are called by the Country People, at this Day, the *Street*, as Custom has taught them.

Brockley-

Brockley-Hills was a considerable Place, not only a Station, but, as I take it, a City of the *Romans*, and the *Salene* of *Ptolomy*.

It has, without Question, been called *Eaglestree*, ever since the Heptarchy, for by that Name it is granted by *Offa* to the Church of *St. Alban's*. Being Waste, and belonging to the Abbot's Park, it is not taken Notice of in *Domesday*.

The *Roman Highway*, which formerly ran thro' this Place, was, by Length of Time, and breaking up the Pavements, become ruinous and almost impassable. The *Saxons* then might properly call it *Eglen Strate Via Molesta & Dolorosa*, corrupted afterwards into *Ell-stree*, or *Illstreet*: This is the very same Road which was cleansed and repaired by Abbot *Leoffstane*, as *Math. Paris* witnesseth in his Life. *Leoffstanus ut Viatoribus & Institoribus nec non Peregrinis, &c. Vias prepararet tutiores, opaca Nemora quæ a limbo Ciltriæ usque Londinium, fere a parte Septentrionali ubi præcipue Strata Regia quæ Watlinge Strata dicitur fecit ressecari, salebras explanari, pontes fabricari, et abrupta Viarum in planitiem redigi tutiorem.* This Account of the Name is so plain and clear, I ought to ask Pardon of the Reader for mentioning any other.

Upon the Dissolution, this Manor was granted to *Anthony Denny*, Esq; (of whom in *Cheshunt*) from whom it came to *Sir Henry* his Son, and from *Sir Henry* to *Edward Denny*, Esq; He sold the Manor of *Parkbury*, denominated from the Abbot's Park, in the 5th of King *James I.* to *Robert Briscoe*, of *Aldenham*, Esq; He sold a Part of the Manor to *Sir Baptist Hicks*, and conveyed the other to his Nephew *Edward Briscoe* of *Aldenham*; from him it came to *Edward Briscoe*, his eldest Son, and he sold it to *Edward Beauchamp*, Esq; upon whose Death it came to his Son, the present Possessor.

The Earl of *Salisbury* has a Manor here, being Parcel of the Liberty of *St. Alban's*.

The Rectory is in the Gift of the Crown. This Church is in the Archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*. Mr. *Richard Bainbrigg* Rector.

A Part of *Parkbury* was in Possession of *Joshua Lomax* at his Death, whose Widow enjoys it.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Robert Briscoe gave 3 *l.* per *Ann.* out of a Close called *Church-Mead*, to the Repair of the Church, and 2 *l.* to the Poor, to be distributed at *Easter*.

Mr. *Sam. Nichols* gave to the Poor 1 *l.* payable at *Christmas*, out of a Field in *Aldenham*, called *Pens-Croft*.

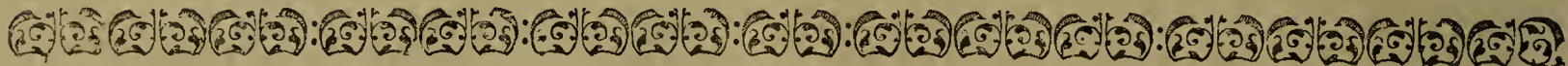
Mr. *John Nichols* gave 2 *l.* to be paid every *Michaelmas*, charged upon the same Field.

M O N U M E N T S.

Against the Chancel North Wall: "For *Olive*, Daughter of *James Harman*, Brother of *Edmond Harman* of *Burford* in *Oxfordshire*. She was Wife of *Nicolas Atwood*, of *Saundersstead* in *Surrey*, Gent. by whom she left 6 Children. She was afterwards married to *John Buck*, of *Aldenham*, Gent. and had one Son *Olive*."

Within the Rails: "Here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. *Eliz. Baldwyn*, late of the Parish of *St. Ann's Westminster*, who dep. this Life, Feb. 1. 1711."

In the Church-Yard a Tomb, with *Ermine* a Fesse Checque between 3 Talbots - - "In Hopes of a joyful Resurrection, here lieth the Body of *John Warren*, Senior, of the Parish of *Idlestree*, in the County of *Hertford*, who dep. this Life June 9. 1697."



R I D G E,



S within the Diocese of *London*, and Hundred of *Caisloe*; not mentioned in *Domesday*, because it was Park and wild Ground, belonging to the Abbot of *St. Alban's*. It has its Name from the Ridge, perhaps the *Roman Agger*, that leads from *Cheshunt* to *St. Alban's*. This is called upon *North hall* Common the *Ridgway*; but of this we have no more than Conjecture.

The Parishes hereabouts are very oddly laid out, not for the Convenience of the Inhabitants to attend the Church, as in other Places; but are frequently long Slips of Ground, reaching many Miles, yet narrow, as is to be seen at *Shenley*. This Vill is about 14 Miles from *London*, half a Mile West of the *St. Alban's Road*, as it passes through *South Myrms*, and hath a Wood between it and *Elstree*, or rather what hath anciently been Wood, but still goes by the Name of *Barham Wood*. The Manor was held by the Abbots, in which was a retiring House, built by them at *Tittenhanger*, sometimes written *Tydenhangre*. *John Moot*, the 31st Abbot, began it, and *John de Whethamsted*, of whom there is a large Account in *St. Alban's*, compleated and enlarged it. He was next but one to *Moot*. The Abbots held the Church with the Manor, and erected a Vicarage here.

At the Dissolution, this Manor was, by *Hen. VIII.* granted to *Sir Hugh Pawlet*. He left two Daughters Coheirs, *Elizabeth*, the second, married *Sir Thomas Pope*. They left only a Daughter, who was Heir, and married *Tho. Blount*, Esq; a second Branch of the Family of *Blounts-hall*, in *Staffordshire*, the Residence of *Sir Walter Blount* at present. This Gentleman added *Pope* to his Name. *Sir Henry Pope-Blunt* succeeded, who built the Seat which is now standing. His Son *Thomas Pope-Blount*, created Baronet 1679. enjoyed it next. And after him his Son *Sir Thomas*, the present Possessor. He bears Barry Nebulee of six Or and Sable within a Bordure Gobonee Argent and Azure.

The Parsonage of *Ridge* continued in the Crown, till *Richard Blount*, of *London*, Esq; gave by his Will 100 *l.* for the Maintenance of a Scholar in *Trinity-College, Oxford*; then this was purchased, and confirmed to the College in 22 of *Elizabeth*. The Vicarage is in the Gift of *Sir Tho. Blount*. *Sir Thomas Pope*, the second Lord of this Manor from the Dissolution, was Founder of *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*. He appointed the Fellows and Scholars shoud be chosen out of those Counties and Dioceses, upon a Vacancy, where they had Benefices and Lands. Particularly out of those Ma-

nors which belonged to the Founder; and *Tittenhanger* in *Ridge* is there mention'd.

A House here serves for the Habitation of three Families, purchased with Money long since left to the Poor.

The Church is in the Archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*. Mr. *Jacob* the present Vicar.

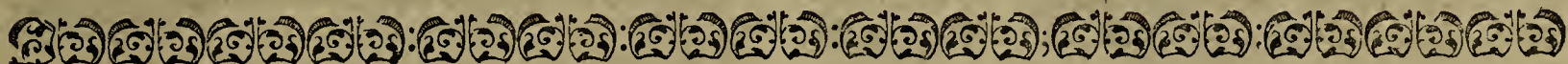
MONUMENTS.

An Altar-Tomb within the Rails: "Here lie the Bodies of *William Blunt* the Father, and Sir *Thomas Pope-Blunt*, Kt. his Son, with the Lady


"*Frances Blunt*, his Wife, who had four Sons, Sir *Thomas Pope-Blunt*, Kt. *Charles*, *Henry*, *Charles*, 1633."

"Here lies the Lady *Busby*, Wife of Sir *John Busby* of *Addington*, in the County of *Bucks*, Daughter to the Lady *Blunt*, by her first Husband Sir *William Manwaring*, who was slain in the Defence of *Chester* for the King. She died Dec. 28. 1667."

"Here lies the Body of *Charles Chamberlain*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, deceased Oct. 10. 1663."



S H E N L E Y,

 S a narrow Slip of Ground, extending from *Bernet Common* to *London Colney*, inclusively. Sometimes it has been written *Senley*, and sometimes *Shellenay*; in Sound very like the *Salenæ* of the Romans, or *Sullioniaca*, which I take to be but a Derivative, *Sulloniaca*, or more anciently *Saleniaca Castra*. *Salenæ*, if I may be allowed to call *Brockley-Hills* so, where Mr. *Philpot's* House stands, was a considerable City; and reached, very probably, into a Part of this Parish. *Verulam* and *Salenæ* are accounted by *Ptolomy* the two Cities of the *Cattiuechlani*. This being begged, or supposed, for want of compleat Evidence, and from the Difficulties that arise from the other Interpretations of the Itinerary, the other Point, that this was a Part of it, will be easily admitted.

Mr. *Gale's* Authority is of our Side, in his Commentary on *Antoninus*, — *Colles hi in quibus istam Stationem collocarant Romani videntur incipere apud Shenley, a quo loco usque ad Brockley-Hills, ubi Rudera & Subversi Castris Vestigia conspiciuntur* —. The same ingenious Gentleman is willing to part with the first Letters of *Sullonacis*, and, to come nearer a *British* Etymology, would have it *Collonacis*, from the Usage of the *Latin*, to change a C into an S.

If it be objected that these Cities of the *Cattiuechlani* are thus placed too near, it may be answered; That *Ptolomy* has not given their Distance at all. And it is hard for any Man to say how near, or how far off they were to stand. They might be built so near, or the Inhabitants might choose to live so near, for the sake of succouring one another in Distress. It may be on the other Hand weighed, that without this Scheme, here is no filling the Chasm of the Itinerary, without going to a Town that has no Roman Remains: That *Sandy* in *Bedfordshire*, so considerable a Station, as every one knows it to be, has no Notice taken of it in any *Iter*, unless it be *Magiovinium*: And that to make it *Salenæ*, we have no Foundation, but Mr. *Cambden's* spelling it *Salndy*, supplying the L, because he did not know what to do with *Salenæ*. And even in that Case it must be strange that *Sandy* should never be visited. And *Sandy* too would be within a little more than Twenty Miles of *Verulam*.

In *Domesday* 'tis written *Scenlai* and *Senlai*. It is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, in the Hundred of *Dacorum*, encompass'd by that of *Caishoe*, and in the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. There were anciently two Manors here, the one in the Church of *St. Alban's*, the other in *Geoffrey de Magnaville*, named from a Town in *Normandy*, but called frequently by Corruption *Mandevile*. The first, in the Record, is rated at 12 l. per Ann. the latter at 4 l. tho' in the Confessor's Time 8 l. The first of these was, at the Time of making it, reckoned in *Albaneston* Hundred, tho' at present it is in *Dacorum*. *Geoffrey*, the Grandson of this *Mandevile*, Founder of the Abbey of *Walden* in *Essex*, of which Place he was Lord, gave the Tythes of this Church to that Abbey. This Family was extinct about the Time of *Richard I*. In the Reign of *Edward I*. *Adam de Stratton*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and *Walter de Mereden*, were Lords here. The latter's Title was sunk by Purchase, or otherwise; for the Manor, upon the Attainder of *Adam*, was forfeited to the Crown, and remained there till *Edward III*. conveyed it to *John Poultney*. It was in this Family till it fell to a Daughter of Sir *John Poultney*, for want of Heirs Male. She married Sir *Clipsby Crew*, of *Crew*, in *Cheshire*. They had a Son *John*, who sold it to *Stephen Ewre*, and *Joshua Lomax*. *Joshua* left the Manor of *Shenley* to his Son *Joshua*, whose Widow is present Possessor.

Sir *Jeremiah Snow* is, in his Epitaph, said to be Lord of the Manor of *Shenley*; perhaps a Part of it, whether *Ewre's* Part or not I cannot find.

Here is a Seat beautifully placed on a rising Ground, called *Porters*, which was once in the Family of *Cox*, whose Epitaphs are in the Church. From them it came to *Oxey*, and from him to Sir *Edmund Anderson*, and at present belongs to Mr. *Hawksmore*. This gives a most agreeable Prospect from *St. Alban's*.

The House called *Shenley-Hall*, goes also by the Name of *Salsburies*. This lies something lower than *Porters*. Mr. *Thomas Snell*, who possessed it, is lately dead. This Gentleman had it perhaps from Sir *Jeremy Snow*, as from his Epitaph we may conclude. But it is not, as I find, reputed a Manor, unless in that Epitaph.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Botolph*, is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*. It is one long Roof, without Isles, and the Chancel not distinguished from the Nave. It stands so near the Edge of the Parish, that a Man may throw a Stone into the next. Near to it stands a House called *Weld Hall*, in four Parishes, but no Part of it in this.

The Patronage is lately sold. Mr. *Philip Fall* Rector. Mr. *Fall* has much improved the Parsonage, having erected a very good House, with Out-houses, Gardens, and all Things suitable to its delightful Situation.

This is one of those Parsonages, which, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, was lett out upon Lease for Years; though a good one, no more was allowed for a Vicar or Curate, to attend the Service of the Parochial Altar, than 30 *l. per Ann.* and a Hut near the Church Yard lately remaining. Upon the Expiration of the Lease the Revenue returned to the Rectory.

Against this Practice the Bishops *Whitgift* and *Jewel* made humble but severe Remonstrances to her Majesty, alledging the Scandal it brought upon a reforming Age, and the just Dread herself and her People ought to be under, of the Vengeance brought down by Sacrilege. They prevailed at length to stop any more Leases, but not to restore those Livings already condemned, till their Term expired.

It was pity more of the Abbey-Lands were not kept to satisfy the Hunger of the next Age. Where Appetite is to be pleaded, Excuses will be found for passing the Bounds of Decency.

In the Church-Yard were found, some Years ago, upon digging, a Number of Bones lying together, in a disorderly Manner, as if the Remains of some Battle.

BENEFACTION.

A House in *South-Mymms* belongs to the Poor, bought with 50 *l.* given by Mr. *Cole* of this Parish, about 30 Years since.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel: "*Hic jacet Richardus Cole de Shenley-Hall, alias Salsburys, in Com. Hertf. Arm.*"

"*una cum uxore ejus Dorothea filia . . . Scargil de Knapwell, in Com. Cantabr. Octogenar. uterque ob. Hic Sept. 27. 1653. Hæc Feb. 26. 1662. Filios habuerunt 5, Filiam 1.*"

"Here lies *Eliz.* Daughter of *Robert Alway*, Jan. 19. 1610."

"Here lies . . . Mr. *Ralph Alway* of *Cannons*, March 22. 1621. And *Dorothy* his Wife. They had 4 Daughters."

"Here lies . . . *Rebecca Palmer*, Relict of *Robert Palmer*, Minister, formerly Wife of *Robert Snow*. She died Jan. 3. 1694."

"Here lieth the Body of *Robert Snow*, Gent. Nephew of Sir *Jeremiah Snow*, Kt. and Barr. Lord of this Manor of *Shenley*, who died 1684. And also of *Jeremy* and *Rebecca Snow*, his Children."

"Here lieth interred the Body of *Genevieve*, Wife of *Thomas Aram* of *Wild-hall*, Esq; Daughter of Sir *Henry Coningsby*, Kt. . . . She died Nov. 20. 1707."

"*Subtus requiescunt certâ spe Resurrectionis cineres Jeremiæ Snow, Militis et Baronetti, Domini Manerii de Shenley Hall, alias Salsbury, in Com. Hertford. Ob. Nov. 26. 1702.*"

Another, "for Dame *Rebecca Snow*, his Relict. Ob. Oct. 26. 1703."

These in the Church:

"In Memory of *Edmond Anderson*, Son of Sir *Edmond Anderson*, of this Parish, Barr. who married *Carr*, Daughter of *John Shaw* of *Lincolnshire*, Esq; He died Sept. 17. 1685."

"*Hic jacent spe beatæ Resurrectionis corpora Gulielmi et Mariæ Anderson, ille primogenitus, illa unica filia Edmondi et Margarette Anderson de Porters, in Agro Hertf. Arm. Ob. ille Mart. 7. 1673. illa Aug. 23. 1664.*"

"Here lieth the Body of *William Cox*, of *Porters*, who died at *Porters*, Oct. 14. 1649."

"Here also lieth the Body of Mrs. *Mary Jessop*, who was formerly Wife of Mr. *William Cox*, she died at *Berkamsted*, Nov. 16. 1660."

"Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Eliz. Cox*, their youngest Daughter, who died at *Porters*, 1651."



THEOBALD'S - STREET,



N Domesday is written *Titteberst* and *Titteberstb*, and divided into no less than Five several Parcels, the Abbot of *Westminster* had one, *Geoffrey de Magnaville* held another under the Abbot, the same *Geoffrey* held a Third under the Abbot of *St. Alban's*, *Geoffrey* and *Ralph* held a Fourth, and *Lovet* held a Fifth under *Godfrey de Bech*.

There is in the Grants to the Monastery of *St. Alban's*, Mention made of a Place called *Tinghurst*, with the Church and all the Tythes belonging to it, confirmed by *Henry I.* And in a Statute of the 4th of Queen *Mary*, several Manors are annexed to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, as *Eastwick*, *Hunsdon*, *Milkley*, and others, and *Tinghurst*, which I take to be this *Titteberst*, or rather a Part of it.

In short, there is of the Lands hereabouts a disorderly Account; there has been chopping and

changing, and the Confusion, I imagine, is owing to the Conqueror's dispossessing the Abbots of *St. Alban's* of their Lands, upon the Grudge he owed to the brave *Frederick*, that opposed his being King, and cramm'd the Oath, to observe the Confessor's Establishment, down his Throat. Archbishop *Lanfranc* discreetly enough got *William* to make his Kinsman *Paul* Abbot, and the Lands taken away were restored, but many Slices were taken out of them by the People that resigned their Grants.

Tittenhangre, in the Neighbourhood, seems to have had some Relation to *Titteberst*, or *Tittehurst*, or rather *Tibhurst*. The Ground this *Theobald's-Street* takes up, lies between *Shenley* and *Aldenham*, but does not answer to the Quantity of Land in *Domesday*. It lies in the Parishes of *Aldenham* and *Elstree*.

N O R T H M Y M M S.



THIS is in *Domesday* written *Mimmine*. Whence it is derivable, is not easy to say, unless from some Owner's Name. There is a *North* and a *South Mymms*, both Parishes, the first in *Hertfordshire*, the other in *Middlesex*; as there was *Northaw* and *Southaw*. This Vill, as its Neighbour *Shenley*, is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Dacorum*, tho' on every Side encompassed by *Caishoe*. It joins to *Hatfield* on the North and East, and hath *South Mymms* on the South. The Conqueror granted it to *Robert Bishop of Chester*, not as belonging to his See, but as his Father's Estate, whose Name was *Rainer*. 'Tis valued in the Record at 8 *l.* per *Ann.* and was worth 10 *l.* in the Confeſſor's Time.

The next Possessor is *Geoffrey de Mandevile*, the third of the Name, Builder of the Monastery at *Saffron Walden*, to which he gave the Tythes of this Parish. It was, probably, from this *Mandevile's* Privilege, that this Vill is in *Dacorum* Hundred, because both this and *Shenley* were his Manors, and both are reckoned there. There were Privileges claimed by several Tenants of this Vill in the 6th of *Edw. I.* who are said to hold of the Honour of *Mandevile* and *Gloucester*. And in a Grant of King *Henry* (I suppose the Third) excusing the Tenants and other Men of this Vill from paying Toll any where, it is called *North Mymms*, *Quæ est de honore Gloucestr.* without mentioning *Mandevile*.

Upon Failure of Male-Issue of *Mandevile*, the Manor descended to *William Say*, by *Beatrix* his Wife. They had two Sons, *William* and *Geoffrey*. *William* died before his Father, leaving two Daughters his Heirs, *Beatrix* and *Maud*. *Beatrix* was married to *Geoffrey Fitzpiers*, whose Descendants took the Name of *Mandevile*, and were Earls of *Essex*. *Maud* married *William de Bokeland*. There's no other Owner mentioned till *Edw. III's* Time, when *Sir Robert Knolles* enjoyed it, very probably of the Gift of the King. For *Sir Robert* was in great Favour and high Employments under that victorious Prince. He commanded the *English* Forces in *France* twice in this King's Reign: And in his Successors Time marched his Army quite through *France* without Opposition. He it was that headed the Citizens of *London* against *Jack Straw* and the Rebels. He built *Rocheſter* Bridge over the *Medway*; and the Collegiate Church of *Pontefract*. He augmented and repaired the *Carmelites*, or *White Fryars* Church at *London*, where, with *Constance* his Wife, he is buried. He left a Son *Thomas*, the next Lord here; and he *Robert*, who had only a Daughter. This *Robert's* Epitaph is to be seen in this Church. His Daughter married *Henry Frowick* of *Weley*, from whom it came to a Daughter again. For

his Son died without Issue; and upon Partition of his Estate between two Daughters, this came to *Elizabeth*, who married *John Coningsby*, third Son of *Sir Humphrey*, Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* This *John* was Sheriff of *Hertfordshire* and *Essex* in the same Reign. He left a Son *Henry*, who succeeded him, married the Daughter of *Sir John Boteler* of *Watton Wood-Hall*. They left a Son *Ralph* Sheriff of *Hertfordshire*, *tempore Elizabeth*, who married a Daughter of *Whethill* of *Calais*, was knighted, and left by her *Frances*, who died without Issue; and *Thomas*, who sold this Manor to *Sir Nicholas Hyde*, Bart. *Sir Nicholas* left *Sir Thomas* his Son and Heir, who had only a Daughter *Bridget*, married to the Right Honourable *Peregrine Osborn* Duke of *Leeds*, who is present Possessor. He bears, quarterly, *Ermine* and *Azure* a Cross *Or*.

The Manor of POTTERELS.

Of what Manor this anciently was a Part, we have no Account; but it is at present independent of any other. There is a Gate upon the Edge of this Parish in the High Road between *Hatfield* and *Bernet*, as it enters *Enfield Chace*, called *Potters Bar*, which Name seems to have some Affinity to this of *Potterels*; both that and this may have been called so from the Use the Earth hereabouts has been put to. We find nearer *Hatfield* Pots made at this Day. Possibly the Earth at *Mymms* might be all dug up, or they found this of *Hatfield* better. The Manor was in *Thomas Coningsby*, Esq; in 1634, a Gentleman who was true to his Conscience and his King, when he could have no other Expectation but to suffer for it. He, if any Man, might be called, *True as the Dial to the Sun*, who accepted the troublesome and hazardous Office of Sheriff, merely to do Service to his Prince, whilst he exposed himself to Ruin. He had been Sheriff before in the same Reign: Yet upon the King's Letter to him, assuring him of the great Confidence he had in his Affection, and Integrity, and Love of his Country; and with the View the King, in the same Letter, gave him of the great Expence and Trouble like to fall upon him in the Execution of his Office, he cheerfully undertook it in the Face of Danger. He received the King's Writ and Proclamation from *Oxford*, declaring the Earl of *Essex* a Rebel, and his Adherents Traytors. By this he was authoriz'd to array the County for the King's Service, which he did; and was, as he might well expect, made Prisoner by *Cromwell*, his House was plundered, his Estate seized, and himself put in the Tower, and there confined for many Years.

At this Time *English* Loyalty seems to have been in its Meridian. The King was served both

both out of Principle and Affection. His own personal Merits entitled him to the Esteem of those Gentlemen, if they had had their Party to choose. But Sense of Virtue and Honour determined them. It did not give them leave to ask themselves the Question, which was like to be the thriving Side. Nor were they, as too often our Heroes of *York* and *Lancaster*, acted by Interest or Revenge; but just Reverence to the Authority of God, and Gratitude for so amiable a Vicegerent to bear his Image. This Manor came from Mr. *Coningsby* to his Son *Thomas*, from him to his Son *Roger*, and from him to his Son *Roger Coningsby*, Esq; present Possessor. They descend of a long Race, from *Roger de Coningsby*, Lord and Baron of *Coningsby*, in the Reign of King *John*. Their Ancestors are famous for Feats of Arms at *Cressy* and *Poitiers*. The Family has been branched into many Counties, particularly *Warwickshire*, *Shropshire*, and *Worcestershire*. A further Account is to be had in *St. Alban's*. Their Arms, Gules 3 Conies Argent, within a Bordure ingrailed of the second.

The Manor of BROOKMANS

Hath Jurisdiction only of Court Baron. It lies within the Leet of the Manor of *North Myrms*, of which it was once a Part, and has a great many Tenants belonging to it. There is no Account to be got of it higher than Sir *Paul Pindar*, upon whose Death it was sold to Sir *William Dudley*. Sir *William*, about the Year 1666, conveyed it to *Andrew Fountain* of *Saul* in *Norfolk*, Esq; who built the Seat that is upon it in 1682. It is handsome and well situated, standing at a proper Distance from *North-Hall Common*, where the Road from *Hatfield* to *London* passes. It has a most delightful Prospect from one Side into *Epping Forest*, from the other towards *St. Alban's* and the Counties of *Bedford* and *Bucks*.

It was purchased by the Right Honourable *John Lord Somers*, who lies buried in *Myrms* Chancel without any Inscription. The Motto on his Achievement, *Prodesse quam Conspici*. Lord *Somers* left it to his Sister the Lady *Jekyll*, married to the Honourable Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Master of the *Rolls*. His Arms, Or a Fesse between 3 Hinds Trippant Sable.

The Manor of GOBIONS

Hath its Name from Sir *Richard Gobion*, Knt. who was Lord here in the Reign of King *Stephen*. The same Gentleman gave Name to a Manor in *Stapleford*, and to the Parish of *Higham* in *Bedfordshire*, which they still retain. The Male Issue failed in the Time of *Edw. I*. In *Henry VII's* Time it was possessed by the Family of *More*, who had enjoyed it for some Generations. It was then in Sir *John More*, Father of the famous Sir *Thomas*; who was a Judge in *Henry VIII's* Reign, first of the *Common Pleas*, and after of the *King's Bench*. He married the Daughter of Mr. *Hanscomb* of *Hollywell* in *Bedfordshire*; and afterwards a second Wife, whose Maiden Name was *More*, on whom he settled this Estate in Jointure, and she enjoyed it ten Years after his Death.

Sir *Thomas* was Son of the first. He married *Jane*, Daughter of Mr. *John Colt* of *Newhall* in *Essex*; and after had a second Wife,

Widow of — *Middleton*. He had a Son and three Daughters by the first, by the second no Children. His Life being written together with *Fisber's* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who suffered with him for the same Crime of refusing the Oath of Supremacy, need not be here repeated. It may be said of him in general, that he makes as great a Figure in *English History* as any Gentleman of the Robe. He was a Man of great Talents, and strict Integrity; of a Temper suited to pass through a good or evil Age; compleatly furnished to enjoy, with Chearfulness and Moderation, a fortunate State; resolved and intrepid in Danger and ill Usage. *Horace's* Picture never fitted any Person better.

*Non vultus instantis Tyranni
Mente quatit solidâ.*

His Rise seems to be altogether from Parts and Merit. His Education was regular, and his Opportunities of Improvement great. His pregnant Wit endeared him to Cardinal *Moreton*, Archbishop and Lord Chancellor, who sent him to *Christ-Church*, where he finished his Studies. His Employments abroad and at home, gave him Occasion of shewing himself the Man all the World knows him to have been. It is observable he was the first Layman that was Chancellor.

One thing, in Justice to his Memory, must be said; That he has been hardly treated in the Account of his Death. He has been represented to take an indecent Leave of the World, as if his Behaviour was rather ludicrous, than what became a wise Man and a Christian. It cannot be denied that his Mirth, at that Time, would very well have graced a Feast or a Wedding. But two Things will much palliate, if not excuse it. He had a Mind to shew the Spectators the Clearness of his Conscience in the Things laid to his Charge, that if he was in an Error, it was invincible and not affected. If the Beard was to shew the Philosopher, it was not so whimsical, as is commonly said, to prevent its being cut off when he acted according to the best of his Knowledge.

Farther, He could not by this Merriment give the World Colour to charge him with dying an Atheist. His Submission, tho' chearful, was far from irreligious: For he expressed his Sense of Religion and future Expectations with the Gravity of a Confessor. Something may be said for natural Temper. It was his Custom in Life to intermix the Pleasant with the Serious. The Habit in him was so innocent and entertaining, that he had not perhaps that Guard about him against ill-natured Reflection, as a Man of Guilt or Design would have been Master of.

It was an Artifice of those that were accessory to his Death, to blast his Memory, and besmear his Character. What Malefactor ever died without an Alloy to his Merit? The *Turba Remi* must say something. The Features of *Sejanus* must be condemned, if we have nothing to say against his Virtue or Understanding.

So the wise, the honest, the gallant Sir *Walter Raleigh*, whose Name but to mention, is to bring Scandal and Confusion upon the Age that cut him off, must be rendered pusillanimous, and in an abject manner to beg for an inglorious Life. It's true, he had petitioned the
King

King in such a Strain, that his Eloquence was a kind of Treason, as it was a sort of Force upon Majesty. Irresistible it must have been, were it not in an Hour ill-fated to the Denier, who must suffer more by not retracting the Sentence, than the Criminal by undergoing it. He had used such pressing Arguments with some of the Nobility in great Posts, that little became a Man of his Spirit, unless his own Excuses for it may be admitted. These indeed he would have suppressed: And in his last Letter to his Wife, orders her, "Get those Letters (if it be possible) which I writ to the Lords, wherein I sued for my Life. God is my Witness it was for you and yours I desired Life: But it is true, that I disdain myself for begging it; for know it, dear Wife, that your Son is the Son of a True Man, and one who in his own Respect despiseth Death in all his mishapen and ugly Forms." These Letters, however, we find published, proclaimed, and at length printed, as a proper Obsequy for a condemn'd Person. Left Pity and Indignation should make just Comments on such a Tragedy, the Man must be set forth as undeserving Life, because he was once mean enough to ask it.

The Execution of this brave Commander was attended both in Front and Rear with so barbarous a Cavalcade, as can put one in Mind of nothing but the Inquisition: When the Soul sits upon the Lips, and Torture is trimm'd to a Nicety; when the Pains are heighten'd or lower'd with that admirable Dexterity, that the worst shall not come when it is wish'd for. What could be more insolent than the Speeches of the Chief Justice when Sir *Walter* was last brought to the Bar? Upon the usual Question, What he could say why he should not die? he made Answer, That "Fifteen Years he had lived by the meer Mercy of the King, and wondered how his Mercy was turned to Justice, not knowing any thing whereby he had incurred his Displeasure; and his Accusation was but Hearsay and Suspicion." He then instanced in his Commission to *Guiana*, which was directed to him as the King's Trusty and Well-beloved Subject, which implied at least a Pardon if he had before done amiss. This was over-ruled. And the Chief Justice pretended to act the *Samaritan*, and pour Oil and Wine into his Wounds, by teaching him to die handsomely. He instanced in that Captain that thrust himself into the Midst of a Battel, crying out, *Mors me expectat, & ego mortem expectabo*. 'Tis worse than Death for a Man of his Bravery to be baited by a Fly upon a Coach-Wheel. How little he wanted such a Trifler's Advice, his religious and resolute Behaviour on the Scaffold at almost Fourscore shewed.

Had Sir *Thomas More* lived to consider the Supremacy claimed at *Rome*, to look into that monstrous and exorbitant Demand of Power; had he examined the Reasons for and against it, as some of his own Communion have done since, we have good Ground to believe he would have wished and prayed for a Reformation of it. His unaffected Adherence to Right and Truth, his Neglect, I may say, Contempt of Interest, had furnished him with the best Temper to discover and abandon Error. The same Arguments that influenced the *Gallican* Clergy

in the last Century to make so brave a Stand against that usurped Dominion; the same that now prevail among them, as appears by their late Overtures here, to join in throwing off the most offensive Part of it, might have had great Weight with a Man of Sir *Thomas* his Piety and Temper.

He is charged too with being an Humourist in respect of Money: That his Contempt of it was carried too far, and had too much of the Stoic in it. As Nature has its Wants, why should a Wise Man so obstinately protest against the Means of supplying them? It is not enough to answer, That by this Means he defended himself against all Appearance of Corruption in his Office: And he chose rather to leave his Family in Circumstances meaner than their Birth and Education, than it should be in the Power of any Man to say he had perverted Justice. The Bishops, upon the Surrender of the Seals, considering he had but One Hundred Pounds a Year, raised him Four Thousand Pounds in Convocation, for the pious and learned Treatises he had written in Defence of the Catholick Faith. His accepting this, would have exposed him to no Censures of Bribery. And therefore we must be still in the dark for his Fondness of Poverty: Unless we will imagine it to be from some pious Vows of his Youth, upon Experience of the Snares of Plenty. *Fuller* has an Expression of Kindred Sound to this; speaking of his Favourite Archbishop *Grindal*, whom he endeavours to skreen from other Imputations, That he was unwilling to die guilty of much Wealth.

Sir *Thomas More* was succeeded by his only Son *John*, as well in his Estate as his Misfortunes. Two Acts of Parliament passed against him, the one to deprive him of what was granted to his Father by the King; the other to take away the paternal Estate settled upon him before his Father's Attainder. He was also attainted upon the same Law, and stript of all. His Majesty, however, in his great Grace and Mercy, restored him to his Life and Liberty; which must be esteemed a Favour, if we consider from whom it came. This Manor was settled upon Princess *Elizabeth*, who kept it to the Day of her Death. Mr. *More*, however, had the Blessing of an Inheritance in *Yorkshire* by Marriage of a Daughter of Mr. *Cressacre*, who was an Heiress. He left a Son *Thomas*, married to *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Scrope* of *Hambleton* in *Bucks*, Esq;. They had a Son *Cressacre More*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Gage* of *Furles* in *Sussex*, Esq;. In this Gentleman's Time this Manor of *Gobions* came again into the Family. It does not appear whether by a fresh Grant of the Crown, or whether it reverted on Queen *Elizabeth's* Death. He left a Son *Thomas*, who resided here, married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Basil Brook* of *Madely* in *Shropshire*. They left Issue *Basil*, who married the Daughter of Sir *William Humble*, whose Family we find at *Ashwell* in this County.

Here is the Period of the great Sir *Thomas* his Family in this Country. Mr. *More* was reduced, by the Virtue of Loyalty, to the Condition of his Forefathers. His Losses serve to justify his great Ancestor's Conduct in some measure. The Things of this World are the less to be valued, since they are no more durable;

and since they are not always to be kept but at the Price of Honour and Integrity.

He sold to Sir *Edward Desbovery*, whom we find in *Chefhunt*. His Sons sold to Mr. *Pitchcraft* of *London* in 1697. And Mr. *Pitchcraft* to *Jeremy Sambroke*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, *Azure* 3 *Salmons* in *Fesse*.

This is a Vicarage in the Deanry of *Berk-amsted* and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

The Widow of *Thomas Blakemore*, Esq; is Patroness. Mr. *John Alkin* the present Vicar.

There is a Dale in Coppice belonging to the Manor of *Potterels*, from which, after a great Quantity of Rain, the Water comes through Veins of Chalk to the Vicarage Well, and is white.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, *Hic jacet Robertus Knolles Arm. qui ob - - - - die mensis An. Dom. 14 - - - Et Eliz. uxor ejus, quæ ob. 28 Novembr. 1458. ac Pueri eorundem - - - - quorum animab. &c.*

" Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Hewet*, late of *Uxbridge* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; who dep. this Life *March 27. 1587*. And also *Eliz.* his Wife, sole Daughter and Heir of *Sir Griffith Dunne*, Kt. *Ob. Dec. 2. 1590.*"

" Of your Charitye, pray for the Soul of *Tho. Leucas*, Son and Heir apparent of *John Leucas* of the - - - - of *Kent* - - - *Aug. 1531*. on whose Soul, and all Christian Souls, *Jesu* have Mercy."

Hic jacet Henricus Covert primogen. Willielm. Covert senior. de - - - Arm. Qui ob. in Festo Sti Edvdi Regis A.D. 1488. Cujus An. &c.

On the South Side, an Alabafter Monument raised against the Wall, with Effigies of a Woman in a Ruff. The Inscription is defaced, Arms round it, *Gules* a Bear rampant chain'd and muzzled, Motto, *Savio in Savientes - - - -*

Another near the Altar with Arms - - - - 3 Elephants Heads.

Another with broken Effigies of a Woman, a Label, *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam gratiam tuam*. There hath been a square Plate, with an Inscription lost, but 4 Labels are remaining, one on every Side the Plate, with this upon them all, *A Fortune*.

A Stone with Effigies of a Knight and his Lady, seeming of the Age of *Hen. VI.* hath a more modern Epitaph in *English Verse* for *Richard Butler* and *Martha* his Wife. Arms, *Gules* a *Fesse Compony Argent* and *Sable*, between six *Crosselets*. Crest, an armed Arm holding a Sword proper. This shews him to be of the ancient and worthy Family of *Woodhall*, and the tenth Son of *Sir Philip Boteler*, who had twelve Sons and seven Daughters.

" Here lieth the Body of *Theophila*, Daughter of *Andrew Fountain*, Esq; and *Theophila* his Wife, who died *March 19. 1671.*"

In the Chancel are the *Insignia* of *John Lord Somers*, with a Motto, *Prodesse quam Conspici*.

In a Chapel North of the Chancel are buried the Family of *Coningsby*.

An Altar-Tomb there without Inscription.

A Stone there hath this, *William de Bathone jadis Boteler al' Prince; gift icy Dieu de s'alme eit Mercy.*

In the North Isle a small Stone with Effig. of 2 in Brass.

Hic jacent Johannes Malmayn quond. Valettus Thomæ Burcher Cardinali & Archiepisc. Cantuariens. qui obt. in die Decollationis St. Joan. Baptist. 1472. & Anna Ux. ejus.

Valettus here means Esquire, *Bourchier* was also Lord Chancellor and Chancellor of *Oxford*.

Near the West End of the North Isle, a Marble Monument, with Effig. half Length; " Here lieth the Body of *George Farvis*, late of *Islington* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; who dep. this Life *May 18. 1718.*"

In the Church-yard, a Tomb, " Here lieth interred the Body of *Henry Grigg* (Son of *Thomas Grigg*) late of this Parish, Citizen and Brewer of *London*, who gave to the Poor of this Parish 20 *l.* to be bestowed in Land for their Use yearly to the World's End. He dep. this Life *Aug. 4. 16 . .*"

Another, " *Thomas Huxley*, Esq; Son of *George Huxley* of *Wyre-Hall* in *Edmondton*, *Middlesex*, Esq; died 1695."

S A N D R I D G E,



LIES in the Diocese of *London*, and Hundred of *Caishoe*, between *St. Alban's* and *Welwyn*, at a like Distance from *London*, as *St. Alban's* is. In the Grant of *Egfrid*, Son of *Offa*, in 796. which settled it on the Church of *St. Alban*, 'tis called *Sandruage*, in *Domesday*, *Sandridge*, where it is reckoned at 18 *l. per Ann.* The Name is generally derived from the Sandy Soil, as upon a Ridge, which wou'd make it the same as *Sandon*.

The Abbots held it before and after the Conquest. And they had fresh Grants of Confirmation from King *Henry* and King *John*. It was found upon Inquisition in the Reign of *Edw. I.* to have been ancient Demesne before the Conquest the Revenue of the *Mercian* Kings.

At the Dissolution it was, by Charter of *Henry VIII.* conveyed to *Ralph Rowlet*, Esq; Father of *Sir Ralph*, who died possessed of it. His two Sisters inherited. One of these married *John Maynard*, of *St. Alban's*, Esq; whose Family have been long there, as is to be found on his Tomb in the Abbey. This is the Family of the Right Honourable the Lord *Maynard*, of *Eiston* in *Essex*, as appears by their Monuments in the same Church.

The other Sister of *Sir Ralph Rowlet* married *Ralph Jennings*, of *Church* in *Somersetshire*, Esq; to whom, upon Partition of their Estate, this Manor came. Mr. *Jennings* had two Sons, *Thomas* and *John*. *John*, upon the Death of his Brother, without Issue, succeeded, married *Ann*, Daughter of *Sir William Bronker*. By her he left a Son *John*, married to *Alice*, Daughter of *Sir Richard Spenser*. This Gentleman was made

Knight of the *Bath* at the Creation of *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, served Sheriff of this County, and Burgefs for *St. Alban's* in two Parliaments of that King's Reign. *Richard* his Son succeeded, married *Frances*, Daughter of *Sir Gifford Thornhurst* of *Kent*, Bart. By her he had two Sons. *John* and *Ralph*, who inherited in their Turn, But both dying without Issue, the Manor fell to their three Sisters, *Frances* first married to *Sir George Hambleton*, Knight, after to *Richard Talbot*, Duke of *Tyrconnel*; *Barbara* married to *Edward Griffith*, Esq; and *Sarah* to *John Churchill*, Baron of *Sandridge*, and after Duke of *Marlborough*, who bought out the two Sisters; and his Lady Dowager is present Possessor.

The Dutcheffs of *Marlborough* is Patroness of the Church. It is dedicated to *St. Leonard*. Mr. — *Grice* the present Vicar.

BENEFACTIONS.

Forty Shillings *per Ann.* paid to the Poor here out of *Brocket-Hall* Estate.

Mr. *George Clerk* gave to the Poor of *Sandridge* 20 *s. per Ann.* out of *Boxbury* Tythes; more to *Stevenage* and *Bennington*, in the Third of *Philip* and *Mary*.

The Steeple hath been down, and lain in Rubbish almost Forty Years, without any Endeavour to repair it, to the great Shame of the Inhabitants. The Bells hang in the Church behind the Door.

Here are no Monuments.

St. A L B A N's,



IS in the Diocese of *London*, brought under the Jurisdiction of that Bishop in the Reign of *Edward VI.* Before that Time it had been exempt from the Episcopal Power, and was, with 22 Parishes in this County, and 4 in that of *Bucks*, subject to the Abbot. The Hundred it is reckoned in, is that of *Caishoe*, though once it gave Name. In *Domesday* 'tis called *Albaneston* Hundred, under which *Caishoe* is there said to be.

Its Situation is upon the great Road to *West-Chester*, at 20 Miles Distance from *London*, by the modern Computation; according to the Imperial Itinerary 21; which amounts to the

same, if we suppose the *Londinium* of the *Romans* to stand on the *Surrey* Side the *Thames*. It is named from *Alban*, the Protomartyr of *England*, who suffered in the Place where the Abbey-Church stands. He is said to have been a Citizen of *Verulam*, by Blood a *Roman*, converted to the Faith by *Amphibalus*, who sheltered himself in his House, having fled from the *Dioctlesian* Persecution. The Time of his Martyrdom is fixed about the Beginning of the 4th Century; the Difference about it is no more than from the Year 286 to 303, which is not material. He was canonized by *Adrian I.* about 772. Some of his Miracles are related by

by *Bede*, as drying up a River which stopt him in his Way to Execution; bringing a Well out of the Top of a Hill, and making the Eyes of him that beheaded him fall out of his Head. Rather than wonder at this Relation, we may think it strange there are not many more told of him.

This Town rose out of the Ruins of old *Verulam*, the great *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, founding a Monastery here, about the Year 793. in the Place where *St. Alban* suffered Martyrdom. It was on a Hill, in a Wood (or Forest) called *Holmhurst*, on the adverse Side of the Water from *Verulam*, towards the North-East.

Of *Verulam*, so much hath been said by Mr. *Camden* and others, out of the *Roman* Authors, and the *Saxon*, that nothing can be added. In the Time of that great Man the Ruins afforded much more for the Observation of the Curious, which are since in Part dug away for mending the Highways. The Conjecture that this was the Town of *Cassibelan*, is but slightly founded: As the other that this was the Country of the *Cassii*, whence *Caisloe-Bury* is named. Another fair Etymology of *Caisloe* I have mentioned. That it was destroyed by *Boadicea*, at *Verulam*, is well attested. And that this and *Salena* were two Cities of the *Cattieuchlani*, *Ptolomy* expressly saith. That the *Britons* possessed it before *Cesar*'s Time, it's highly probable. As their *Oppida* were surrounded by Woods, this was a fit Situation for them.

On the South are Woodlands to this Day, and the Place where the Abbey stood, is agreed to have been such at *St. Alban*'s Death. Some would derive it from the *British* *Var lan iu super ripam Amnis*, and call it *Verolanium* for the Sake of that: Others from *Vrolan* a fair Habitation. *Ptolomy*'s Name for it is *Ὀυερολάνιον*. All agree it to have been a *Municipium*. The *Saxons* call it *Werlamceaster*, and *Watlingaceaster*, as standing upon that Basilical Way. Pieces of *Roman* Bricks lie thick in the Road, as we go to *Hemsted*, and tessellated Pavements are frequently found. The Steeple and good Part of the Abbey Church was built out of the Bricks fetched from hence, some of which are of the common Sort, 18 Inches long, and 12 broad, and others larger and proportionably thicker.

Some will have the Name of this once great Place, to be from the Brook so called, which rising about *Flamsted*, gives there also Name; *Flamsted* being but corrupted from *Verlamsted*. That it stood upon the great *Watling-street* is beyond Question, as it leads from the Coast of *Kent* to *London*, thence by *Sulloniaca* hither; so, as I conceive, by *Warwick* to *West-Chester*, then to *York*, and forward to the *Picts* Wall. *Watling*, after all the Pains that have been taken to derive it, seems to mean no more than the *Winding-street*. To this Day the Word is in some Countries used for Hurdles, which are made of Withs wound about Stakes, called *Wattles*. One with an uneven Gate is said to waddle as a Duck. This, in Contradistinction to the other Three that in the *Norman* Times had the Privilege *de pace quatuor Cheminorum*, is winding, whereas the rest are for the most part direct, and some of them perfectly so. We need go no farther for Proof of this, than the Number of Stationary Miles between *London* and *Chester*, which exceed the computed or Post-Miles by Fifty-five. It need not therefore pass for such

inexcusable Novelty, to deny the Course of the *Watling-street* by *Dunstable*, and fix it by *Luton*. Because the Direction must be broke through at some other Place, if not here, as it frequently is. And by this Scheme of *Ravensborough* and *Sandy*, we account for the *Durocobrivæ*, which lying upon hand, hath been carried on one Side to *Hertford*, on the other to *Berkamsted*, without sufficient Foundation. *Verulam* hath been called sometimes *Municipium*, sometimes *Colonia*. The Remains of the latter are in the Stream that passeth by it, which gives Name at *Colney-street*, 2 Miles off, and perhaps at *Colnbrook*, before it falls into the *Thames*. By the Ruins of this Place it cannot be guessed what was its Bigness and Form at the Time *Boadicea* destroyed it, and what afterwards. It's most probable all that we see was of the last Town, because so compleat it was made at the second Building, that we cannot imagine they would have Rubbish lying about them, and unemployed Ground.

The Destruction of the latter Town was in the Wars between *Britons* and *Saxons*.

According to *Gildas* the Place was lost and regained, and sometimes in *British*, sometimes *Saxon* Hands. But the Stories of *Uter Pendragon* are so little to be depended on, that I pursue them no farther. The *British* Money said to be found at *Verulam*, with *Ver* on one Side, and *Tastia* the Reverse, wants Proof of its belonging to them. If, according to Mr. *Camden*'s Opinion, we make it Money after the coming of the *Romans*, in which their Tribute was paid, we must suppose the Time of it to be before the latter End of *Augustus*'s Reign, when by Advice of *Macenas* he enjoined his Tribute to be every where paid in *Roman* Coin.

Out of the Ruins of this arose *St. Alban*'s, the Beginning of which was the Monastery built by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, in Honour of the Protomartyr of *Britain*, about the Year 793. The Occasion of this Munificence is on all Hands agreed to be the Expiation of the Murder of an Innocent Prince, *Ethelbert* King of the *East-Angles*. The inhospitable, barbarous Treatment he met with at *Offa*'s Court, to which he was invited, in order to marry the Daughter, cannot be palliated by the most specious Penitence. *Math. Paris*, as in Duty bound, must magnify the Founder of so grand a Monastery. These Men, to make the History complete, must be honoured with Visions and supernatural Revelations; in order to which they must be introduced as good in themselves, or refined by extraordinary Merit.

The Catastrophe however determines the Belief of the Unprejudiced. The Blame is laid altogether on the Queen, tho' with this Blunder in the History, that she had advised the King to do the horrid Act, which (pious Man!) he refused. 'Tis much, after that, he should not have prevented her Execution of the same Councils. Or that he did not inflict a Punishment suitable, if any such were to be found, upon the greatest of Treasons as well as Murder, the blackening her Husband's Character with so vile a Fact. For if he did not consent to it, he could not have found one indifferent Subject of his Realm that would have believed him.

The adding *Ethelbert*'s Kingdom immediately to his own, puts the Thing beyond Dispute. And there can be nothing but Monkish Generosity that will excuse him. He built the Cathedral

thedral of *Hereford*, dedicating it to St. *Ethelbert*. And made a Journey to *Rome*, as voluntary Penance, where he was accepted; and in Proof of the Favour he was in, the Abbey of St. *Alban*'s, at his Request, was excused from *Rome-scot*, or *Peter-pence*, a Tax himself had granted the Pope through all his Dominions. And farther, the *Peter-pence* of the rest of the County of *Hertford*, was to be collected by the Church of St. *Alban*'s, and retained to their Use. This Exemption from *Peter-pence* was particular, for neither King, Bishop, nor Religious House in the Kingdom was free from it besides this.

It is to be hoped the Crime of this great *Mercian* met with Forgiveness, and that his Contrition was unaffected. But that Reflection takes not off the Horror of an Act irreconcilable to Humanity. It brings to Mind *Horace*'s

*Redditum Cyri folio Phraatem
Diffidens Plebi numero beatorum
Eximit Virtus, populumque falsis
Dedocet uti
Vocibus —*

The Scene of this Tragedy was *Sutton* in *Herefordshire*. Of all the Monasteries in *England*, perhaps in the World, none seems to have outshined this of St. *Alban*, of the Order of St. *Benedict*. Its Revenue was great, though not the greatest; at the Dissolution valued at but Two Thousand Five Hundred and odd Pounds. Its Privileges were the greatest; the Royalties it had from its Founders, and the Episcopal Powers from the Pope, were such, as none other could equal. The Abbot, who was a Mitred one, had, by Grant of *Adrian IV.* Precedency of all in *England*. He was subject neither to Archbishop, Bishop, nor Legate, but to the Pope himself. He had, or a Monk under him as Archdeacon, Episcopal Jurisdiction over both Clergy and Laity, in all the Lands belonging to his Monastery. And, what of all Things advanceth the Reputation of this Place, the Abbots that govern'd this Church were many of them Men of high Birth and great Accomplishments; who for Learning, Zeal, Hospitality, and Courage, will be acceptable to the latest Posterity.

From their Beginning, to the Suppression, they were in Number Forty-one. Their Lives have been written with so much Exactness by others, that I have nothing new to add. Nor shall I do more than repeat their Names, and some of their memorable Actions.

Willigod was the first Abbot, advanced by King *Offa*. In his Time that King died, and was buried at a Distance from *Bedford*, so near the River, that his whole Tomb was carried away by the Stream.

Edric was the second, allied to the Royal Blood; he was elected by the Monks out of their Body, according to their Founder's Appointment.

Vulfig was the third, of the Royal Family also.

The fourth was *Vulnoth*, who was famous for his Oeconomy, and Regulation of Devotion, Diet, and Behaviour of his Convent.

The fifth was *Eadfrith*, of a Noble Saxon Family, who from Prior was made Abbot. He resigned his Staff, turned Hermit, and after the

Convent had been a Year without a Governor, they agreed upon *Ulfen* to succeed him. This Abbot did many publick Works. He built many Houses in the Town at his own Cost, procured a Confirmation of the Privileges of the Abbey, with a Grant for a new Market, upon which the Town became a Borough. He built the Churches of St. *Peter*, St. *Michael*, and St. *Stephen*.

Alfric was the seventh, who purchased of King *Edgar* the Fish-Pool, as it was called, that covered all the Ground that lay between *Verulam* and the Abbey, through which the little River *Verlam* now runs. It was kept for the King's Use, who resided often at *Kingsbury*; to the Pleasantness of which Place this Water contributed much. There were large Boats kept here for the Diversion of the Court, as appears by the Anchors since found. This was a Grievance to the Abbot, as it brought him too much Company thither. Great Men that came down for this Diversion, were very chargeable to the Monastery, from whom was expected such Hospitality as became a Burthen: So the Abbot drained it, and the Ground, except where the Stream goes, is long since Meadow. The Remains of the Water are yet kept in Memory, by the Name it gave to a Street thereabouts, still called *Fish-pool-street*.

Aldred, the eighth, broke up all the Caverns and subterraneous Works of *Verulam*, because he found them a Shelter for Thieves and disorderly People. These it seems had been used in the Time of the Wars with the *Saxons*, to conceal their Treasure. Probably they were Hypocausts or Baths of the *Romans*.

Eadmer was the ninth. He went on farther with digging up the Foundations of *Verulam*, with the Materials of which he built most of his Church and Monastery. He found also many *Roman* Remains, as Urns and other Things: The Foundation of a Palace in the Middle of the City, and in a secret Place of the Wall, Books covered with Oaken Boards, having silk Strings to them, and amongst the rest one in *British*, being the Life of St. *Alban*.

The tenth was *Leofrick*, Son to the Earl of *Kent*, who quitted his Inheritance to his next Brother, and took upon him the Religious Habit. He died Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The eleventh was *Alfric*, younger Brother to *Leofric*, who made an excellent Governor. He added also to the Possessions of the Church, purchasing *Kingsbury*, with the Parks and Woods, and all that belonged to the King, except a small Fortrefs he would not part with: For the Courtiers were a great Nuisance to the Monastery. This Abbot wrote the Life of St. *Alban*, for the doing which, Tradition must bring in a Vision admonishing him to it.

Leofstan was the twelfth, related to the Confessor, and Counsellor to him and his Queen *Editha*. He procured of that King the Confirmation of many Grants made by others to his Monastery. For the Good of the Publick, he cut down the thick Woods near the Edge of the *Chiltern*, by *Watling-street*, stocking them up. He levelled the rugged Ways, and made them even. This is quoted out of his Life by Mr. *Camden*, as done about *Dunstable*. Which, by the Way, is to me an Argument, that the *Roman* *Prætorian* *Agger* never came there at all, but went from St. *Alban*'s, by *Luton*, *Ravensborough*,

rough, Sandy, Bedford. For if these Woods were left standing, and such uneven Places as are represented, how can we imagine this Road to have been of Use to the *Saxons*, after the *Romans* went off? Rather may we suppose the *Saxons* had found this nearer Cut from *Stony-Stratford*, by *Fenny* and *Dunstable*, but that it wanted widening and levelling, which the Abbot did for them. Woods might be grown up in Five hundred Years Time; but the Hills which obstructed the Passage, once levelled, would have continued so. Nor can we imagine the *Saxons* had not a tolerable Road from *Warwick* to *St. Alban's*, during their 500 Years Settlement here.

I am aware of the Objection, that this Levelling-work is said to be upon the *Watling-street*: And that the History of the Monastery of *Dunstable* saith, King *Henry* built it upon the *Watling-street*. That those who wrote of these Times were but ill instructed in *Roman* Antiquities it is certain. The many gross Mistakes they made, which have been corrected in the last Century, are enough to invalidate their Evidence. I shall here enter no farther into the Matter, than to mention two Difficulties that stand in the Way of *Dunstable's* being a *Roman* Station: The one that there's no Remains of their Camp, that of *Mayden Bower* not answering to *Roman* Work; the other, that there was no Water for their Use at *Dunstable*, but what came out of muddy Ponds, unless by digging a vast Depth, which we don't find usual with them, but to choose their Ground always within half a Mile of a Stream.

Farther *Leofstan* provided for the Security of his new-made Road, by appointing *Thurnoth*, a brave Knight, who had *Waldeof* and *Thurman* under him, to guard Travellers. For which Service the Abbot gave them the Manor of *Flamsted*, and *Thurnoth* engaged to pay the Damages of any that should be robbed.

This may, perhaps, explain to us whence *Dunstable* had its Name. The History of the Monastery of *Dunstable* tells us, one *Dun*, a famous Robber, and his Gang, who infested the Roads, sheltered himself here. This is looked upon as a ridiculous Story, and so it is, the Way that it's told. For who can imagine, since there was a Government in the Island, a notorious Rogue should have a settled Habitation to live securely in? This need not come amongst the Tales of *Robin Hood* and *Little John*. It's highly probable *Thurnoth* and his Men had some Place to keep Watch at, in which they could defend themselves against a Gang of Highwaymen; a Place to keep their Horses for Pursuit, and to protect Travellers that were in Danger. Nay, it is not to be supposed they could be answerable for the Security of the Road without it. The greatest Part of the Building might be a Stable, since it was to them the most necessary. And the whole might go by that Name; as another, perhaps for the same Purpose, in the Forest of *Delamere* in *Cheshire*, is called the *Chamber* in the Forest, without mentioning the other Offices. The Situation upon a Hill, or *Dune*, as this was, might give Occasion to its being called the Stable upon the Hill.

This still gives greater Weight to the Objection, against *Dunstable's* being the *Magiovinium* of the *Romans*; because the Place would have retained something of the *Roman* Name, or probably have the *Saxon* *Ceaster*, or *Borough*, to know it by. If the ignoble *Ravensborough* hath that Mark of Antiquity, how came its Rival, the undisputed *Dunstable*, to be without it?

Nor have we, upon this Foot, any Necessity of flying to Mr. *Baxter's* Etymology of *Dunstan's Villa*, which he must have taken up for mere Similitude of Sound, without ever knowing there was a *Villa* here; or any *Dunstan* honoured in it. Had any Thing here been in Memory of Archbishop *Dunstan*, it must have been since the Time of *Edward* the younger, and at farthest within 100 Years of the Confessor, in whose Reign *Turnoth* had the Guard of this Country. A Thing of so fresh a Date could not have been entirely lost, and the Town named from a Stable.

The thirteenth Abbot was *Frederic*, of *Saxon* Blood, but it seems next Heir to the *Danish* King *Cnute*. He had indeed the Spirit of Royalty in him, as if high Birth were an Ingredient necessary for the forming a Genius fit to govern. It's happy for the World when amiable Qualities go along with Power. And some of these can never shine, *ex Face Romuli*, with that Lustre and Advantage, as from a Noble Stem. To be well born, is to take Degrees, *per Saltum*, above the Vulgar. And tho' the Original of all Men be alike, *Pastor, aut quod dicere nolo*, it is very evident that Generosity is much owing to Blood and Education: That the Habits acquired in low Life, and mechanick Occupation, are with great Difficulty eradicated; and that the Politeness requisite to Dominion, must have some Generations to form it. And farther, the necessary Reverence, with which Authority is to be treated, will, in spite of Parts and Virtue, be abated, by Considerations of Equality, and the natural Envy that attends a sudden Exaltation. And after all the pompous Arguments for the Original of Power, as founded in the Choice of those that are to be govern'd, supposing we could trace it to the Fountain, and name the original Contractors, we must still admit this Defect in the Scheme: That to be *One of Us*, *One of our Fellows*, carries with it none of those useful Ornaments, those commanding Graces, so beneficial to lead Mankind into a willing Obedience. The Poets of old brought their Monarchs from Divine Race, well knowing the August Appearance they should make, gave a Title to their Subjects Hearts. They might perhaps have a farther Intention to shew the Original of Authority, and by that Means to support a Reverence to it.

The great *Frederic* was the Man that made the boldest Stand against the Conqueror. The decisive Battle of *Hastings* was over, *Harold* was killed in it, and no Head made against his subduing the whole Island. He came on, by slow Marches, to take Possession, rather than to dispute it with a Force. And having passed the *Thames* at *Wallingford*, rested at *Berkamsted*, where this Abbot stopt him, by cutting down Trees, and throwing them in his Way. By this Delay he had Time to get the great Men of the Nation together at *St. Alban's*, to consult about some Effort to drive back the *Normans*, and free *Britannia's* Neck from the painful Yoak just ready to be put upon it. They found any Attempt would be vain, and therefore contented themselves with the Conqueror's Oath to govern them, according to the Laws of the Confessor, and upon this, swore Fealty to him.

This Abbot's resolute Answer to the Conqueror is remarkable: Being asked by him, Why he felled the Trees to throw in his Way? That he had done no more than his Duty, and if all the Clergy of the Realm had done the same, they might have stopt his Progress. This produced a Menace from the other, that he would cut their Power shorter, and
begin

begin with him. And he kept his Word, taking from the Abbey the Manor of *Redbourn*, and all they possessed between *Bernet* and *London-Stone*. The Abbot at length retired to *Ely*, and died there. They have at St. *Alban's*, a Tradition, that one of those Stones on the North-side the Choir, which is robbed of the Inscription, is his, whether laid down in Memory of him, or that he was afterwards brought thither and buried. Upon his Death the Conqueror seized the Church into his Hands, destroyed the Woods, and impoverished the People, and had gone on with his Work, but was diverted from it by Archbishop *Lanfranc*.

His making this Havock after *Frederic's* Death, would induce one to believe the Bravery of that Abbot, either charmed him into a better Humour than he was in afterwards, or that he stood in awe of so heroic a Spirit, and would not come to Extremities with a Man of such Resolution.

The 14th was *Paul*, a Kinsman of Archbishop *Lanfranc*, who had been a Monk, and was brought over by him to *England*. This was good Policy in *Lanfranc*, and happy for the Monastery. For *Paul* was a worthy Man, and in many Respects a Benefactor to the Monastery. He rebuilt the whole, out of the Materials his Predecessors had laid up from *Verulam*, except the Bakehouse and Pastry. He recovered many Manors that had been taken away from the Church, and obtained Grants of new ones. He procured Cells to be built by several great Men, in which he planted Monks of this Convent. He mended the Discipline of the Place, introducing better Statutes than were there before, some of *Lanfranc's*, and some approved by the Pope. By his means Books, and a Library were purchased for the Convent, and he had many Transcripts made of useful Books at his own Charge. He gave Plate, and Candlesticks of Plate gilt, and finely wrought, for the Use of the High-Altar, and seems to have been the first that brought that Ceremony in, upon which followed so many Gifts of Lamplands in after Times. He governed the Church 16 Years, and died in the 5th of *Rufus*.

Richard was the 15th. He succeeded *Paul*, but after a Vacancy of 4 Years; in which Time the King seized upon the Monastery, and made Waste upon their Lands. There was at this Time, it seems, a high Contest between the *English* and the *Norman* Monks, which might be partly the Occasion of not coming to a Choice, and the King's Inclination to their Revenue, the other Obstacle. At length *Richard*, a *Norman*, was elected. He was of a noble Family of that Country, and by his Interest and Alliances lived in great Honour, and increased the Possessions of the Monastery. In his Time King *Henry I.* confirmed to them, by Name, all the Manors, and the Churches that had ever been given them. He granted also to this Town a yearly Fair, to hold eight Days before the Nativity of St. *John Baptist*; to the Abbot Free-Warren in all the Lands belonging to the Convent within five Miles of the Town; and discharged the Tenants from Toll. The Church was dedicated, by Archbishop *Rodolph*, and several other Bishops in Presence of the King, and the Chief of the Nobility, in the 15th of that Reign, who continued here for some time feasting in Respect to the Solemnity. This Abbot govern'd 21 Years.

The 16th was *Geoffrey*, also of Noble *Norman* Race, who founded the Hospital of St. *Julian's*, and the Nunnery of *Sopwell*, and endowed them both. He increased the Buildings with a large Hall, for

Entertainment of Strangers, and a large Bed Chamber, called the *Queen's*, because it was appointed for her Use, no other Woman being admitted to lodge there. Some other magnificent Apartments he built, and a Chapel for the Infirmary. He gave rich Ornaments to the Church, with Chalice and Ewer of massy Gold. But these last he found a Necessity of sending to the Pope, as a Present, to prevent his Holiness's Design of impropriating one of their Manors to some Use the Abbot did not like. He died in 11th of King *Stephen*, after he had governed 26 Years.

Ralph was the 17th; Chaplain and Treasurer to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, from a Monk was elected Abbot. He built the Abbot's Apartment next the Church, and gave rich Vestments. In his Time King *Stephen* confirmed the Lands and Privileges of the Monastery, freed them from all Tribute and Toll, and exempted them from Episcopal Jurisdiction. Being sick, without hope of Recovery, he recommended *Robert de Gorham*, the Prior, to be elected, who was chosen during the Life of the other.

This *Robert* was the 18th. He was Nephew of Abbot *Geoffrey*, had been a Monk abroad, and having Letters dimissory from his Convent, came to *England*, and, at his Uncle's Request, was made a Monk here. He was first Secretary of the Monastery, and covered the greatest Part of the Church with Lead, then became Prior, and in 16th of *Stephen*, Abbot. He prevailed with that King for the demolishing the Fort of *Kingsbury*, which had ever been an Annoyance to the Abbots, as it sheltered People that took great Liberties to the Prejudice of the Convent.

There are at present no Traces of Fortification or Strength, except it be a Ditch on the West Side, which, perhaps, came round the Castle from the Pool.

Nicholas Breakespeare, afterwards *Adrian IV.* who is mentioned at *Kings-Langley*, the Place of his Birth, applied to Abbot *Robert* to be taken in as a Monk of St. *Alban's*. He was refused for Insufficiency, but in a candid Manner advised by him to study and qualify himself better. When he was advanced to the Papal Chair, Abbot *Robert*, with Leave of King *Henry*, went to wait on him with great Presents, and had a most friendly Reception, and returned with great Privileges granted to his Monastery. Amongst the rest he obtained that both the Abbey and its Cells should be under Subjection to no Bishop, which was a great Point gained. For the Bishop of *Lincoln* had been laying his Hands upon some of that Power the Abbots would keep to themselves. And it was with great Difficulty they were delivered from him in the Time of the two next succeeding Popes.

One Present the Abbot carried to the Pope, was from the famous *Christian*, Prioress of *Margate*, 3 Mitres and Sandals of admirable Work.

Simon was the 19th, an *Englishman* born. He had many Books transcribed for the Use of the Convent. He amassed a great deal of Gold, Silver and Jewels, and gave Utenils of those Metals, adorned with curious Work, to the Service of the Altar; and King *Henry* added some. He died in the last Year of *Henry II.* after presiding 15 Years.

The 20th was *Garine*, born at *Cambridge*; from Prior he was advanced to be Abbot. *Mathew*, his Brother, was Prior after him, and built a School in the Borough, which had the greatest Number of Scholars of any in *England*. This Abbot obtained

of King *Richard*, for all the Priors of this Church, and the Cells belonging to it, Exemption from the Office of being Collectors of Taxes. He and his Convent were Benefactors to the sick Women at *St. Mary de Prees*. After 41 Years in this Preferment, he died in the 6th of *Richard I*.

John de Cella was the 21st. He was born near *Studham*, of mean Parents, but having a good Character from *Wallingford*, where he had been Prior, was elected Abbot here. He was a reserved Man, delighting much in Recess, which made him entrust the Care of the Convent in other Hands.

The Persons he intrusted were his Prior and his Cellarer, who deserved well of the House. And by the Advice and Assistance of these, having a Fund of 100 Marks from his Predecessor for the Work, he rebuilt from the Ground the Front of the Church and the Roof, with the Refectory and Dormitory. The Convent, to carry on this Building, gave up their Wine for fifteen Years. King *John* confirmed the Grants of his Predecessors to *St. Alban's*. He also sent Precepts to all the Sheriffs in *England*, to send four lawful Men, with the Reeve of every Vill that was in their Hands, to this Town, that he might be informed what Damage every Bishop had suffered. He also held a Parliament here in the 14th of his Reign. *John de Cella* governed 18 Years, and died in the 15th of King *John*.

William de Trumpington was the 22d. He was blest before the High Altar by *Eustace* Bishop of *Ely*. Now came on the Miseries of Civil War between King *John* and his Barons, in which this Church suffered not a little. *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Fulk de Brent* lay hereabouts, putting strong Garrisons into *Hertford*, *Windsor*, and *Berkamsted*, to observe the Barons Party at *London*, and to cut off their Provisions. They removed afterwards to *Cambridgeshire* and *Middlesex*, wasting the Barons Lands, as the King was doing in the North. The Dauphin, after having taken *Hertford* and *Berkamsted*, ravaged the Country. He demanded the Abbot of *St. Alban's* should do Homage to him, which the other refused till he should be released from his Homage due to King *John*. The Dauphin upon that Answer swore he would burn both Abbey and Town. The Abbot, by Mediation of *Saber* Earl of *Winton*, compounded till *Candlemas* for 80 Marks of Silver.

Fulk de Brent came hither, in his Turn, with a Company of Ruffians, (as the Monks call Raisers of Contribution) gathered out of several Garrisons, and in the Evening began to plunder the Town, killing some of the People, and binding more, which brought from the Abbot One hundred Pounds in Silver, that he might do no more Mischief. This *Fulk* is always represented a Robber, and a Sort of *Hostis humani generis*; but I don't find him chargeable with more than the Licence of War justifies in Party-men. The Innocent, that have no Hand in the Quarrel, think they may be allowed to sit by and see it determined by the Persons concerned: But the Pretences at such a time are so plausible, of Necessity, and weakening the Enemy, that it's hardly to be hoped the Combatants should decide the Controversy, whilst the Unconcerned make a Ring to see fair Play. War is a comprehensive Word, and

includes Desolation and Misery. This Act of *Fulk* helps us to a Story of *Pandolph* Bishop of *Norwich*, to whom *Fulk* afterwards came to *St. Alban's* about other Business. The good Bishop would have brought the Maroder to Restitution, telling him one of his Dreams, That as *Fulk* was standing in the Choir, a great Stone fell out of the Steeple, and crushed him to Death; he therefore advised *Fulk* to make Satisfaction, lest *St. Alban* should pay him what he had deserved. This prevailed no farther than that he begged Pardon of the Abbot and Convent. It seems a little to take off from the Credit of Dreams, that they should be introduced without Effect, or upon too slight Occasions:

Nec Deus interfit nisi dignus Vindice Nodus. Hor.

Perhaps a Dream might be inoffensive, as a Fable, rather than a blunt Reprimand; but according to the Course of Visions of that Age, it should have produced a good Effect, which it did not: But the Monks are content with his Death soon after, as 'tis reported by *Poyson*, and that his Body was a noisome Spectacle.

The other Side under the Dauphin, marching from *London* to raise the Siege of *Mount Soril*, plunder'd the Country all the Way, and the Abbey of *St. Alban's* amongst the rest, notwithstanding the former Contribution.

Our Abbot was by Pope *Innocent III*. summoned to the Council of *Lateran*, whither he went, and came off with Applause for Learning and Ability. In the 16th of *Henry III*. by Order of the Pope, a great Number of Abbots, Priors, and other Clergymen, with the greatest Part of the Nobility, met here upon the Divorce between the Countess of *Essex* and her Husband. Abbot *William* rebuilt the Chapel of *St. Cuthbert*, which had been built by one of his Predecessors. He died, after 20 Years presiding, in the 19th of *Henry III*.

John de Hertford, Prior of the Cell there belonging to this Monastery, and a Native of that Town, was the 23d. He gave some fine Vestments to the Choir, and Plate to the Altar, improved the House much by rebuilding the great Hall, and erecting many Bedchambers for the Entertainment of Strangers. *Henry III*. granted him Free-Warren, as his Predecessors had. In his time was an Earthquake felt here. The King's Justices met at *Cheshunt* to enquire into Trespasses, who amerced some of the Tenants of the Abbey for not appearing. Upon this the Town and Liberty had an Assessment of 100*l*. upon them for Amercement: But the King remitted both these Sums, because the Tenants by Charter were excused from attending any Justice out of the Liberty.

In the 31st of the same King *Henry*, comes on another Depredation upon the Abbot; indeed with a different Face, but no more welcome than that of *de Brent*. The Pope sends over a Couple of Minors Fryars, for a Free-gift, which the Messengers thought fit to fix at 400 Marks. The Money was paid, tho' not without Remonstrances of the Novelty of the Practice, and the Unreasonableness of it. Before the Year came about, they made just the same Demand again; which refused, the Abbot was conven'd to answer his Contempt at *London*. He sent his Archdeacon to appear, who, with Difficulty, obtained a Copy of the Brief, then ap-

pealed

pealed to the Pope for Redress of this Imposition. He deputed two Persons to attend the Pope at *Lyons*, where he then resided, with the Complaint. The cold Treatment and Checks they met with, induced them to compound the Matter; so they paid 200 Marks, spent 100 more in their Expedition, and returned. This seems to have been exacted in the Room of *Peter-pence*, which St. *Alban*'s never paid; but then they were originally exempted. *Peter-pence* was no more than a Grant of the Crown; and if the Prince that granted it, thought fit to discharge this Part of his Dominions from the Obligation, what Pretence is there to demand an Equivalent? The Expences in Building had been great, the Contribution of the Monks generous, to live without their Allowance of Wine for 15 Years. Had it been for any publick Service of the Church, it had been but decent to have made it known, that their Prayers might have gone with their Purfes. The Pope having long Hands, would use them, and having opened the Way by asking Bounty, soon changed the Name, and made it a Debt. The Archbishop of *Messina* came hither with a great Equipage as Legate. He sent before him in Writing, to every Prelate, Orders to provide Money for his Expences. Of this Church and its Cells the Proportion was 21 Marks. Some Monks of this House visited him; but going empty-handed, he called them Beggars, and confined them till they produced Money. In 1257 this Convent, on *Palm-Sunday*, received Letters from his Holiness to return him 500 Marks by the Hands of some Merchants, and they were bound to the Merchants for that Sum. At St. *Simon* and *Jude* afterwards, these Collectors of the Pope were so severe upon this Church, that they brought it under an Interdict for fifteen Days; to avoid which, the Demands were complied with. By this Time perhaps this Monastery had no great Reason to boast of their Exemption from Episcopal Jurisdiction, and being immediately under the See of *Rome*.

King *Henry*, in the 42d of his Reign, came hither for three Days, and had the Martyr carried in Procession through the Cloyster of St. *Catharine*, where he offered. He had Mass solemnly celebrated here upon the Death of two great Men. In the 49th of his Reign, upon some Apprehensions, this Town was shut up, the Gates barr'd and lock'd, that Travellers could not pass. *Gregory* of *Stock*, Constable of *Hertford*, offended at this, in a Bravado said, He would enter the Town with three young Men, and four of the best Villains he had at *Hertford*. This he did without Opposition, and having marched about the Streets, and made his Speeches to the Walls, asked his Youths which way the Wind sat. A publick Officer within hearing, believed he designed by that to fire the Town, and knocking him flat to the Ground, told him he would shew him where the Wind was. Then his Youths were surrounded, taken, and laid in Irons, their Heads cut off, and set upon Poles at the End of the four Streets. *Mathew Paris* saith, the King amerced the Town 100 Marks for what they had done, and they were glad to lay down the Money. It's probable what *Mathew* calls Youths were Knights, because of the Opposition to Villains. A Knight with the Saxons was a

young Man, a Disciple, before it was used according to the present Acceptation.

The 24th Abbot was *Roger*. *Paris*, who hath gone thus far with their Lives ends here. In *Edward I*'s Reign *Roger* was elected, a Man of personal Virtue, and of a generous Temper: He was at great Expences in repairing the Buildings, gave two Bells inscribed to St. *Alban*, and a third to *Amphibalus*. This last, they say, was rung at Nine, as the *Curfeu* or *Couvrefeu* had been: If so, it stood in the Tower yet remaining in the middle of the Town, where the *Curfeu* hung, and where there is yet a Bell.

John of *Berkamsted* was the 25th, a Man of great Piety and Devotion. In his time K. *Edm. I.* appointed the Abbot should certify all his Excommunications into the *Chancery*, which should be as effectual as those of a Bishop. He granted also that he should have Episcopal Authority within his Jurisdiction. This exerting the *Regale* must surely be taken heinously at *Rome* as encroaching on the Pontificate. In his time was Queen *Eleanor*'s Cross set up here, her Body having rested at this Town in the Way from *Lincolnshire*.

The 26th was *John de Marines*, who made valuable Presents to the Altar. *Edward I.* by Charter granted, that upon the Death of an Abbot, the Prior and Convent should act in all Cases; saving to the Crown all Knights Fees and Advowsons, and 1000 Marks *per Ann.* during the Vacancy; without Liberty for the Sheriff, or any Officer to enter, except the Escheator at the Alley-gate, during the Vacation, to make a Seizure for the King. This Charter was dated at *Coldstream* in *Scotland*, the same Place from which General *Monk* named the second Regiment of Guards in his March. This was not in his last Expedition to *Scotland*, for he went afterwards thither in Revenge of the Death of *Cummings*; which he was so earnest to execute against *Bruce*, and the perjured *Scots*, that he adjur'd the Prince his Son, and the Nobility who attended him, with Three hundred Knights made of the Sons of Nobles for that Expedition, that they would fulfil his Vow living or dead to take Vengeance: That if he died in the Undertaking, they would carry his Bones about *Scotland*, and not bury them till they had vanquish'd the Usurper, and absolutely subdued the Country.

This was spoke with the Resolution of an *English* Monarch, whose Deeds keeping Pace with their Words, made them so terrible to their Enemies. He had no Reason to think he could hold out long. The Winter he passed at *Carlisle*, his Army under the Earl of *Pembroke* having routed *Bruce* before he arrived there. *Bruce* rallying in the Spring, and giving the *English* a Defeat, the King pursued his Journey, and died of a Dysentery in his March.

Hugh was the 27th. He enlarged the Revenues by Purchasing, and obtained great Presents from *Edward II.* a Gold Crucifix adorned with Diamonds, and other Plate, 100*l.* in Money, Timber for Repair of the Choir, and some *Scotish* Reliques, as *Weaver* calls them, but saith not what they were.

About this Time rose some Differences between the Abbot and the Burgeses of the Town. Dr. *Braddy* saith, in his Answer to *Petit*, that the Burgeses held this Town in

Chief of the King, as other Burgesſes, and ſent to Parliament like the reſt when they were ſummoned, in the Time of *Edward II.* his Father, and Predeceſſors.

A Liſt of their Names is ſubjoined.

In the 8th of *Edward II.* the Burgeſſes of this Borough petitioned the King, complaining that the Sheriff of the County, by Procurement of the Abbot, reſuſed to warn their Burgeſſes, and return their Names according to his Duty, that they might do their Service, which was to the Prejudice of the Burgeſſes, and manifeſt Danger of diſinheriting them. The King answer'd, The Rolls of *Chancery* ſhould be ſearch'd, if in the Time of the King's Progenitors the Burgeſſes uſed to come, or not, and they ſhould have Juſtice done. Afterwards their Members went to Parliament, as the Liſt ſhews. Theſe Burgeſſes were made by the Commonalty of the Borough, as appears from the Records and Writs for their Election. There were none ſent to Parliament from the 11th of *Edward III.* to the Reign of Queen *Mary*.

Richard de Wallingford was the 28th. He was a Scholar, and a Man of good Reputation. He repaired or built five or ſix Mills belonging to the Monastery; and gave a Clock of ſuch extraordinary Work, that it exceeded all that were in *England*. He met with many Troubles in the Courſe of his Life, into which he was brought by Zeal for the Rights and Interests of his Houſe.

In his Time the Men of the Borough took up a kind of deſperate Reſolution, as appears from what follows.

Mr. *Madox*, in pag. 140 of his *Firma Burgi*, gives us the following Account, which is a Tranſlation, a little abbreviated, of the Original, *Claufe 6 Edw. III. m. 26. dorſo*. In the 6th Year of *Edward III.* *Adam de Uſber*, *John de Neubury*, and 29 others, Townſmen of *St. Alban's* in *Hertfordſhire*, came into the King's *Chancery*, in behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of their Townſmen, and brought thither a Regal Charter, confirmatory of certain Liberties which before that Time had been granted to the ſaid Townſmen, by a Writing of *Hugh* late Abbot of *St. Alban*, and his Convent; and prayed that the ſaid Charter might be cancelled, and that the Inrollment thereof made in the Rolls of the *Chancery* might be ſtruck out of the ſaid Rolls. And they did there renounce for themſelves, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, all the Liberties contained in the ſaid Charter. At their Requeſt the Keeper of the Rolls of the ſaid *Chancery* broke off the Seal of Wax from the ſaid Charter, and cancelled the Enrollment thereof made in the Rolls of the ſaid *Chancery*. Likewise the ſaid Townſmen brought hither their common Seal made of Silver, and declared for themſelves, their Heirs and Succeſſors, that they ought not to have, and would not have any ſuch common Seal. They alſo prayed, that the ſaid Seal might in like manner be deſtroyed. And at their Requeſt the ſaid Seal was deſtroyed; and the Silver of it was delivered to *Richard de Hederſete*, a Monk of *St. Alban*, to be carry'd to the Shrine of *St. Alban*, towards the Charges of the Work of that Shrine. In this Caſe, the above-named *Adam de Uſber*, and others, appear'd in the King's *Chancery*, a Place of Solemnity and Juſtice, and tranſacted a very important Affair, which con-

cerned the Diſclaimer of all their Burgenſick Liberties, and, in a Sort, the Diſſolution of their corporate Body. This they did in Name and on Behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of their Com-burgeſſes.

This great Author remarks farther; I apprehend the Burgeſſes of the Town of *St. Alban* were miſtaken in this Affair. Their Town was Part of the ancient Endowment of the Abbey of *St. Alban's*. The Burgeſſes were born the Demeane-men of the Abbey. They might, if they pleaſed, ſurrender their Liberties, and their Common Seal: They might diſclaim and renounce all the Liberties which were ever granted to them by the Abbots of *St. Alban*, and confirm'd by the Crown; but I conceive they could not by any Act of theirs exempt themſelves from their Subjection to their Lord the Abbot; for whether they continu'd franchiſed or diſfranchiſed, embodied or not embodied, they ſtill continued his Demeane-men.

The Duke of *Lancaſter* and others came to this Town, and from hence diſpatched three Biſhops to demand of the King the Banishment of the *Diſpenſers*. They came hither with their Banners diſplay'd. The King's Answer did not pleaſe them, ſo they marched to *London*, and by the Queen's Perſuaſion he aſſented; then the Barons called a Parliament, and both of them were baniſhed. *Richard* the Abbot died 1334.

The 29th was *Michael de Montemore*, who was deſervedly beloved. He was buried here under this Epitaph. *Hic jacet Dominus Michael quondam Abbas hujus Monasterii, Baccalaureus in Theologia, qui obiit pridie Idus Aprilis An. 1342.*

The 30th, *Thomas de la More*, Prior of *Tinmouth*, who had many Troubles to get through both at *Tinmouth* and here. He is ſaid to have expended more in the beautifying his Church than any of his Predeceſſors, his Charge amounting to above 4000*l.* In his time *Edward III.* granted the Convent Liberty to improve their Waſte, and let it to Tenants for Years, for Life, or otherwiſe. They had paid the King 5*l.* per Ann. for the Maintenance of a Chaplain, becauſe the Crown had founded the Monastery: This was remitted in Exchange for the Advowſon of *Datchworth*. They had alſo Licence to encloſe the Abbey with a Stone Wall, and to have two Fairs at *Watford* yearly, one of three Days, the other of two.

In the 4th of *Richard II.* the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* occaſion'd great Diſorders here. Some of the Inhabitants joined them at this Town, and put the Abbot and Convent into great Fear. They demanded the Charters concerning their Liberties, and to be freed from their accuſtom'd Services. The Malefactors were brought from *Hertford Gaol* hither, and tried by the Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench. *John Ball*, a Priest of *Coventry*; was the firſt condemn'd; and after him fifteen more, ſome of this Town. They were hang'd and drawn, but their Bodies being noiſome, were removed at ſome Diſtance, which the King, by Writ directed to the Bailiffs of the Borough, forced them to bring back, and put again upon the Gallows. He alſo had a Proclamation made in all Towns where it was thought proper, that whoever owed Duty and Service to the Abbot, ſhould pay it, or be

liable to Loss of all his Goods, and Imprisonment. He farther summoned all the Commons of this County, from fifteen Years to sixty, to appear in the great Court of the Abbey, and take an Oath of Fidelity to him; and swear to oppose all Rebels, to secure them, and commit them to Prison. By Charter he discharged the Convent from the Obligations they lay under from the Charter of *Edward III.* in a Vacancy of an Abbot, and the Payment of 1000 Marks; instead of the Conditions therein expressed, they were for the future to pay 50 Marks *per Ann.* certain to the King.

John Moot was the 31st. In his Time King *Richard* pardoned the Offence of their procuring the Pope's Letters for electing an Abbot in a Vacancy, it having been done by the King's Licence before. He allowed the Thing, and the Paying the Pope's Collector 20 Marks *per Ann.* if under their Seal they certified the King of the Death of every Abbot, and prayed Leave to come to an Election. This Abbot built the House at *Tittenhanger*, for the Use of himself and future Abbots; but did not quite finish it. He died in the 1st of *Henry IV.*

William Heyworth was the 32d. He was a Man of personal Merit, and of a beneficent Temper. He died in the 12th of *Henry VI.*

The 33d was *John de Whethamsted*, who calls himself sometimes *De Loco Frumentario*. His Father's Name was *Bostock*. He had been a Monk of *Tinmouth*. *Weaver* hath a long Account of him in a Manuscript of the *Cotton Library*, and of all his Works; to which is always subjoin'd a Distich or Copy of Verses in *Latin*, which were written about the Choir and our Lady's Chapel, which he had adorned, in that he built for his own Burying-place; in short, all over the Monastery and the House at *Tittenhanger*, which he much improved by Building. He had a new Sort of embroidered Vesture made for himself and his Successors to wear on solemn Days, and a new Mitre, and Pastoral Staff. He also laid out a great deal of Money on the Abbot's House at *London*. And to crown all, he obtained of *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester* a Suit of Vestments worth 3000 Marks, with the Manor of *Pembroke*, that the Monks might pray for his Soul, for he designed to be buried here. This Abbot resigned.

The 34th was *John Stock*. He was elected from *Wallingford*, a Cell of this Monastery, where he was Prior about the 33d of *Henry VI.* In his Time this Place was the Scene of a great Action between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, as the Churches and Church-yards could shew, if the Bones of the Slain were to be uncovered. The Duke of *York*, with the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, marched towards *London*. King *Henry*, with the Duke of *Somerset* and others, raised an Army to meet them. The King's Forces lay over Night at *Watford*, and the next Morning entered *St. Alban's*, where they were attack'd by the Duke, who had encamped without the Town. The King sent to the Duke, to enquire why he appeared in that hostile Manner. The Answer was, They were all his faithful Subjects, but desired to have the Duke of *Somerset* delivered up to Justice. The Lord *Clifford* for the King defended a Barrier of the Town near *St. Peter's*, and repuls'd the Assailants. But the Earl of *Warwick* succeeded in another Attack at *Holy-*

well-street. And the Duke's Forces entering the Town, killed and wounded many of the Nobility and others of the King's Side. The King himself was shot in the Neck. The Duke of *Somerset* was slain in defending *Clifford's Barrier*. The Duke of *York* won the Day. The Number of the Slain is variously given us. Some Historians will have the King's Loss to be 8000, whereas we are told he went from *London* but with 2000, and made them up 8000 in his March. Others make 800 to have been killed on his Part, and 600 on the Duke's, which seems to be nearer the Truth. It's strange that a more exact Account could not be taken or preserved, where were so many Witnesses of the Burial of the Dead. The King had his Quarters in the Town as most commodious for his Army; had he took them in the Abbey, 'tis thought that would have been plundered. His Army being broke and run away, himself got into a poor thatch'd House, out of the Shower of Arrows that fell about him. Hither came the Duke of *York*, with the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, and upon their Knees begged his Pardon for what was past; to whom he answered, He would do any thing they required, if they would but leave off killing. The *Torkists* made a general Plunder of the Inhabitants as well as Soldiers, but the Abbey was spared. This first Battle of *St. Alban's* was fought upon the 23d of *May*, 1455.

The second was upon *Shrove Tuesday*, in the 39th of King *Henry*, between an Army the Queen had gathered in the North, with which she was marching towards *London*, and those whom the Duke of *York* had left to govern the King, who were the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Sussex*, the Earls of *Warwick* and *Arundel*, the Lord *Bonville*, and others. The Queen's Army attempted to pass through *St. Alban's*, in order to attack the King's, as it was called, but was repulsed: And the Heat of the Action was upon a small Heath, through which the *Watling-street* (as I conceive) leads from *St. Alban's* to *Luton*, called *Barnard's Heath*, or *Noman's Land*. The latter Name I could never find a Reason for, and suppose it to have been occasioned by the Ground being common, in which none has a Property more than his Neighbour. The King's Army was routed, some say by the Treachery of the Lord *Lovelace* with his *Kentish* Men, and the Leaders shifted for themselves. The King was again deserted, only Lord *Bonville* and Sir *Thomas Kiriell*, a *Kentish* Knight, upon his Importunity, were prevailed to stay with him, trusting to the Assurance of his Royal Word that they should not suffer for it. The Number of the Slain is given at 2300 by some, by others less. No Man of Note fell but Sir *John Grey*, knighted the Day before.

After the Fight, the King was advised to send to the Northern Lords a Message, that he took them for his Friends, and would gladly go to them; upon which there was soon an Interview at the Lord *Clifford's* Tent between the King, his Son, and the Queen. The Commons had beheaded Baron *Thorp* at *Highgate*, upon which the Queen ordered *Bonville* and *Kiriell's* Heads to be struck off.

What shall we say of Honour? A Principle so impotent, and, as it were, under Age, and in Guardianship, that it can't act for itself, but must be passive, even to the vitious Habit of
Spite

Spite and Revenge? If the other Side had executed *Thorp*, these had no Hand in it. Might not a Royal Promise have the Privilege to stand good upon so gaudy a Day as this was? The King wanted Talents to govern, and appeared despicable enough in the Eyes of the World. What was it but a Woman's Vanity to shew her self the Doer of all, that these Gentlemen must be taken off in cold Blood, when their staying with the King, at his Request, was a generous Point to protect him from those Insults to which the Fortune of the Day had subjected him. The King, Queen, Prince, and Nobility went to the Abbey to return Thanks for their Success. They were met by the Abbot and Monks, who singing, brought them to the High Altar, then to the Shrine, then conducted them, with great Joy; to their Apartments in the Abbey.

Sir *Richard Baker*'s Remark upon this Turn of Affairs, or rather the Censure of others deliver'd down to him, is something odd: "That it was now observed, as it were in the Destiny of King *Henry*, that altho' he were a most pious Man, that no Enterprize of War did ever prosper where he was present; that we may know the Prosperity of the World to be no inseparable Companion to Men of Piety."

The Truth is, at this Time he fought against himself, and when he was beaten, he conquer'd. So the Men of Forty-One had their Motto, *God with us*, constantly verified; for they fought for the King and the Parliament, and could never miss of Victory.

It would be hard to find a Parallel to this Prince as the *Ludibrium Fortuna*; whose Life, and that none of the shortest, was taken up in a busy and bloody Struggle for Dominion, in which he was incapable of making a Figure. The various Success he met with must affect him more than generally is thought. What goes by the Name of Indolence, is not a perfect *Apathia*. Tho' indeed he was not lifted up, as other Men, by Prosperity, he was as much depressed as they by Misfortunes. When he was led about from Place to Place, and dragg'd into Battel without Thirst of Revenge or Appetite to Glory, the Terror of Wounds and Death was greater than to others, because he had nothing to keep his Blood warm. To be wounded and made Prisoner, to be led in by the Hand, and deliver'd up to his victorious Rival, to be unking'd more than once, condemn'd to twelve Years Imprisonment, to have his only Son cut to Pieces in cold Blood, and to be himself butchered by inhuman Hands, who owed no Man living a Grudge, wanted more Philosophy to bear than he was Master of.

One Comfort he seems to have had, that he was conscious of no Ill. His Understanding could not but serve him to know the Case was pretty plain, in disputing which, so much Blood had been spilt; That the third Brother's Son should inherit before a Son of the fourth. But it does not appear he was ever more than passive; but that he would have quitted to the other Family if he might. In his Cradle he was advanced to the Throne at eight Months old, and from that Hour to his Death none of his Words or Actions were his own. They that make a Prophet of him for looking at

Henry VII. (at ten Years old, with so many to claim before him) and foretelling, *He is the Man to whom we and our Adversaries shall give Place*, might fancy something more in him than the World had discovered. Such a Random-Shot might chance to hit the Mark, or the Prediction be coined by some-body after the Event. This probably was the Secret; That such a Prophecy pleased King *Henry VII.* because it might take with some of his Subjects; That divine Designation had raised him to the Throne, which might eke out a defective Title. For we find the Fancy carried much farther. Sir *Richard Baker* in his Life, saith, "*Cadwalader*, the last of the *British* Kings, had foretold the same thing of him seven hundred Years before."

The 35th Abbot was *John de Whethamsted*, elected again, who had before resigned his Pastoral Staff. Like the King, he had left his State, and possessed it afterwards. His Purchases for the Church were many. He obtained of the Lord *Gray* of *Ruthyn* a Release of the Advowson of the Priory of *Belloloco* in *Bedfordshire*, and procured a Grant from the Pope to make it a Cell to *St. Alban's*. *Edward IV.* confirmed to him all the ancient Privileges of his House, as to their Manors, and the Jurisdiction of the Liberty, to appoint Judges to hear Causes, and Justices to keep the Peace, with full Power over their Markets, and Exemption from Tolls and other ordinary Burthens.

He adorned the Choir and Duke *Humphrey's* Tomb, new made the Windows of the Cloyster, and after all his Expences, left the Convent out of Debt. He died in the fourth of *Edward IV.*

William Alban, L. L. D. was 36th. He was born here, and took his Name from hence. He was first Deacon, afterwards Prior, then Abbot. He left a good Character behind him, and died the 16th of *Edward IV.* In this Abbot's Time the Art of Printing was brought to England by *William Caxton*, Mercer of London. It was first used in the Abbey of *Westminster*, then brought to this Abbey by *John Ingham*, a Monk and Schoolmaster of this Town.

William Wallingford was 37th, first Archdeacon, then Prior, then Abbot. The Form of the Oath he took to the King is this:

I shall faithful be and true, and Faith and Truth shall bere to you my Sovereigne Lord, and to your Heires King of England of Lyfe and Lymne, and of erthly Worship, fer to lif and dye agenst alle Peppell, and diligently I shall be attendant unto your Nedis and Businesse after my Wyt and Power, and your Councell I shall keepe and layne, and truly I shall knowlach and do the Services due of the Temperaltees of my Abbey of St. Albone, which I claim to hold of you Soveren Lord, and the which ye aerve and yeld me, and to you and to your Commandements, in that that to me apperteyneth and belongeth for my Temperaltees, I shall be obey. So God help me and his Saints.

This Abbot made the Front of the High Altar, which cost 1100 Marks, a Chapel and Tomb for himself also near the High Altar, with his Effigies, and there he lies buried. He defended, what was called, the Privileges of his Church, against the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

bury and the Chancellor of *England*, cited the Archbishop and Dean of the Arches to appear at *Rome*, and gain'd the Victory. This was said to be for the Honour of God and St. *Alban*. Tho', in Truth, it did but subject him to a Foreign Yoke, and give the Pope a Pretence to squeeze Money out of him, of which he had an Example in his Predecessors.

Thomas Ramridge was the 38th, who was Prior here before. He was elected 1492, and died 1524, with a good Character.

The 39th was *Thomas Woolsey*, afterwards Cardinal; the Man who made the greatest Figure of any *English* Clergyman before his Time or since. His Birth was obscure, but neither his Talents nor Improvement mean. His Ambition was great, and his Fortune equal to it. Nor is it to be wonder'd at, that a Person of his Dexterity and Application should advance himself so much, if we consider his Opportunities. For he lived in a Reign, above all that had been before it, the most licentious. Whatever the Prince had a mind to, he did without Check from others, or Restraint of his own. And the prime Favourite might therefore extend his Power even beyond the Bounds some Princes would have set to themselves. He was educated at *Oxford*, made Fellow of *Magdalen* College, Master of *Magdalen* School, and became a Tutor to the Marquis of *Dorset*'s Sons, who gave him the Living of *Limington*. He was then made Chaplain to King *Henry VII.* who for his Dispatch and Management, as Envoy to the Emperor, gave him the Deanry of *Lincoln*, and made him his Almoner. *Henry VIII.* made him Bishop of *Lincoln*, then of *York*, then procured of the Pope that he should be Cardinal and Legate *a Latere*. He made him also Lord Chancellor of *England*. And the Pope made him General Visitor of this exempt Monastery. He was elected Abbot here in the 17th of this King, which he held in *Commendam*. This great Man's Fall was as remarkable as his Rise. He died in Disgrace at *Leicester* in the Twenty-first of the King, and was buried in the Abbey there. He was at that Time upon a Journey to *London* from *York*, having been arrested by the King's Order.

It is no Wonder that he stood his Ground no longer. The Temper of his Prince had been so intolerably sour'd by being disappointed of a Son, and indeed by the Loose he had given to his Humour and Passion, that it was now impossible for any Man or any Thing to please him long. His impetuous Spirit can't be better drawn than in *Juvenal*'s Picture of *Alexander*'s Ambition;

*Æstuat infelix angusto limite Mundi
Ut Gyrae clausus scopulis parvaque seripho.*

The Cardinal's Life being at large written by Dr. *Fiddes*, in which no Opportunity is lost of making him appear to Advantage, I shall enter no farther into Particulars than to observe; That the Crimes laid to his Charge are aggravated. It was almost Treason to defend him, and set Things in a true Light. It is natural for the Croud to separate from a sinking Favourite, as the Herd of Deer from a wounded one. And it is a Pleasure to see the Ruin of Greatness to those who could not arrive at being Great.

He was the principal Occasion of the Down-fall of all the Religious Houses. Not but that the vast Bulk to which that Vein of Charity had raised them, made them totter with their own Weight, and obnoxious to devouring Hands. Yet his Experiment of suppressing some of the little ones, made Way for the Dissolution of the rest. If Founders Curses grew neglected as a meer *Brutum Fulmen*; if the Pope could give Consent to those Alienations for the sake of endowing Colleges, the Way was paved for a general Storm. Especially when the Laity had the Prospect of sharing what their Forefathers had consecrated, the Dread of which was over-born by the more powerful Principle of Interest.

Robert Cotton was the 40th Abbot, who governed the Monastery eight Years, and died in the 29th of *Hen. VIII.*

The 41st and last of all was *Richard Boreman*, alias *Stevenach*, who was Prior of *Normich*, and elected hither the Year before the Dissolution. He was none of those hardy Men that kept Possession to the Hazard of their Lives, but quietly resigned the Seal of the Convent to the Commissioners, as the Instrument by which their whole Estate was conveyed to the Crown.

This Abbot had a Pension of 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for Life, or till he should have Preferment to that yearly Value: One Monk had a Pension of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the rest, to the Number of 38, had Pensions from 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* most of them the latter Sum.

In this Place we may still see the Ruins of old and new *Rome*. The impenetrable Walls of *Verulam* are some of them like to stand till the Conflagration. For tho' much of them hath been lately broken up to mend the Roads, the Expence of separating their indissoluble Mortar, made of Lime thoroughly burnt and pour'd on Liquid, is so great, that Materials will be found cheaper elsewhere. We see also here the Fall of modern *Rome*, as to its Power and Pretensions in this Island: And the once exempt District of St. *Alban*'s, which own'd no Superior in Spirituals but the Pope, now reduced to the more regular and primitive Jurisdiction of its Diocesan.

In *Domesday* the Land of the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s in this Vill, with the Toll, the 46 Burgeses, the three Mills, and Wood for feeding Hogs, was valued at 20*l.* per Ann, which had been in the Time of the Confessor 24*l.*

The Grants and Privileges which the Kings of this Realm had favoured the Monastery with, were, upon the Dissolution, reserved to the Crown. For the Government of the Town, it was by *Edw. VI.* incorporated by the Name of the Mayor and Burgeses. The Substance of the Charter is, in short, this: That they shall have a Common Seal, and may purchase Lands not exceeding 50*l.* per Ann. There shall be ten Chief Burgeses to assist the Mayor, who are to be the Common Council, who may make other Burgeses at Discretion, and make Laws for the Government of the Borough. All other Persons residing in the Borough shall be esteemed as Foreigners, and have no Power in it, unless authorized by Commission of the Peace, nor have the Liberty to exercise Trades. There shall be a Steward, a Chamberlain, and Clerk of the Market. The Mayor and Burgeses, when a Parliament is called, shall choose Burgeses and send them. The

Mayor and Steward, with others assigned by the Commission, shall be Justices of Peace, with the same Power as a Justice of Peace in a County. The Charnel-House, or Town-House, shall be the Common-Hall for holding Courts, and for the Business of the Borough. The Burgeses, or Majority of them, shall between Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon of St. *Matthew's* Day meet in the Hall or other convenient Place, and nominate two of the Chief Burgeses before the Inhabitants, for them to choose one of them Mayor. If the Person elected refuse to serve, the Mayor and ten Chief Burgeses, or Majority of them, shall commit him to Gaol till he executes the Office, or pays a competent Fine they shall impose upon him. The new-elected Mayor shall be sworn before the last Mayor, if living; if dead, before the Steward and Burgeses present. If he die, or be removed from his Place, another shall be chosen in eight Days, as he was to be chosen. If the Chamberlain die or be removed, the Mayor and Chief Burgeses, or Majority, shall choose another of the Burgeses Chamberlain in 4 Days, who shall be sworn before the Mayor and Steward. If a Chief Burges die, or live out of the Borough, or be removed, the Mayor and Chief Burgeses, or Majority, shall choose one out of the Inhabitants to continue for Life, and be sworn before the Mayor. The Clerk of the Market shall be sworn before the Chief Burgeses, to execute his Office without Fear, Gift, Reward, or Favour. The Mayor shall choose two Serjeants at the Mace to be sworn before him, and continue in the Office during his Pleasure, to execute Proclamations, Processes, &c. as the Serjeants of the Mace do at *London*; and either of them may carry before the Mayor a Mace with the King's Arms.

The Mayor and Chief Burgeses shall hold a Court of Record every *Wednesday*, except in *Easter*, *Whitsun*, and *Christmas* Week; the Steward to hear and determine in all Pleas and Actions of Debt, Trespass, &c. under the Value of 38*l.* The Mayor and Burgeses shall have a Power of distraining the Goods of Persons liable, as in the City of *London*. For want of Goods, they may attach their Bodies, as at *London*; the Fines and Amercements to be for the Use of the Borough, as at *London*. The Steward and Officers of the Borough shall determine all where the Declaration exceeds not the Sum of 38*l.* except Informations and Actions popular upon any Statute; the King's Justices and other Officers or Sheriff shall not intromit. They shall have a Gaol. The Mayor and Steward shall be put in every Commission to deliver Prisoners in the Gaol. The Serjeants of the Mace shall return Juries, Panels, Inquisitions, Attachments to the Justices appointed to deliver the Gaol, and execute Precepts, Warrants, &c. as a Sheriff does in his County.

The Mayor and Burgeses shall have Assay and Assize of Bread, Wine, Ale, &c. with Fines and Amercements to the Use of the Borough. They shall have the View of Franc-pledge of all the Inhabitants and Residents in the Month after *Michaelmas*, and the Month after *Easter*: Courts to be held before the Mayor and Steward, or before the Steward alone. They shall have a Market every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, except the Week of *Christmas*; and three Fairs, on the *Annunciation*, St.

Alban's Day, and St. *Michael's* Day, all the three beginning upon the Noon of the Vigil of these Days, and ending the Noon of the Day following these Feasts; with all Liberties and free Customs to be taken for the Use of the Corporation: And all Strays, Chattels of Felons, &c. The Mayor, Burgeses, Inhabitants, shall not be impanelled upon Juries, or Inquisition of Matters arising out of the Borough.

The Justices of the Peace for the Liberty of St. *Alban* shall have a Gaol within the Borough to keep Felons and Malefactors taken within the Liberty and out of the Borough. The Mayor and Burgeses may erect a Grammar-School within the Borough, and make Statutes in writing for its Government, which are not to the Prejudice of the King, nor against the Laws of the Realm. To support the Expence of Master and Usher, the King grants them Leave to make a Purchase not exceeding the yearly Value of Forty Pounds. Upon passing this Charter, the Arms of the Abbey were granted to the Borough, *Azure a Saltire Or.*

Queen *Mary*, in the first of her Reign, confirmed this Charter of her Brother. In the third and fourth of *Philip* and *Mary*, Sir *Richard Lee*, Knt. bargained and sold to *Richard Boreman* of *London*, Clerk, late Abbot of St. *Alban's*, the Scite of that Monastery, which the said *Richard* in the same Year granted to Queen *Mary* for divers Uses. This was with Intent to restore the Abbey.

Queen *Elizabeth*, by Charter, in the second of her Reign, confirmed King *Edward's* and Queen *Mary's* Charters. And upon Petition of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper, reciting King *Edward's* Grant for the School, for its Maintenance, granted that the Mayor and Burgeses should appoint two discreet and honest Inhabitants, by License of the Coporation, to sell Wine by any Measure or any Price; no other Person to sell it under Penalty of 20*l.* upon every Offence: This Faculty to cease whenever the Schoolmaster is not paid his Annuity.

King *James* allowed one *Woolley* and his Sons a third Tavern, for which they paid four Marks for the Schoolmaster, which Faculty was also to cease if the four Marks were not paid. When *Woolley's* Interest should expire, the Mayor and Burgeses to appoint the third Person for a Tavern. No Man to sell Wine within two Miles of this Place under a Penalty.

Char. I. by Charter, fixed the Limits of the Corporation, and appointed 24 Assistants to be made for Life to assist the Mayor and Chief Burgeses.

Charles II. by Charter, 1662. incorporated them under the Name of Mayor and 12 Aldermen, allowing them to purchase without Limitation; made 24 Assistants for Life, to be called in on Matters touching the Government of the Borough, when requested: He appointed also a High-Steward to direct and advise the Mayor and Aldermen; a Recorder; a Coroner; a Common Clerk, who shall have the Fees of his Office; and three or four Attorneys to act in this Court of Record. The High Steward and Recorder are for Life: The rest to continue at the Pleasure of the Mayor and Aldermen: The Recorder, Clerk, Coroner, Assistants, Attorneys, to be sworn before the Mayor at entering on their Office. The Markets and Fairs to continue according to former Charters. The Fair to be kept in the waste and void Places of the Borough.

No Foreigner to buy or sell by Retale, except Viſuals, nor uſe any Occupation or manual Art or Myſtery; (which laſt Term, by the Way, is derived from the *French Word Metier*, anciently written *Mettier*, a Craft or Trade; not that *Cunning* and *Myſtery* are ſynonymous.) He that hath been Mayor ſhall not be compell'd to carry Arms at the Lord Lieutenant's Muſter, but may ſend a Man in his Room. The Mayor and Aldermen may ſearch for Corn laid up to advance the Price, and what they find, ſhall be ſold for the Good of the Inhabitants within the Borough. Every Mayor, in the Year after his Mayoralty, ſhall be Juſtice of Peace; if he die, the ſenior Alderman ſhall be. He that was Mayor the laſt Year ſhall have Precedency of the Aldermen. A Court of Record to be kept on every *Friday*, according to the Charter of *Edward VI.* except on the three Weeks there excepted. The Mayor, or Recorder, or two of the eldeſt Aldermen, muſt be there. The Declaration muſt not exceed 50*l.* Mayor and Aldermen ſhall have Fines, Amercements, &c. impoſed at the Quarter-Sessions for the Borough. He that refuseth to take the Oath to execute the Office of Aſſiſtant, to which he is choſen, ſhall be liable to a Fine for the Uſe of the Borough, to be levied by Diſtreſs or Action of Debt. The Recorder ſhall be Juſtice of the *Quorum* in the Borough. All former Grants are confirmed, with the Alterations ſpecified: All Officers ſhall take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy: Every High Steward, Recorder, and Town-Clerk, to be approved by the King before he is admitted to execute his Office. Here follows a Liſt of the Mayors.

MAYORS.

An.	An.
1553. { John Lockey.	1585. James Carter.
John Johnson.	86. Will. Rolfe.
54. Henry Gape.	87. Rob. Goſtwick.
55. Tho. Manningham.	88. Rob. Shrimpton.
56. Rich. Sharpe.	89. Rich. Lockey.
57. John Sibly.	1590. Tho. Rockit.
58. Randolph Done.	91. Will. Fiſher.
59. Gilbert Comport.	92. John Clark.
1560. Will. Hudſon.	93. Francis Babb.
61. Rob. Woolley.	94. Ralph Gape.
62. Rich. Grubb.	95. John Moſely.
63. Rich. Scale.	96. Rob. Shrimpton.
64. John Gape.	97. John Saunders.
65. Tho. Johnson.	98. Tho. Woolley.
66. John Lockey.	99. Tho. Rockit.
67. John Lawrence.	1600. Will. Antrobus.
68. Will. Weſt.	01. Rob. Woolley.
69. John Sibly.	02. John Oxton.
1570. Will. Hudſon.	03. John Moſeley.
71. Rob. Woolley.	04. Will. Spencer.
72. John Gape.	05. Rob. Shrimpton.
73. Will. Rolfe.	06. Francis Babb.
74. John Grace.	07. Rich. Gilmer.
75. John Laurence.	08. Rob. Woolley.
76. Will. Weſt.	09. John Clerk, jun.
77. John Clark.	1610. John Saunders.
78. { John Sibly.	11. Rob. Skelton.
Rob. Woolley.	12. Rob. Gilmer.
79. John Gape.	13. Tho. Goodridge.
1580. John Goodridge.	14. John Oxton.
81. John Arnold.	15. Tho. Rockit.
82. Tho. Woolley.	16. Tho. Wells.
83. Francis Babb.	17. Mich. Dixon.
84. Will. Warren.	18. Rich. Wilmot.

An.	An.
1619. John Clerk.	1673. Tho. Hayward.
1620. John Saunders.	74. Will. Marſton, ſen.
21. Rob. Skelton.	75. John Dogget.
22. Tho. Woodridge.	76. Ralph Pollard.
23. John Oxton.	77. Tho. Eccleſton.
24. Will. Humphrey.	78. Will. Marſton.
25. Tho. Rockit.	79. John Gape.
26. Ralph Pollard.	1680. John Newe, jun.
27. Ralph Pemberton.	81. Stephen Adams.
28. Tho. Cowley.	82. John Newe, ſen.
29. Rich. Ruſh.	83. Tho. Croſfield.
1630. Mich. Dixon.	84. John Selioke.
31. Will. Newe.	85. Henry Guy, Eſq.
32. Rob. Ivory.	86. Sir Fr. Leigh, Knt.
33. Ed. Eames.	87. Ed. Seabrooke.
34. Tho. Oxton.	88. Tho. Cowley.
35. Gawen Croſfield.	89. Tho. Haywood.
36. Will. Humphrey.	1690. Ed. Horſell.
37. Ralph Pollard.	91. Henry Dobyns.
38. Ralph Pemberton.	92. Samuel Loſt.
39. Tho. Cowley.	93. John Tiſdel.
1640. Rich. Ruſh.	94. Will. Marſton.
41. Will. Newe.	95. John Newe.
42. Robert Ivory.	96. Richard Sparling.
43. Edw. Eames.	97. Stephen Adams.
44. Tho. Oxton.	98. John Sparling.
45. Gawen Croſfield.	99. Tho. Croſfield.
46. Will. Humphrey.	1700. John Selioke.
47. Ralph Pollard.	01. Ed. Seabrooke.
48. John Simpson.	02. Hen. Dobyns.
49. Will. Newe.	03. Sam. Loſt.
1650. Tho. Cowley.	04. Will. Stone.
51. Will. Marſton.	05. Will. Marſton.
52. Ralph Gladman.	06. George Cooke.
53. Rob. Ivory.	07. Francis Haſford.
54. Ed. Eames.	08. Jo. Maſhal.
55. Gawen Croſfield.	09. Matt. Hubbard.
56. Tho. Oxton.	1710. Charles Turner.
57. Will. Humphrey.	11. Charles Loſt.
58. John Gape.	12. Francis Carter.
59. John Newe.	13. Will. Neale.
1660. Tho. Cowley, jun.	14. James Agutter.
61. Tho. Cowley, ſen.	15. Tho. Ramridge.
62. Will. Marſton.	16. Tho. Sparling.
63. Rob. Newe.	17. Tho. Robins.
64. Rob. Ivory.	18. Tho. Peake.
65. Ralph Pollard.	19. Will. Stone.
66. Will. Rance.	1720. John Midwinter.
67. Tho. Oxton.	21. Will. Carr.
68. John Gape.	22. Will. Neale.
69. Will. Oxton.	23. John Maſhal.
1670. John Newe.	24. Francis Carter.
71. Will. Rugg.	25. Rich. Carter.
72. Tho. Cowley, jun.	26. James Agutter.

James II. by Charter, in the 1ſt of his Reign, granted, That one of the moſt honeſt and diſcreet Men within the Borough, or elſewhere in the County, ſhall be Mayor, and 18 of the moſt diſcreet Men in the Borough or County, Aldermen and Common-Council. Francis Selioke was hereby appointed Mayor, 6 Knights, 5 Eſquires, and 7 Gentlemen named Aldermen: John Viſcount Churchill, of *Aymouth*, High-Steward; Anthony Farrington, Recorder; Thomas Richards, Common-Clerk. A Mayor not reſiding in the Borough may make an Alderman his Deputy, with full Power to act. The Mayor ſhall be Juſtice of Peace for the County; and the Juſtices for the County ſhall hold the General Quarter-Sessions for the County, which hereafter ſhall be held after the Feaſts of *St. Michael* and *Epiphany*, in this Borough, and not elſewhere.

The

The Recorder, and eldest residing Alderman, shall be Justices of the Peace. In all Cases Nine Aldermen, of which the Mayor must be one, may do all that the Mayor and all used to do: The Court of Record to be held as usually. The King may at Pleasure, declared under Seal of the Privy Council, remove Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Common-Clerk, or any of the Aldermen. The King confirmed all former Grants, with the Alterations already specified. This Charter was afterwards made void.

Chief STEWARDS of the Borough.

An.

1559. Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.
 1596. Sir *Thomas Egerton*, Lord Keeper.
 1616. Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord Keeper.
 1625. Sir *Tho. Coventry*, Solicitor and Attorney-General, then Lord Keeper.
 1660. Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, Master of the Rolls.
 1685. *John Viscount Churchill* of *Aymouth*, Baron of *Sandridge*.
 17 *Francis Marquis* of *Blandford*.

STEWARDS of the Borough, or TOWN-CLERKS.

1554. *John Maynard*, Esq.; *Nicholas Kempe*, Esq;
 1589. *Henry Frowick* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;
 1617. *Henry Ewre* of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;
 1619. *John Howland* of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;
 turned out for Loyalty, 1641.
 1685. *Thomas Richards*.
 Edmond Aylward.

RECORDERS.

1644. *William Foxwist* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;
 1661. *John Simpson* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq;
 1681. *Anthony Farrington* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq;
 James Whittrong, Esq;
 1721. *Thomas Howe*, Esq;
 1724. *Thomas Gilpin*, Esq;
 1726. *Thomas Garrard*, Esq;

BURGESSES sent to PARLIAMENT.

EDWARD I.

28. Parl. at *London*. { The Bailiffs of the Liberty
 made no Return.
 35. Parl. at *Carlisle*. { *Symon de Trewyck*.
 Adam Atestile.

EDWARD II.

1. Parl. at *Northa*. { *Luke Nedeham*.
 Stephen de Mulborn.
 2. Parl. at *Westm*. { The Return torn off.
 5. Parl. at *London*. { *Ralph Picot*.
 Peter Picot.
 5. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Peter de Plomer*.
 Peter Picot.

EDWARD III.

2. Parl. at *York*. { *Roger Raifon*.
 John Storthop.

An.

2. Parl. at *Northa*. { *Robert de Attehall*.
 William de Mareschal.
 4. Parl. at *Winchest*. { *Tho. Fitz John le Tailour*.
 Roger Alleyn.
 4. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Roger Rayson*.
 Robert Mordegrave.
 5. Parl. at *Notting*. { *Roger Rayson*.
 William Tidenhangre.
 11. Parl. at *Westm*. { *William de Purser*.
 Alban Roger.
 — de Caughtone.
 Henry de Drayton.

MARY.

1. Parl. at *Westm*. { *John Maynard*, Esq;
 Tho. Johnson, Gent.
 1. Parl. at *Oxford*. { *Tho. Wendy*.
 Oliver Starkey.

PHILIP and MARY.

- 2-3. Parl. at *Westm*. { *John Ashley*.
 Robert Stepney.
 4-5. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Henry Heydon*, Esq;
 Francis Southwell, Esq;

ELIZABETH.

1. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Christopher Smith*, Esq;
 John Dodmer, Esq;
 5. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Robert Worth*, Esq;
 Roger Carew, Esq;
 13. Parl. at *Westm*. { *William Skipwith*, Esq;
 George Ferrers, Esq;
 14. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Henry Cock*, Esq;
 Charles Smith, Esq;
 27. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Henry Maynard*, Gent.
 Humphrey Coningsby, Esq;
 28. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Henry Maynard*, Esq;
 Humphrey Coningsby, Esq;
 31. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Henry Maynard*, Esq;
 Humphrey Coningsby, Esq;
 35. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Henry Maynard*, Esq;
 Humphrey Coningsby, Esq;
 39. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Henry Maynard*, Esq;
 Humphrey Coningsby, Esq;
 43. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Ralph Cary*, Esq;
 Francis Bacon, Esq;

JAMES I.

- { *Francis Cotton*, Esq;
 Adolph Carey, Esq;
 In *Francis Cotton's Place*
 Toby Mathews, Gent. and
 in *Toby Mathews's Place*,
 deceased, and in *Adolph*
 Carey's Place, deceased,
 were returned *Tho. Parry*,
 Knt. *Robert Shute*, Esq;
 1. Parl. at *Westm*. {
 12. Parl. at *Westm*. { The Schedule is lost.
 Tho. Richardson, Serjeant at
 Law.
 18. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Robert Shute*, Esq;. In *Ro-*
 bert Shute's Place deceased,
 Henry Meaulys, Esq;
 21. Parl. at *Westm*. { *Arthur Capell*, Jun. Esq;
 John Luke, Esq;

CHARLES I.

An.

1. Parl. at *Westm.* { Sir Ch. Morryson, Kt. and Bart.
Sir John Luke, Kt.
1. Parl. at *Westm.* { Sir Ch. Morryson, Kt. and Bart.
Sir Edward Gorny, Kt.
3. Parl. at *Westm.* { Robert Kirkham, Esq;
Sir John Fenings, Kt.
15. Parl. at *Westm.* { Sir J. Fenings, Kt. of the Bath.
Tho. Coningsby, Esq;
16. Parl. at *Westm.* { Richard Fenings, Esq;
Edward Wingate, Esq;

CHARLES II.

12. Parl. at *Westm.* { Richard Fenings, Esq;
William Foxwist, Esq;
13. Parl. at *Westm.* { Richard Fenings, Esq;
Tho. Arris, M. D.
31. Parl. at *Westm.* { Tho. Pope-Blount, Esq;
John Gape, Esq;
31. Parl. at *Westm.* { Tho. Pope-Blount, Esq;
Samuel Grimston, Esq;
32. Parl. at *Oxford.* { Sir Tho. Pope-Blount, Bart.
Samuel Grimston, Esq;

JAMES II.

1. Parl. at *Westm.* { George Churchill, Esq;
Thomas Docwra, Esq;

WILLIAM and MARY.

1. Parl. at *Westm.* { Sir Samuel Grimston, Bart.
George Churchill, Esq;
2. Parl. at *Westm.* { Sir Samuel Grimston, Bart.
George Churchill, Esq;

WILLIAM III.

7. Parl. at *Westm.* { Sir Samuel Grimston, Bart.
George Churchill, Esq;
10. Parl. at *Westm.* { Sir Samuel Grimston, Bart.
George Churchill, Esq;
George Churchill, Esq;
12. Parl. at *Westm.* { Joshua Lomax, Esq; In the
Room of Mr. Lomax,
unduly elected,
John Gape, Jun. Esq;
13. Parl. at *Westm.* { George Churchill, Esq;
John Gape, Esq;

ANNE.

1. Parl. at *Westm.* { George Churchill, Esq;
John Gape, Esq;
4. Parl. at *Westm.* { Hon. George Churchill, Esq;
John Gape, Esq; In Mr.
Gape's Room, unduly
elected,
Henry Killigrew, Esq;
7. Parl. at *Westm.* { John Gape, Esq;
Joshua Lomax, Esq;
9. Parl. at *Westm.* { William Grimston, Esq;
John Gape, Esq;
12. Parl. at *Westm.* { Will. Lucking Grimston, Esq;
W. Hale, Esq; In Mr. Grimston's
Place, unduly elected,
John Gape, Esq;

GEORGE I.

An.

- Parl. at *Westm.* { William Grimston, Esq;
William Hale, Esq;
- Parl. at *Westm.* { William Gore, Esq;
William Clayton, Esq;

The Arms granted this Town by *Edward VI*'s Charter, are *Azure a Saltire Or.*

St. GERMAN's Chapel

Was built near the Walls of *Verulam*, by *Ulphe*, Prior of *St. Alban's*, with Leave of *Eadfrith*, the fifth Abbot, in Honour of *St. German*, a *French* Bishop of *Auxerre*, who with *Lupus*, Bishop of *Troyes*, was invited hither to refute the *Pelagian* Heresy, about the Year 429, with which the *British* Church was infected. Several Churches were dedicated to *St. German* in *England*, for his great Services, that particularly of *Bobingworth* in *Essex*. In this Place where the Chapel stood, he used to preach to the People. The Estate was in the Family of *Cotton*, purchased by Sir *Thomas*, and sold to *Henry Killigrew*, Esq; (by Sir *John* probably) who gave the *Cotton* Library to the Publick. *Lucy*, Widow of Mr. *Killigrew*, at present enjoys it.

St. MARY MAGDALEN's Chapel,

Stood adjoining to *St. German's*. It was built and dedicated by *Ulfen*, the sixth Abbot. The Occasion was, *Ulfen*, a *Dane*, a Man of extraordinary Piety, related to Abbot *Eadfrith*, led a Hermit's Life here, to whom Bishops came to Confession, and to have the Benefit of his Prayers: He was a Monk of *St. Alban's*, and spent his Time at *St. German's* in Devotion and Gardening. *Eadfrith* upon his Death resigned his Pastoral Staff, and having led a dissolute Life, added some little Building here, where he ended his Days in a voluntary Penance. *Ulfen*, his Successor, in Respect to his Memory, performed his Obsequies, and built this Oratory, which is entirely razed.

St. JULIAN's Hospital,

Was founded for Lepers, by *Geoffrey*, the 16th Abbot of *St. Alban's*, in Honour of *Julian*, who died a Martyr, with great Constancy, in the *Decian* Persecution. He is said to have been laid upon a Camel, there scourged, then put into the Fire. This was built in the Time of *Henry I.* and endowed with Tythes of the Neighbourhood, the Tythe of the Rent of *St. Alban's*, a Portion from *Sarret*, all the Tythe of *Hamstade*, all of *Kingsbury*, two Parts of *St. Michael's*, and *St. Stephen's*, and other Parishes. This was all done by Consent of the Chapter. These Grants were confirmed by *Hen. II.* who added something himself, by the Popes *Gregory* and *Innocent*, by the Abbots of *St. Alban's* *Roger* and *Richard*. *Michael* the 29th Abbot made new Statutes. And since the Number of Lepers had not been fixed, and there were then but two or three, he constituted six to be maintained there; and in the Room of one Priest he appointed at least Five, because the Revenue was sufficient, one of the Five to be Master, who should be put in and displaced at the Abbot's Discretion.

Upon

Upon the Dissolution this fell to the Crown, and was conveyed to *Thomas Lee*. From him it was conveyed to *Everard Digby*, and afterwards sold to *John Ellis*, Esq; Citizen of London, who built the House here, and gave it to *Thomas* his second Son. And he sold it 1693 to *Henry Killigrew*, Esq; whose Relict *Lucy* possesses it.

The Hospital of St. MARY DES PREES, or DE PRATIS,

Was built by *Garine*, the 20th Abbot, and his Convent, for Leprous Nuns of the Order of *St. Benedict*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. King *John* gave for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors, several Woods to it. But the chief of the Endowment was out of the Possessions of the Abbey, so that the Monks thought the Abbot to have done little more than give it a Name. There were afterwards other charitable Donations to it, and certainly it was a most Christian and compassionate Work. This was one of those Houses which Cardinal *Woolsey* had Liberty to suppress, for the founding his Colleges; upon whose Disgrace it fell to *Henry VIII.* and he granted it to *Ralph Rowlet* of *St. Alban's*, Esq;. From him it came to *Sir Ralph* his Son, who dying without Issue, it fell to his two Sisters, Coheirs; *Mary*, married to *John Maynard* of *St. Alban's*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* to *Ralph Jennings*, of *Church* in the County of *Somerset*, Esq;. This Manor was purchased by *Sir Harbottle Grimston*. The Right Honourable the Lord *Grimston*, second Son of *Sir William Lucking*, of *Messinghall* in *Essex*, Bart. by — his Wife, Sister to *Sir Samuel Grimston*, and Testamentary Heir, is present Possessor. He bears, Quarterly, *Argent* on a Fesse *Sable* 3 Mulletts of the Field pierced of the second. 2d. *Sable* a Fesse indented Or between 2 Leopards Heads — — 3 as 2, 4 as 1.

The Nunnery of SOPWELL.

Geoffrey the 16th Abbot was Founder of this Place. It was first inhabited, as the History of the Abbey saith, by two religious Women, who had made themselves a Sort of Hut by working together Withs, and binding them with the Bark of Trees. It was near a Well which they used, from whence it took its Name. The Abbot built for them, order'd them the Vests of Nuns, and that they should be *Benedictines*: He secur'd them with Locks and Bolts, and appointed they should be enclosed with the Seal of the Abbot for the Time being; their Number he limited to 13 Virgins.

Henry of *Albiny*, and the Lady *Cicely* his Wife, gave two Hides of Land, and a House, and the Liberty of the Wood for Firing, Enclosure, and other Uses. *Robert de Albiny* and *Cicely* his Mother placed *Amy* his Sister, her Daughter, there, and gave a Virgate of Land with her. *Richard de Tany* gave Lands to this Monastery at *Tidenhang*, call'd *Blackhide*, free of all Services. King *Henry* granted this to *Sir Richard a Leigh*, Kt. whose Arms were, Per Cheveron Or and Gules in Chief, 2 Lyons combatant *Sable*. He left two Daughters *Ann* and *Mary* Coheirs. *Ann* the eldest had this. She was married to *Edward Sadlier*, second Son of

Sir Ralph Sadlier of *Standon*. This Estate was settled upon *Richard* the second Son of *Edward*. He married *Joyce*, Daughter of *Robert Honeywood* of *Charing* in *Kent*, Esq; by whom he had several Children. *Robert* the eldest died possessed of this, leaving *Helen* his only Daughter, who was married to *Thomas Saunders* of *Beechwood*, Esq; who sold this Estate to *Sir Harbottle Grimston*, Master of the Rolls; upon whose Death it came to *Sir Samuel Grimston*, and from *Sir Samuel* to the present Lord *Grimston*, as *St. Mary de Prees* did.

The Manor of NEWLAND-SQUILLERS,

Is in the Parish of *St. Peter*, and was Part of the Revenue of the Abbey. King *Henry VIII.* granted it to *Sir Richard a Leigh*, who held it by the yearly Rent of 5*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* in the Reign of *Edward VI.* Then it was conveyed to — *Grace*, Citizen of *London*, and with his Daughter and Heir came to *John Robotham*, from whom it descended to *John* his Son and Heir, and from him to *Robert* his Son and Heir, from whom it came to *Anne* his Niece, who was married to *John Rochford*, Clerk, Vicar of *St. Peter's*, and is now a Widow, and present Possessor.

The Manor of BUTTERWICK,

Once belonging to the Abbey, was upon the Dissolution conveyed to *Anthony Denny*, Esq;. He sold it to *Sir Richard Cox*, Master of the Household to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and King *Charles*; from him it came to *John Cox* his younger Brother, and from him to *Alban* the 3d Brother; from *Alban* it descended to *Thomas* his Son, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Cowley*, and had by her a Son *Alban* who inherited. *Alban* left it by Will to be sold. It was bought by his Mother, who by Will gave it to her Daughter *Mary*, Wife of Mr. *Anthony Chamberlain*.

The Manor of BEECH, in St. Peter's,

Was also Land of the Abbey, named perhaps from Beech Trees which grew upon it, as they do in great Plenty at *Beechwood* and *Gad-desden*.

If we suppose it to have been possessed by *Godfrey de Bech* upon the Conquest, as some have thought, there is no Proof of it: And farther, we find in general, all the Lands here belonged to the Abbot, according to *Domesday*. *Anthony Denny*, Esq; had a Grant of it from the Crown, and his Family possessed it till they sold it to *John Dell*. He gave it to *Ann* his Wife for Life, Remainder to *Joseph Dell*, who gave it to his Widow.

The Manors of WELD-RANDOLPHS and NEWBURYS,

Are in the Parish of *St. Peter's*, but at a great Distance from it. The House and Park are just at the Bordering of these Parishes, *St. Peter's*, *St. Alban's*, *St. Stephen's*, *Aldenham* and *Ridge*; and some Lands belonging to them are in *Shenley*. In the 7th of *Edw. III.* *John Somersham*, Lord of *Cornerd* in *Suffolk*, enjoyed them. He had only Daughters, with one of which, *Margaret*, married to *William Ash*, the Inheritance of

of this came. He had by her an only Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas Frowick* of *Old-Ford*, in the Reign of *Henry V.* *Henry Frowick* was his Heir, and married *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Thomas Throckmorton* of *Coughton* in *Warwickshire*, by whom he had *Thomas Frowick*. *Thomas Frowick* married *Joan*, Daughter and Coheir of *Sir Thomas Leuknor* of *Suffex*, and had *Henry Frowick*. He married *Ann*, Daughter and Coheir of *Robert Knowles*, Lord of the Manor of *North-Mymms*, and had only a Daughter *Eliz.* She was married to *John Coningsby*, 3d Son of *Sir Humphrey Coningsby*, who was Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and with her these Manors, and that of *North-Mymms*, came to *John Coningsby*, who was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 38th of the same Reign. *Henry Coningsby* his Son and Heir succeeded, was Sheriff of *Hertfordshire* in the 11th of *Queen Eliz.* in the 24th Knighted, and married *Eliz.* Daughter of *Sir John Boteler* of *Watton Woodhall*. *Ralph* his eldest Son inherited, was Sheriff in the 38th of the *Queen*, was Knighted, and married *Margery*, Daughter of - - - *Whethill* of *Calais*, by whom he had two Sons, *Francis* and *Thomas*. He married afterwards *Jane*, Daughter of *Sir John Lamme*, and had Issue *Robert*. *Francis* his eldest succeeded, married the Daughter of the Lord *North*, but, dying without Issue, his Brother *Thomas* inherited. He married *Martha*, Daughter of *William Button* of *Alton* in *Wiltshire*, Esq; was Sheriff in 1637. In 1642 the *King*, in great Confidence of his Affection to his Service in those turbulent Times, appointed him Sheriff again. And wrote to him to assure him of his Resolution to reward so hazardous a Performance of his Duty as this was like to be. He received a Writ and Proclamation from *Oxford*, to declare the Earl of *Effex* and his Adherents Traytors, and to array the County for the *King*. This, in the Face of Danger, he executed at *St. Alban's*, was made Prisoner by *Cromwell*, who plunder'd his House, seized his Estate, and confined him for many Years in the *Tower*. *Henry* his eldest Son succeeded, married *Hester*, Daughter of *Sir James Cambell*, and had three Daughters, *Marthagnes* married to *Sir William Hicks* of *Rookholes* in *Effex*, *Theophania* to *Edward Briscoe* of *Rocks Bushes* in this County, Esq; *Genevieve* to *Thomas Aram* of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; He conveyed these Manors to his Son-in-Law *Mr. Aram*, who gave them to his Sister, Widow of - - - *Coningsby* of *Snow Hill* in *London*, and after her Death to her Daughter - - - Wife of *Charles Hicks*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, *Gules*, a Fesse wavy Or, between 3 *Fleurs de Lys* of the Second.

The Manor of GORHAM-BURY,

Anciently the Land of the Abbey, is supposed to have received its Name from *Robert de Gorham*, the 18th Abbot, a Man of noble *Norman* Blood. This seems the more probable, because amongst the Manors granted to this Monastery, or their confirming Charters, I don't find any by this Name. It is not improbable he built some Pleasure-House here to retire to. We find it in After-times the Practice of the Abbots. That of *Tittenhanger* was not built till 250 Years after, perhaps in the Room of this.

It was granted by *King Henry VIII.* to *Sir Ralph Rowlet*, and was enjoy'd by *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper in the Reign of *Queen Eliz.* Whether he purchased it of *Sir Ralph*, or of his Son *Sir Ralph*, or of one of those Gentlemen that married the Daughters of the younger *Sir Ralph*, it is not said; nor how long he enjoy'd it before his Death, which was in the 21st of *Eliz.* He was of an ancient *Suffolk* Family; studied at *Gray's-Inn*, made Attorney of the Court of Wards in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Treasurer of *Gray's-Inn* in that of *Edward VI.* and Keeper of the Great Seal in the 1st of *Eliz.* By his first Wife he had three Sons; *Sir Edmond Bacon* of *Redgrave*, Bart. was his Heir. He afterwards married *Ann*, Daughter of *Sir Anthony Cook* of *Giddy-Hall* in *Effex*, Governess to *King Edward VI.* by whom he had two Sons, *Anthony* and *Francis*. He was a considerable Benefactor to *Corpus Christi College*, *Cambridge*, where he was bred.

This Estate he settled upon *Anthony* his eldest Son by the last Match, who died without Issue, and it descended to *Francis* his Brother, afterwards Lord *Verulam*.

When one looks at the Place which was the Residence of this great Man, 'tis impossible to avoid the contrary Impressions of Joy and Grief, Joy, that so great a Genius was the Product of our Island; Grief, that such a Favourite of Nature, and Prodigy of Learning, should expire in Want and Contempt. If he were the Creature merely of Fortune, and by that Wheel only his Merit were to be measured, his Success in the World were not worth our Wonder. Shall we say the Ground was enchanted that he trod on, that a Foundation of Generosity, and a Spirit above the common Views that betray Men to Disgrace, could not secure him against the Calamities of the Vicious and Imprudent? Had his Fate led him to Misfortunes, that he might have shewed himself great in submitting to, or his Cause been such as a Man of Honour could chearfully have sunk with, there had been something to relieve Posterity from that Horror and Shuddering, the very Mention of his Name brings on.

That he was a Man in all Parts of Learning famous, as well as in his own Profession, not only his own Countrymen witness; but of Foreigners, *Bayle*, *Baillet*, *Gassendus*, and *Costar*. His Writings shew him a great Naturalist, and no less skilled in Men and Politicks. To say no more of his Endowments, his Sense and Style are equally admirable, and as he was one of the greatest Improvers of the *English* Language, he seems to have raised it to such a Pitch, as none that came after him have exceeded.

His Education was at *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, under the Tuition of *Dr. Whitgift*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He went to *France* with the Ambassador *Sir Amyot Paulet*; returned and studied at *Gray's-Inn*, where he was chosen Reader at 28 Years of Age, and double Reader 12 Years after, and made Clerk of the Council to *Queen Elizabeth*. In the 1st of *King James* he was Knighted, made *King's* Council, with an annual Fee of 40*l.* then Solicitor-General, then joined in Commission with *Sir Thomas Vavasor*, Knight-Marshal, next Attorney-General, and of the Privy Council, then Keeper, then Lord Chancellor, created at length Lord *Verulam*, Viscount *St. Alban*,

The History of his Downfall is not so well known. A late Author, upon Bribery, hath ranged him amongst his Monsters, and made him indeed their Foreman, calling his Piece by this great Man's Name. He seems to have searched the Secret to the Bottom, examining Dr. *Rawley's* Life of him, *Wilson's* of King *James*, *Echard*, and *Hacket's* Life of *Williams*: And after all, suffers him to be chargeable with no more than Suspicion of Bribery. He tells us most of those that have wrote any thing of him, seem willing to think him Innocent of the Crime suspected. He quotes *Echard*, that he treasured up nothing for himself or Family, but his fatal Error was Indulgence to his Servants; and after all, there was not one of his Decrees reversed. Our Anonymous Author argues in his Favour, that a Man that hath Philosophy enough to despise Money, can never be guilty of a base Action to acquire it. He saith, King *James*, through the Intercession, and with private Views of his Favourites, was notoriously imposed upon in granting Patents to private Persons, for giving Licences to Inns, Ale-houses, and Makers of Gold Thread. The Projectors, being empower'd by their Letters Patents, enter'd upon mischievous and pestilent Measures. The Persons to whom these Patents were granted, were but the Tools and working Instruments of Mischief. The Corruptions were concerted and abetted by Politicians behind the Curtain, who had not however Subtlety enough to skreen themselves from the *Odium* of Suspicions and Accusations. Their Oppressions were thoroughly ript up and opened by the House of Commons, who discovering that the King had some little Profit by these Patents, generously resolv'd to make it up to him another Way. Sir *Francis Mitchel* was sentenced to be degraded, fined, and imprisoned; and his Crime proceeding from a base Spirit, his Punishment was answerable; for he was led through the City with his Face to the Horse's Tail, with a Paper on his Breast and Back declaring his Crime, to suffer the Scorn, Contempt, and Insults of the People whom he had injur'd. As for *Mompesson* he had the same Sentence upon him, but was not taken; and though the King's Proclamation was out against him, he escaped by the means of the Marquis of *Buckingham*, who was supposed to have a Feeling in these Extortions, as having been very active in procuring the Patents. Bishop *Hacket*, as quoted, saith, These were Cankeworms, Harpies, Projectors, who, between the Easiness of the Lord Marquis to procure, and the Willingness of the Lord Chancellor *Bacon* to comply, had obtain'd Patent-Commissions for latent Knaveries. He was, goes on my Author, dismissed from the Seals, degraded from his Peerage, and render'd incapable of any Employment of Trust or Honour, only upon Suspicion of his Briberies. The Proofs, he saith, (at least at first) were no more than circumstantial; a Purse of Gold found under the Chancellor's Seat. According to *Wilson*, in a supplicating Letter he wrote to the House, he ingenuously acknowledges, that having understood the Particulars of his Charge, not formally from the House, but enough to inform his Conscience and Memory, he found Matter sufficient and full, both to move him to desert his Defence, and to move their Lordships to condemn and censure him. And far-

ther, he implored, that his penitent Submission might be his Sentence, the Loss of his Seal his Punishment; and that their Lordships would recommend him to his Majesty's Grace and Pardon for all that was past. The last I shall take from my Anonymous Author is, that he had a small Pension allowed him by King *James*, who bore him a Respect for his great Learning; yet he wanted to the last, living obscurely in his Lodgings at *Gray's-Inn*, where his Loneliness and desolate Condition wrought upon his ingenuous, and therefore then more melancholy Temper, that he pined away; and had this Unhappiness, after all his Height of Plenitude, to be deny'd Beer to quench his Thirst; for having a sickly Taste, he did not like the Beer of the House, but sent to Sir *Fulk Grevil*, Lord *Brook*, in the Neighbourhood, (now and then) for a Bottle of his Beer; and after some grumbling, the Butler had Orders to deny him. This he had from *Wilson's* Life.

After all that hath been said of his Servants, I don't find one of them exorbitantly rich, and shining in the Extravagance of an upstart Equipage. The only seeming Colour for this Charge, is a Speech made to his Servants about the Time of his Disgrace, when they rose from their Seats as he passed through the Hall; *Str you down, my Masters, for your Rise is my Fall*. This might be said in Merriment upon the Accusation, though it were groundless. Or it might be made for him perhaps by the same Hand that laid the Purse of Gold under his Seat. The Purse could not be supposed laid there by himself; and they that Find can sometimes Hide.

The only Difficulty that shocks one is, that a Man of his Sense should not stand the Proof, but confess what he was innocent of. What he has confessed may consist well enough with Innocence of the Contrivance, though he was not free from Blame as an Instrument. He tamely put the Seals to what he knew the King had a Right to grant. These Patents and Monopolies at first setting out, were not looked upon so destructive, as the Avarice of the Proprietors made them afterwards. It was the ill Success that stamped the Crime upon them. If the Power had been no farther extended than the King and the Chancellor thought of, there had been perhaps no Room for Complaint in the People, nor for the Chancellor to remonstrate the Consequences before he passed them.

That this great Man was singled out to fall a Sacrifice to popular Fury, was, perhaps, because his Innocence was his Protection. He therefore aimed not to save himself by throwing Blame upon others, as they did upon him; nor had he any Bodies Heels to trip up, that he might stand in their Place. And they who should have borne the chief Censure, might think him the properest Object of publick Indignation, because his admirable Talents, and personal Merit, would blunt the Edge of Revenge, and soften Anger into Pity. If one should imagine his Submission proceeded, not only from Opinion that his Accusers had Power to run him down, and would exert it whether guilty or not; but farther, that he did a generous Part, not to bring the King into the Blame a Justification of himself might have produced; his Conduct upon such a Foot was highly honourable.

The Anonymous Author of *Francis Lord Bacon*, or the Case of National Corruption, faith, "Such Offenders would at *Athens* have felt the Resentment of the Populace, without waiting for the Formality of Justice, and at *Rome* been forced to take a Leap from the *Tarpeian* Rock." These are Punishments that have a hideous Face; and the latter was possibly contrived for the greatest Number of Spectators to take Warning by: But neither the *De-Witting* of *Athens*, nor the *Roman* Execution, hath in it half the real Terrors of starving under a general Contempt, and wanting even small Beer.

So unhappy a Life, so inglorious an Exit proves, *The Race is not to the Swift*. And tho' it is not to be attributed to Fatality, the ill Success of Men of Understanding may be said to depend upon unforeseen Incidents, to them irresistible. Upon this melancholick Subject one can't help the Comparison of *Sir Walter Raleigh's* Case with this; a Man highly acceptable also to the learned World, whose Prudence and Courage could not secure him against a Life of Misfortunes, and an uncomfortable Death. These were the Glory of the Age that produced them, and the Treatment they met with will be a perpetual Scab upon the Times. Their Memory has been since esteemed and honoured, according to the old Observation,

Virtutem incolumem odimus

Sublatam ex oculis quarimus invidi. Hor.

Sir Thomas Meautys, in Gratitude and Friendship to his deceased Lord, erected a Monument for him, sitting in his Chair, which is in *St. Michael's* Church. But either his own Design, or the Carver's Mistake, have shewed him to Disadvantage. Had the Figure represented him giving out the Oracles of the Law, or pronouncing the Aphorisms his Writings contain; or in the ancient and more decent Posture, lying with his Hands in a supplicating Manner, denoting future Expectations, it had given us a more lively Image of this great Genius. That we have, shews him as we may suppose he looked when he received the Answer of *Lord Brook's* Butler. He need not have been set up to move the Tears of a pitying Age, who could stand the Censure of a wise one. Fortitude, with but an Inch of her broken Pillar, would have better become him; and if we judge by his Writings, he was no Coward. If he was, he was at least *splendide mendax*. The Picture of a worthy Man, or a Friend, is a desirable Thing; but not to look at him with Pain, to have him drawn with distorted Muscles in a Fit of the Stone.

The Manor of *Gorhambury* he conveyed to *Sir Thomas Meautys*, who had been his Secretary, and was afterwards Clerk of the Council under two Kings. From *Sir Thomas* it came to *Sir Thomas Meautys*, his Cousin and Heir. The Chancellor had married *Alice*, Daughter of *Benedict Burham*, Alderman of *London*; but had no Children. *Sir Thomas Meautys* the younger, married *Ann*, Daughter of *Sir Nathaniel Bacon*, of *Culford Hall* in *Suffolk*, to whom he gave this Manor for Life, and after to her Heirs. She married *Sir Harbottle Grimston*, Bart. and her Daughter *Jane* dying at about ten Years old, the Reversion fell to *Hercules Meautys*, Nephew of *Sir Thomas*, and he sold to *Sir Harbottle Grimston*.

He was Son of *Sir Harbottle Grimston*, of *Brodfield* in *Essex*, made a Baronet in the 10th of *King James*. He made the Law his Study, and published the Reports of *Sir George Croke*, Judge of the *Common Pleas*, whose Daughter he had married. By her he had two Sons and two Daughters. *George* his elder married *Sarah* Daughter and Coheir of *Sir Edward Alston* of *London*, Kt. M. D. and dying without Issue, *Samuel* his Brother was Heir. *Mary*, eldest Daughter, was married to *Sir Capel Lucking*, of *Little Waltham* in *Essex*, Bart. *Eliz*, the second, was Wife of *Sir George Grubham How*, of *Barwick* in *Wiltshire*, Bart. *Sir Harbottle* married, after the Death of his first Wife, *Ann*, Relict of *Sir Thomas Meautys*, by whom he had a Daughter *Ann*, who died young. He was Member of that Parliament that brought home the King, and was Speaker. For his Services in the Restoration, he was made Master of the Rolls; which Place he filled with great Integrity 26 Years, and died 1683. *Sir Samuel*, his Son and Heir, succeeded, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*, by whom he had only a Daughter, married to *William Marquis of Halifax*. He had for second Wife a Daughter of the Earl of *Thanet*. He left this Manor, with the rest of his Estate here, to the present *Lord Grimston*, his Sister's Son.

The Manor of KINGSBURY,

Was sometimes the Residence of the *Saxon* Kings, from whence its Name. Here was a great Council held under *Bertulph* in the Year 851, where a Number of Bishops, Abbots, and Military Men assembled, as was usual. This Palace was always an Eye-sore to the Abbots, because the Courtiers came thither, and trespassed upon the Privileges of the Monastery. At length the Abbot prevailed to have the House pull'd down. But the Castle, according to the *Golden Register* of *St. Alban's*, was kept up till *King Stephen's* Reign, when *Robert* the Abbot prevailed with that Prince to demolish it; and then the Abbot had all his own.

This Castle stood low by the Side of the Fish-pool, and hath no Traces of Fortification, unless a Part of a Mole which seems to have encompassed it; on one Side perhaps the Fish-pool came up to it, and was the Defence.

Upon the Dissolution, this Manor was conveyed to *John Cox*, whose Son *Thomas* inherited it after him, and left a Son *Richard*, who was knighted. His Arms were, Or 3 Bars Azure, in a Canton Argent a Lyon's Head coupe Gules. *Sir Richard Cox* sold it to *Sir Francis Bacon*, and he to *Sir Thomas Meautys*, whence it descended, as *Gorhambury*, to the *Lord Grimston*.

The Manor of CHILDWICK.

Ailwyn, surnamed the Black, and *Ailfred* his Wife, gave this Estate to the Abbey. Upon the Dissolution it was conveyed to — *Preston*, and remained in his Family till it was sold to *Joshua Lomax*, Esq; from whom it descended to *Joshua Lomax* his Son and Heir, and from him to *Caleb* his Son.

He bears, *Ermine* a Greyhound current between 3 Eschallops Sable.

The Manor of WINDERIDGE,

According to *Domesday*, was two, in Possession of *Godfrey de Bech*, one he held of the Abbot, the other in his own Right; and they were, at the Time of making the Record, both of them in the Hundred of *Danais*, though since brought into that of *Caishoe*. These might perhaps be the same, and twice mentioned, because the Value of 50*s. per Ann.* in the Confessor's Time, and the Measure at a Hide and half, and the Wood to feed 300 Hogs, are exactly the same. And farther, we find no Lay-Owners hereabouts. The Situation upon a Ridge gives Occasion to one Part of the Name, the other is not so clear. In the Reign of *Edward III.* it was possessed by *Joan Pyrrat*, next by *John Peacock*. In that of *Henry VI.* by *John Fortescue*, from whom it descended to *Henry Fortescue*, Esq; who sold it to *John Cock*, Esq; From *John Cock*, who had it in the Beginning of *Henry VIII.* it went with his Daughter *Philippa*, to her Husband *Sir Francis Bryan*, who held it for her Life. Then it came to *Thomas Law*, and afterwards to the Crown, 'till King *James I.* in the 12th of his Reign, conveyed it to *John Crosby*, Esq; He married *Mary* Daughter of *Robert Halsley* of *Gaddefdon*, Esq; It was settled upon her for Life; and after his Death she was married to *Robert Bertie*, younger Son of *Robert Earl of Lindsey*. At her Death it came to *Edward Crosby*, Brother and Heir to her first Husband. He sold it to *Sir Harbottle Grimston*, Master of the Rolls, from whom it descended to *Sir Samuel*, who gave it, with his other Estate, to the Lord *Grimston*.

The Dutchess of *Marlborough* hath a Seat here upon the River *Verlam*, which runs through the Garden. It was built by the Duke.

Water is thrown up from the River for the Use of the Town, every Inhabitant paying for it as at *London*. The Projector was *Tardley*. He sold to *James Bennet*, Esq; whose Expences in Repairs made his Gains like those of *Sir Hugh Middleton* in the New River.

One of the Abbey Gates is converted to a Prison.

Those that have derived their Honour from this Town, are,

Francis Bacon, Lord *Verulam*, created Viscount *St. Alban's* 1620. He bore, *Gules* in a Chief *Argent* two Mulletts *Sable*, a Crescent for Difference.

Richard de Burgh, Earl of *Clanrichard*, created Earl of *St. Alban's* 1628. Arms, Or a Cross *Gules*, in a Canton a Lyon rampant *Sable*.

Ulrick de Burgh succeeded to the Honour, and died without Issue.

Henry Jermin, Baron of *St. Edmond's-Bury*, created Earl of *St. Alban's* 1671. Arms, *Sable* a Crescent between 2 Mulletts in pale *Argent*.

Charles Beauclair, Baron of *Heddington*, Earl of *Burford*, created Duke of *St. Alban's* 1683. The Royal Arms, with a Baston sinister *Gules*, charged with 3 Roses *Argent*, seeded and barbed proper.

The ABBEY-CHURCH,

Was of King *Offa's* Foundation; but has been rebuilt in the Whole, or in Part several times,

as is mentioned in the Lives of the Abbots. It was purchased at the Dissolution by the Inhabitants for 400*l.* which was a Proof of their Zeal to Religion, and prevented so noble a Fabrick from being pulled to Pieces, for the Money the Materials would have fetch'd. It was made a Parish Church for the Borough, and for the Inhabitants of the Parish Church or Chapelry of *St. Andrew*, before that Time demolished or dropt down. It was made a Rectory, valued at 10*l. per Ann.* at which Rate the Rector was to pay Tenths and First Fruits. The Right of Patronage was granted to the Mayor and Burgeses. All the Buildings, Lands, waste Ground, antiently in *St. Andrew's*, were to be for the future esteemed in this Parish. This was done by King *Edward VI.* The whole was to be held of the King in Fealty, by free Burgage of the Borough of *St. Alban's*, who in Lieu of all Services were to pay 10*l. per Ann.* into the Augmentation Office.

King *James II.* granted by Charter in the 3d of his Reign to *John Lord Churchill*, *George Churchill*, and *Thomas Docwra*, Esquires, and to their Heirs and Assigns for ever, the Advowson of the Parish Churches of *St. Mary Northchurch*, and *Much Mundane*, both in this County, in Trust, to present the Rector of *St. Alban's*, for his better Support, to which ever of these two should be first void, both of them being in the Patronage of the Crown. When one of them hath become void, and the Rector of *St. Alban's* instituted to it, the Grant shall be void as to the other. Accordingly upon the Death of *Mr. Carter*, *Much Mundane* Rectory was conferred upon *Mr. Cole*, Archdeacon of *St. Alban's*. But upon *Mr. Cole's* Death, the Rector of *St. Alban's* had it not. The Crown presented, the Trusteeship being reputed expired.

This noble Fabrick hath, since it became a Parish Church, wanted its Abbots Zeal and Purse too for Repairs. The Roof was preserved by Contribution of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, whose Arms are (most of them) put up upon it. There is a *Latin* Inscription which saith King *James I.* gave new Life to the decaying Building; and since, in 1683, it was repaired by Contribution. Money was collected to this Purpose by a Brief both in 1623 and 1683, and by another lately.

And yet it is to be wished the Spirit of our Saxon Ancestors would revive and exert itself, though not with equal Steps to theirs, lest future Ages have it to say, and there's too much Reason to fear they will, What the religious Saxons, with prodigious Expence, raised from the Ground, and what Norman Piety supported and improved, they that came after them would not save from falling: And this in a Country so early converted to the Faith; that had the Honour of the first Christian King *Lucius*, and to have the great *Constantine* a Native of it: A Country so abounding in superfluous Riches, that a small Part of every one's Equipage would do it; where the Dresses of one Room, or so much of them as could scarce be missed, are sufficient to build a Cathedral.

This Church, dedicated to the Protomartyr, is in the Diocese of *London*, and the Head of the Archdeaconry; these Parishes under it; the Abbey Church, *St. Michael*, *St. Peter*, *St. Stephen*, here. Abbots-Langley, Bernets both, Busby, Codicote, Hexton, Ilstree, Newnham, Northall, Norton,

Norton, Redborn, Ridge, Sandridge, Sarret, Shepall, Walden, Watford. Rickmersworth is the same, excepting that the Bishop Inducts there. In the County of Bucks are these four, Abbots Aston, Grandborough, Harwood, Winslow.

Mr. Philip Stubbs is Archdeacon, Mr. John Cole, Rector.

Within the North Entrance is Offa on his Throne; underneath,

Fundator Ecclesie circa annum 793

*Quem male depictum et residentem cernitis alte
Sublimem Solio Mercius Offa fuit.*

In a Window here are the Arms of the Abbey, which are also carved in other Places, with the Arms of the Abbots.

In the most Eastern Part of the Church stood the Shrine. There remain six Holes in the Pavement, where the Supporters of it were fixed. This Inscription is to be seen, S. Albanus Verolamensis Anglorum Protomartyr 17 Junii 293.

This Shrine was by Offa adorned, according to the History, with Gold and precious Stones of inestimable Value; and farther enriched by his Son Egfrid, and succeeding Princes.

The History of the Monastery tells us, that in the Time of Vulnoth, the 4th Abbot, the Danes, amongst their other Ravages, carried off the Bones of St. Alban; and that they laid them up in a precious Coffin, at a religious House of Black Monks in their own Country. One would not have thought the hungry Lares of Denmark pleased with a Compliment of dry Bones; nor have entered into the Devotion of Pirates building of Altars. Their Deities, instead of being Tutelar, could be no more than subservient to the Purposes of the great Men: Their Incense must have been fulsome, and their Prayers but inviting down Judgments upon their Hypocrisy; unless we can suppose them on the Level with Wolves and Foxes, who get their Prey with the same Innocence, as the Creatures devoured by them got their Food.

It is rather probable, these Bones were thrown away or consumed in their usual brutish Fury; and that by an After-thought another Set was provided, and respectfully treated, for the English to purchase. For doubtless these Reliques would have fetch'd Money enough, if they had not been thought counterfeit. If the Arm of St. Augustine of Hippo, in the Monastery of Coventry, cost 100 Talents of Silver, and one of Gold, surely in the Norman Times these Remains of St. Alban would have been invaluable.

On the South Side the Shrine, in the Wall of the South Isle, is Duke Humphrey's Monument, with Arms of France and England quarter'd, and a Ducal Coronet. In Niches on the South Side are seventeen Kings; the Niches on the other Side have none remaining.

Pia Memoria V. Opt.

Sacrum

*Hic jacet Humphredus, Dux ille Glocestrius olim
Henrici sexti Protector, fraudis ineptæ
Detector, dum ficta notat miracula cæci,
Lumen erat Patriæ, Columnen venerabile Regni,
Pacis amans, Musisque favens melioribus, unde
Gratum opus Oxonio, quæ nunc Schola sacra refulget;
Invida sed Mulier Regno, Regi, sibi nequam
Abstulit hunc humili vix hoc dignata Sepulchro,
Invidiâ rumpente tamen, post Funera vivit.*

Some Years since (hardly 20) by digging for a Grave, were discovered the Stairs leading down to the Vault where the Body lies.

This Tomb, according to the History, was adorned by John de Whethamsted, the famous Abbot who procured of Duke Humphrey the great Sum for Vestments, and persuaded him to chuse this Church for his Burial. It is probable this Abbot built this whole Partition, which contains the Monument, and covers the Vault in which the Duke lies. For the Arch of the Vault must have been made before the Tomb, or it would have endanger'd the falling of all that Partition that stands upon it.

In this Vault stands a leaden Coffin, with the Body preserv'd by the Pickle it lies in, except the Legs, from which the Flesh is wasted, the Pickle at that End being dry'd up. On the Wall at the East End of the Vault is a Crucifix painted, with a Cup on each Side the Head, another at the Side, and a fourth at the Feet. The Vault looks very neat, and hath no offensive Smell. The Coffin, we are told, had an Outside of Wood, which is entirely gone.

The West End of the Choir hath a noble Piece of Gothick Workmanship, for the Ornament of the High Altar: This I suppose to have been that built by Abbot Wallingford in Edward IV's Time, at the Expence of 1100 Marks. There is an Altar-piece, given by Capt. Polehampton about 20 Years ago, being a Description of the last Supper.

In the Choir are the Gravestones of many Mitred Abbots, with ornamental Work in Brass. Mr. Weaver saw but five Inscriptions remaining in his Time.

On the South Wall is a Monument adorned with Ears of Wheat, Scripture Expressions of Plenty, &c.

Johannis

De Loco Frumentario.

On the North, adverse to Whethamsted's, is another for Ramrige, with his Arms, and much ornamental Work; the Passion of our Saviour, of Amphibalus, and St. Alban.

Some of the Abbots have only their Christian Name mention'd, others not so much as that, out of Modesty.

One with the Lamb and Eagle, and in a Copy of Latin Verses the Name of John is said to be for Abbot Lambard.

Another, whose Name is Thomas, hath a great Number of Effigies in Brass; amongst the rest the 12 Apostles, and Arms - - - on a Bend 3 Spread Eagles - - -

Another,

*Hic quidem terrâ tegitur, Peccato solvens debitum
Cujus nomen non impositum in libro Vitæ sit inscriptum.*

Another,

Pater noster et Ave pur l'alme priez - - -

*Hic jacet Frater Robertus Beauner quondam
hujus Monasterii Monachus, qui 46 annis continuis
et ultra ministrabat in diversis Officiis majoribus et
minoribus Convent. Monast. præsi. videl. in Officiis
Virg. Prioris, Coquarii, Refectorarii, & Infirmarii;
et in Officiis Subrefectorarii Superior. Convent. Pro
cujus anima Fratres charissimi fundere preces dig-
nemini ad judicem altissimum piissimum Dom. Jes.
Christum ut concedat veniam Peccator. Amen.*

Orate

Orate pro animâ Henrici Grymbald Capellani qui ob. Oct. 1. 1522.

From a Monk a Label, *Misericordia tua adjuvabat me.*

Another, *Salva Redemptor Plasma tuum nobile signatum - - - - - tuo lumine, nec laterari finas fraude Demonum propter quos morte exsolvitur pœna.*

A Knight in Armour lying on his Helmet, that hath on it an Earl's Coronet, with Arms, Barry of six *Argent* and *Azure*, on a Chief 3 *Besants* quartering this, which I take to be *Hastang* Earl of *Pembroke*, " - - - *La Manche* - - -
" - - - - - Knight, Son and Here to *Edmond* Erle of *Kent* - - - - - the fourth
" hole Sister to our Sovereign Lady the - - - -
" - - - - Yere of our Lord *A.* 1480, and of
" the Kynge - - - - - beke. On whose
" Soule God have Mercy. *Amen.*"

This is for the Earl of *Kent*'s Son, killed in the second Battle of *St. Alban's*. But by the Date it cannot be; nor was *Edmond* created Earl of *Kent*, according to *Heylin*, till 1565. *Edmond Holland* was at that Time Earl of *Kent*. We must therefore suppose the Epitaph to be written twenty Years after this Gentleman's Death, which is a common Practice.

" Here lies interred *Mary* the Mother, *John* the Brother, *Christopher* and *Benjamin* Children, of *John Chamberlayn* of *London*, Gent who married *Ann* Daughter of *John Ellis* of *St. Julian's*, Esq;."

On the South Wall of the Choir is a Monument for Mr. *Ed. Carter*, late Archdeacon of *St. Alban's*, who died *Nov. 24. 1687.*

East of the Choir, near the Shrine: " Here lies interred the Body of *John Gape*, Esq;.
" He died *Apr. 20. 1703.*"

On the East Wall, *Hic juxta situs est Johannes Filius natu maximus Johannis Gape junioris, hujus Burgi Arm. Jun. 1701.*

Another, " Here under lie the Bodies of *Robert Nicoll*, late of this Borough, Gent. and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *John Gape*, Esq;.
" She died 1685. He 1689."

In the South Isle an Altar-Tomb, the Arms broke off and Inscription.

Near it a Stone with Effig. of Man and Woman, with Arms, *Varry* - - - on a Chief a Lyon passant " - - - - Merchant of the Staple of *Calais*, and *Jane* his Wife, which *Raulf* deceased
" the - - - Day of - - - *A. D. 1500.*"

Another with the like Effig. *Hic jacet Richardus - - - Mercator quondam - - - qui quidem Richardus, obt. 1400 - - -*

Another for Mr. *Samuel Lot*, Alderman, buried 1707.

A Stone Coffin lately taken up under the South Porch, hath at the Bottom a Cross, and Six Holes in it to drain the Body.

A Gentleman in a Cloak, kneeling, hath in a Table this;

Hic exangue jacet clausum sub marmore Corpus Radulphi Mainard generoso stemmate nati, Nomina Johannes & Margeria Parentum; Inclutus Armigeri titulo dignoscitur ille, Hæc germana soror Radulphi Rowlet equestris Ordinis, ac Fratri fuit ex hæredibus una, Hisce Deus summe clemens peccata remisit, In que solo sedes concessit non periturus.

Ætat. suæ 77. die Mort. 14 Jan. 1613.

Another, " To the Memory of *Margery Rowlet*, late Wife of *John Maynard*, Esq; 1541."

Another, " To the Memory of *Margery Seal*, late Wife to *Ralph Maynard*, Esq; 1619."

" Near to this Place lies the Body of *Charles Maynard*, Esq; with the Body of Mrs. *Mary Maynard* his dear Sister. He died *June 3. 1665*, the *Jan. 20. 1663*, who were Son and Daughter to Auditor *Charles Maynard* of *Walthamstow* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; who died *Nov. 19. 1665*. in 67th Year of his Age, who lies interred at *Eiston*, with his Brother, the Right Honourable *William Lord Maynard*, Baron of *Eiston* in *Essex*."

On the South Wall, " Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. *Barbara Griffith*, Wife of *Edward Griffith*, Esq; Daughter of *Rich. Jenyns*, late of *St. Alban's*, Esq; Ob. *March 22. 1678.*"

" *Barbara*, only Daughter of the said Mr. *Griffith*, died *July 23. 1679.*"

Another on the Wall, with Busts, for Mr. *John Thrale*, Merchant, who died 1704, and *Margaret* his Wife 1708.

On the Floor at the West End, near the South Transept, a Stone with Effig. of a Monk, *Memoriale Domini Thomæ Rutland quondam Subprioris hujus Monasterii, qui ex hac vitâ migravit 20 die Mensis Augusti 1531. Cujus Animæ indulgeat Altissimus.*

Another, with a *Latin* Epitaph for some Priest, and on his Breast,

*Jesus Christ, Mary's Son,
Hav Mercy on the Soul of Richard Stondon.*

Weaver hath preserved this, " Here lieth
" - - - - *Ralph Rowlet*, Citizen of *London*, Merchant of the Staple, and *Joan* his Wife: Which *Ralph* died 1519. On
" whose, &c."

Here is also an *English* and *Latin* Epitaph for Sir *John Mandevile*, not worth repeating. *Weaver* saith, he might be born here; but that himself had seen his Tomb in the *Guilliamites* Church at *Liege*, with this on a Table, *Hic jacet Vir nobilis D. Johannes de Mandevile, Al. D. ad Barham Miles, Dominus de Campdi, natus de Angliâ, Medicinæ Professor, devotissimus Orator, & bonorum largissimus pauperibus erogator, qui toto quasi orbe lustrato Leodii diem vitæ suæ clausit extremum An. Dom. 1371. Nov. 16.*

Weaver farther saith, In this Abbey was buried *Robert Mowbray* the valiant Earl of *Northumberland*, beheaded by the Command of *William Rufus*.

And *Alexander Necham* about the Time of King *John*.

Our Lady's Chapel, the same Author saith, was filled with the Nobility and others slain in the Wars of *Tork* and *Lancaster*. These three, who fell in the first Battel of *St. Alban's*, were of the Number, *Edmond* Duke of *Somerset*, Grandchild to *John* of *Gaunt*; *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, Son of *Henry Hotspur*; and *John* Lord *Clifford*:

In the North Isle is a Stone for *Bartholomew Halley* and *Florence* his Wife.

Another, " Pray for the Soul of *William Stoder* and *Margaret* his Wife, 1517."

Upon a Pillar in the Body of the Church: *H. S. E. Johannes Jones*, Wallus - - - - Ob. *An. 16 - - 6.*

Another over the Door, *In memoriam venerabilis viri Johannis Hylocomii Buscobucensis apud Belgas hujus oppidi olim civis munifici, Scholarchæ celeberrimi.*

Another,

*Vir Domini verus jacet hic Heremita Rogerus,
Et sub eo clarus meritis Heremita Sigarus.*

Near the Font, - - - Martha Brown, Mat-thæi Crutchfield Civis & Salar. Lond. Janæ-que obsequentiſſima filia uxor autem chariſſima Johannis Brown, M. D. Lond. Ob. 1668.

Over the West Door, *Propter Vicinii ſitum & amplum hujus Templi ſpatium ad magnam confluentium multitudinem excipiendam opportunum temporibus Hen. 8. R. & denuo R. Eliz. peſte Londini ſerviente Conventus Juridicus hic agebatur.*

Mr. Camden mentions this Inſcription upon the Brazen Font once ſet up here, but made Money of by the Parliament Soldiers.

Cum Læthia oppidum apud Scotos non incelebre & Edinburgus primaria apud eos civitas incendio conflagrarent, Richardus Leus eques Auratus me flammis ereptum ad Anglos perduxit. Hujus ego tanti beneficii memor, non niſi Regum Liberos lavare ſolitus, nunc meam operam etiam inſimis Anglorum libenter condixi. Leus Victor ſic voluit. Vale A. D. 1543. & An. Reg. Hen. 8. 36.

If Sir Richard had left this Font in its proper conſecrated Place, he had given a better Proof of his Chriſtian Zeal, than by this vain-glorious Monument. If it had eſcaped his ſacrilegious Hands, it might have been out of the Reach of the Reforming Rebellion here.

In the late Confederate War againſt the French, Pointy, Commander of a French Squadron, failed to the *West Indies*, and ſacked *Carthagena*. Amongſt his Plunder, he carried off the Twelve Apoſtles in maſſy Silver. The Spaniards were ſurprized the Subjects of a Catholic Prince ſhould commit ſuch an Outrage. The Pyrate told them, the Apoſtles were to go about the World, not to be confined in a Corner. But *Louis XIV.* returned them to their ancient Stations.

St. P E T E R's,

Is under the ſame Biſhop and Archdeacon. The Biſhop of *Ely* is Impropriator and Patron. Mr. Robert Romney Vicar.

Tork and Lancaſter brought many Bodies hither, and ſome Epitaphs.

“ Here lieth Sir *Berlin Entwyl*, Kt. which
“ was born in *Lancaſhire*, and was Vicount
“ and Baron of *Brykbeke* in *Normandy*, and Bai-
“ liſſ of *Constantine*, who died May 28. 1455.
“ On whoſe Soul *Jeſu* have Mercy.”

He was on *Henry's* Side, and died of a Wound received in the firſt Battel. *Leland* calls him *Cnitweſell*.

Cum patre Radulpho Babthorp jacet ecce Radulphus

*Filius hoc duro marmore preſſus humo,
Henrici Sexti Dapiſer, Pater armiger ejus*

Mors ſatis id docuit fidus uterque fuit.

C. Domini quater, M. ſemel, L. ſemel, V. ſemel anno

Hos nec at haud ſolos mors truculenta duos.

Lux his poſtrema Maii vicena ſecunda,

Det Deus his Lucem, det ſine fine diem.

*Junior enſe rui, fueram tunc Enſifer uni
De Boreâ Comiti dicto cognomine Percy
Ut perii periit ſibi (proh dolor) enſis, ademit
Transcuſſum ſtadii: pax ſit eique mihi
Ipſe Thomas dictus Pakington eramque vocatus.*

Hoc ſub lapide in ſepulchro condito per Richardum Lee de Sopwell in Com. Hert. Milite jaciunt corpora prædict. Richardi & Margaretæ uxoris ejus & duarum filiarum eorundem Richardi & Margaretæ. Nunc Dormitorium eſt Familiæ Sadlierorum de Sopwell prædict. per Conjugium factum & celebratum inter Edvardum Sadlier Arm. filium ſecundum Radulphi Sadler Com. præd. Banneretti & Ann. filiam ſecundam & unam cohæredum præd. Richardi Lee.

“ Here lieth the Body of *John Robotham*, Eſq;
“ who died Sept. 11. 1615.”

“ Here lieth the Body of *Robert Robotham*, Eſq;
“ ſometime Steward and Secretary to the Right
“ Honourable the Lord *Clifford* Earl of *Cumber-*
“ land. - - - He gave 5 l. per An. to the Vi-
“ car of this Pariſh for ever, and 4 l. per An.
“ to 80 poor People. He died March 6. 1672.”
Upon an old Stone the reſt obliterated,

*Quod expendi habui,
Quod donavi habeo,
Quod negavi punior,
Quod ſervavi perdidit.*

William Dobyns of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; died Jan. 25. 1708.

“ Decemb. 8. 1656. Here lieth the Body of
“ Mrs. *Ann Jennings*, Daughter of Sir *John Jen-*
“ nings of *Holywell* in *St. Alban's*.”

One with Effig. of a Man and his Wife, upon a Shield above a Pair of Gloves, *Hic jacent Johannes Atkin Glover, qui ob. Dec. 15. A. D. 1449. & Dom. Johanna uxor. Quorum An. &c.*

On a Table over the Chancel Door, “ Near
“ this Place lieth the Body of *William Clark*, D. D.
“ Dean of *Wincheſter*, born in this Pariſh. He
“ died Sept. 22. 1677.”

Mrs. *Ann Windſor*, late of *St. Giles* in *Middleſex* was buried Jan. 13. 1704.

This Chancel hath been a Choir, the Stalls remaining; South of it is a Chapel or Veſtry.

In the North Iſle, “ Here lieth the Body of
“ *John Spencer*, Eſq; late of *South Mills* in the
“ Pariſh of *Blunham* in the County of *Bedford*.
“ Ob. Jan. 6. 1622.”

A Stone for *Ann Arris*, who died Peſte correpta 1666.

For *John Arris* 1682.

For *John Tombs*, Gent. Jan. 26. 1724.

In the Middle Iſle, “ Here lies the Body of
“ *John Cox*, Eſq; late of *Beaumonts*, one of the
“ Marſhals of the Hall to Queen *Eliz.* King
“ *James* and *Charles*. Ob. Sept. 12. 1630. aged
“ 77.”

Hic jacet Thomas Alyn & Agnes Uxor ejus, qui quidem Thomas ob. Dec. 16. 1471.

Hic jacet Reginaldus Bernewelt de Villâ St. Albani, qui ob. Apr. 12. 1417.

*Hic jacet Edvardus Beulled Arm. quondam Ma-
giſter Ludi Venatici infra Libertatem Abbatis de S.
Albano, & Alicia uxor ejus. Qui Edv. ob. Jan.
8. 1475.*

William Wittor and his Wyffe Grafe
Undyr this Ston ben buried her ;
In Hevyn, good Lord, grant them Plase,
As Thou them boght with thy Blood so der :
Which William, as her hit doth apper,
The ninth Day of March past this present Lyff,
One Thowsand Fowr Hundryd and Six Yer
Of Crist; whos Grafe be ther Preservatyff.

Hic jacet Ricardus Walyngford & Cath. Ux. ---
Hic jacet Wilhelmus Wyghthill qui ob. ---
14 - - & Alicia Uxor, quæ ob. Oct. 21. 1415.

Hic jacet Edmundus Westby, quondam Hundredarius St. Albani, & Joanna uxor ejus, filia & hæres Ade Stonham & Consanguinea & Hæres Aliciæ Attellhall. Ob. ultimo Julii 1447.

Hic jacet Cecilia Westby Ux. Barth. Westby quæ ob. Jul. 2. 1495.

Hic jacet Willelmus Westby quondam Hundredarius & Ballivus Libertatis.

In the Yere of Crist On Thowsand Fowr Hundryd ful trew wyth Fowr and Sixteen,
I Rychard Skipwith, Gentyلمان in Birth, late Fellow of *New Inne*,
In my Age Twenti On, my Sowl partyd from the Body in *August* the Sixteenth Day,
And now I ly her abyding God's Mercy undyr this Ston in Clay,
Desiring you that this sal fee, unto the Meyden pray for me,
That bare both God and Man;
Like as ye wold that oder for yee shold,
When ye ne may nor can.

Hic duo Consortes Skipwith que Joanna Joannes - - - -

Hic jacet Georgius Skipwith Ar.

Orate pro Animabus Will. Skipwith Arm. & Joannæ consortis ejus - - - - 1480. Arms, Gules 3 Bars Argent in Chief, a Lyon Passant Sable. These on several defaced Stones, and on the Roof of this Isle.

Hic jacet Dominus Wilhelmus West, quondam Sacerdos - - - -

Hic jacet Radulphus Butler, Gentyلمان, & Margaretta Uxor ejus, qui quidem Radulphus ob. 28 Jun. 1502. - - - *quorum An. &c.* Arms, a Cheveron between 3 covered Cups.

On the Wall, *Hic inter patrios cineres requiescit Johannes Rudston, L. L. D.* - - - - Ob. Aug. 5. 1691.

" Here lies Roger Pemberton, Esq; sometimes
" High Sheriff of this County, who by his last
" Will ordained 6 Alms-houses to be built near
" this Church for six poor Widows, and hath
" given out of his Manor of *Shelton* in the
" County of *Bedford* 30 l. per An. for ever for
" their Maintenance. To whose pious Memo-
" ry *Eliz.* his loving Wife, and *Ralph Pemberton*
" their dutyful Son, Mayor of this Town, Ex-
" ecutors of his last Will, have dedicated this
" Remembrance. He died *Nov. 13. 1627. æt.*
" 72." Arms, Argent a Cheveron between 3
Buckets Sable.

From Weaver are these following :

Hic jacet Johannes Bernwell - - - - 1460.

Hic jacet Simon Bernwell, qui ob. 28 Jan. 1455.

Hic jacet Reginaldus Bernwell, 12 Apr. 1477.

" Here lieth *Brian Lockley*, who died - - - -
" 1507, and *Alice Lockley* 1546."

" Here lyeth *Richard Lockley, Eliz. and Agnes*
" his Wyffs. He died 1544. For their Sowls,
" and all Christian Sowls, of your Cherite,
" say a *Pater-Noster* and an *Ave*."

Hic jacet Dominus Edv. Hill, Miles; Ordinis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, qui ob. - - - - 1536.

Hic jacet Edmundus Westby Arm. Justiciarius Pacis Com. Hertford, & Hundredarius ac Ballivus de Franchesiâ S. Albani, & Margaretta ux. ejus. Qui Edm. ob. Sept. 18. 1475.

King Henry VI. was in this Hundredary's House all the Time of the first Battle here.

Hic jacet Tho. Astrey Gen. Filii Radulphi Astrey Militis, & Eliz. Ux. ejus, Filia Willielmi Skipwith Arm. Ob. 1507.

De Studely Domina natus John Lind que vocatus - - - - Ob. 1464.

In the South Isle a Stone with Cross Fleury, the Inscript. about the Verge; it is very old, but fresh and unworn, as if it had lain elsewhere under some Pew, nor does Weaver take Notice of it; perhaps it was then cover'd:

Edithe le Vineter gist icy Dieu de sa Alme eit merci.

Weaver calls him a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

In the South and North Isle were private Oratories, one probably by Skipwith.

A new Gallery lately erected here, and an Organ by Subscription.

A great deal of painted Glas in the Windows. In the North Window St. Peter with his Keys twice; St. Andrew at the West.

In the North Window a Man drinking; a Label, *Ecce bibi Venenum crede* - - - - Two stand by him, one of them holds the Bottom of the Cup to his Mouth, a third is sitting with two Children leaning their Heads in his Lap.

In the next one in Armour kneeling, two others standing by.

In the Middle Window is a Person naked, his Hands tied down, an Executioner stabbing him in the Throat with a long Sword; a Woman stands behind. This seems designed for *Offa's* Queen, seeing young *Alfred* murdered.

The third hath a grave Man in a blue Gown and Cap, with his Hands tied to a Pillar, a Woman sitting by in a mournful Posture.

BENEFACTIONS.

Mr. *Richard Hale*, born in the Abbey Parish, who died 1716, gave to this and the Abbey Parish Ten Pounds Eight Shillings per Ann. for Bread for the Poor, half to each. It is paid from a Farm called *Barelands* in *Redbourn*. He is buried in a Vault in the Church-yard near the Chancel.

Tho. Knowlton of this Parish, Yeoman, by Will 1645. gave 16 Penny Wheaten Loaves to 16 Poor every Sunday.

Edw. Smith, Yeoman, of this Parish, who died 1619, gave 12 Pence in Bread to 14 Poor every Sunday.

Rents due to St. PETER'S.

	l.	s.	d.
House and Land at Smallford Place	02	10	00
Wadd Mead - - - - -	04	00	00
Cock Lane Houses - - - - -	04	00	00
Woodward's, Tarbox, Latimer - -	05	00	00
Church Gate - - - - -	03	10	00
Thorps - - - - -	11	00	00
Philip Smith - - - - -	02	05	00
William Leman - - - - -	00	05	00
Packington - - - - -	00	10	00
William Clement - - - - -	01	10	00
Lamb Close - - - - -	03	05	00
Ralph Brown - - - - -	00	06	08

St. MICHAEL'S,

Is in the same Diocese and Archdeaconry. Lord Viscount Grimston is Patron. Lord Grimston and Mr. Lomax Impropriators. Mr. Daniel Crispin Vicar.

MONUMENTS.

On the North Side the Chancel the Effig. of Lord Bacon in Alabaster, sitting in an Elbow Chair in a disconsolate Posture.

Francisc. Bacon Baro de Verulam St. Albani Viceco.
*seu notioribus titulis,
 Scientiarum Lumen, Facundia Lex,
 Sic sedebat.*

*Qui postquam omnia naturalis sapientie,
 Et Civilis Arcana evolvisset,
 Natura decretum explevit,
 Composita solvantur.
 An. Dom 1626. etat. 66.*

Tanti Viri mem. Thomas Meautys superstitis Cultor, Defuncti Admirator.

In the Church, " Here lieth the Body of
 " George Grimston, Esq; Son and Heir apparent
 " of the Honourable Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart.
 " Master of the Rolls. He died in 23 Year of
 " his Age."

*Here lieth Henry Gape and Florence his Wife,
 Who out of this World changed this Life,
 In the Month of September the 17th Day,
 The Year of Salvation 1558, the Truth to say.*

In the South Isle an Altar-Tomb, with Arms of Maynard quartered with others. - - - - -

*In Faith most firm to God, most loyal to the Crown,
 Learned in the Law, first Steward of St. Alban's Town.
 Him fairer Arms in Heaven God's Angels have emblazed,
 Never shall his Christian Name out of God's Books be razed.*

He died Oct. 20. 1556.. An. 3. 4. Reg. Phil. 4. Mar.

*Exuvia gratissima Caelis anima Margarettae Lowe,
 qua primo Rowlando Knight Mercatori Londinensi
 cui unicum peperit filiam, Dein Georgio Lowe Ho-
 spitii Lincolnienfis Arm.*

*Honoratissimo Domino Harbottello Grimston,
 Bart. Sacrorum Scriniorum Magistro a secretis cas-
 tissimo juncta est connubio. Ob. 29 Mart. 1673.*

The following Epitaphs are lost or cover'd with Pews.

John Pecock 4. Mawd sa femme gisent icy
 Dieu de leur Ames eit mercy. Amen.

In the middle Isle, a Stone for Amos Martyn, Gent. 1675.

For Amos his Son, 1706.

For Mary, Widow of the elder, 1703.

In the South Isle, " Here lies the Body of
 " Mr. Thomas Hall late of London, Merchant,
 " who died Jan. 18. 1710.

" And Mrs. Mary Smith, who died March 4. 1722"

*Hic jacet Thomas Wolvey Latomus in arte nec
 non Armiger illustrissimi Principis Ric. 2di. quondam
 Reg. Angliæ, qui ob. 1430.*

Weaver calls him Master-Mason or Surveyor of the King's Stone-Works. I believe it should be *Lapitomus*.

*Hic jacet Richardus Wolvey, Lathonius, Filius
 Johannis Wolvey, cum uxoribus suis Agnete 4.
 Agnete, 4. cum 8 Filiis 4. 10 Filiabus suis, qui ob.
 1490.*

Vertitur in cineres isto sub marmore corpus

Willelmi Lili, spiritus astra petit.

*Quisquis es hoc facies supplex pia Numina poscas
 Ut sibi concedat regna beata poli.*

Under the King's Arms upon the Rood-Loft is painted, a Boar passant, Ermine lushed and hoof'd, Or lang'd Gules, a Crescent for Difference.

Here are Houses given to the Poor by Preston and Maynard.

St. STEPHEN'S,

Is a Parish situated East of Verulam, without the Liberties of the Borough, anciently comprehended under Terra Abbatis. Upon the Dissolution, the Manor and Advowson was granted to Anthony Denny, Esq; by the Name of Parkbury or Park, in which are contained many Parcels of Land, with a Rent Charge of 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. payable to him from the Vicarage. He gave it to his Son Henry, who gave it to his Son Edward, afterwards Earl of Norwich. The Earl sold it in the 1st of James to Robert Briscoe, Esq; Briscoe in 1607 sold to Sir Baptist Hicks, afterwards Viscount Camden. Lord Camden had three Sons, who died young, and two Daughters; Julian married to Edward Lord Noel, and Mary married to Sir Charles Moryson of Caisiboe-Bury. He settled this Estate upon Sir Charles and Mary his Wife, and their Heirs Male; for want of which, to the Heirs of Sir Charles. Sir Charles left Elizabeth his only Daughter and Heir, who was married to Arthur Lord Capel, from whom this descended, as Caisibury, to the Right Honourable William the present Earl of Essex.

According to the Custom of this Manor, Surrenders must be to the Lord or Steward, not to Copyholders, except he that makes the Surrender be *in extremis*; in that Case, if he recovers, 'tis void.

Their Widows enjoy Thirds.

The Widower is Tenant by Courtesie.

They may demise their Lands for three Years without Licence, but no longer.

They may fell Timber without Licence.

If a Man leave Daughters, the eldest is Heir; if Sisters, the eldest is Heir, according to the Custom of Caisibury.

The Manor of ABSA or APESBURY;

Is mentioned in *Domesday* as *Terra Abbatis*. Great Part of it seems to have been lopped off, and laid to some other, because in the Confessor's Time it had been rated for four Hides, which at the Time of the Record was come to half a Hide, and the Value sunk from 4*l. per Ann.* to 2*l.* Whence *Abfa* is derived, 'tis hard to say. Very probably the Vill of *Abfeden* and this have the same Original, if it could be hit upon. The Inhabitants paid to the Abbot for a common Fine one Shilling.

King *Henry VIII.* granted it to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, from whom it came to his Son Sir *Ralph*, then to his two Daughters. It was afterwards (as presumed by Purchase) in - - - *Marston*, and after that in the Family of *Briscoe*, from whom it came to *William Briscoe*, Esq; present Possessor.

This Church was built by Abbot *Ulfen*. Two thirds of the Tythes were given by Abbot *Geoffrey* to the Hospital of *St. Julian*, and confirmed by the Popes *Gregory* and *Innocent*. *William de Trumpington* gave this Church for the Maintenance of the Kitchen of the Convent. *John Grill*, whose Epitaph is here, one of the Masters of *St. Julian's* Hospital, was once Vicar. In the first of *Edward VI.* the Parsonage was settled by that King on the College of *Fotheringay* by way of Exchange, but on the Dissolution of that College, reverted to the Crown. In 1571 Sir *Richard Lee* was Patron of the Vicarage, heretofore in the Abbey of *St. Alban's*. From him it came to *Humphrey Coningsby*, Esq; who married a Daughter of *Lee*, and upon Defect of Issue in her, to the *Sadlers*, of which Family *Edwin* married the other Sister. It was sold to *John Ellis*, Esq; whose Son *Thomas* sold it to *Henry Killigrew*, Esq; and his Relict is the Patroness. It is subject to the Archdeacon of *St. Alban's*. Mr. *John Fothergill* is Vicar. The Tythes have been sold by Mr. *Lomax* to the Owners of the Lands.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

A House given to the Poor, and two Acres of Ground, are employed for a Workhouse.

Three Pounds *per Ann.* at *Frogmore* in this Parish, given for the Use of the Poor.

M O N U M E N T S.

In the Chancel. "Here lies the Body of *Edmond Colles* late of *Parkbury*, Gent. Aug. 17. 1679.

"Under this Marble lieth the Body of *James Rolfe*, Esq; Official of the Archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*, Commissary of the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, and one of the Masters in Chancery. Ob. Oct. 27. 1630."

"Here lieth the Body of *Edmond Browne*, Gent. third Son of *Edmond Browne* of *Hungary Bentley* in the County of *Derby*, Esq; by his Wife *Dorothy*, eldest Daughter of *Edward Vernon* of *Sudbury-Hall* in the same County, Esq; He died July 27, 1716. Eliz. his Wife died July 27. 1711."

"Here lies the Body of Mr. *Gregory Pulford*, 18 Years Minister of the Gospel in this Parish. He died Aug. 23. 1693. aged 70 Years."

"Here lieth the Body of *David Ewer*, Esq; Apr. - - - 1630.

Another for Mrs. *Olive*, Wife to *Lewis Montgomery*, Gent. buried 1696.

"Here lieth the Body of *William Colles*, Esq; late of *Parkbury*, who married *Mary Ewer*, Daughter to *James Rolfe*, Esq; and died May 8. 1652."

In the South Isle, "Here lies the Body of Capt. *Simon Gordon* of - - - in *Hertfordshire*, who died Oct. 18. 1669."

"*Martha*, one of the Daughters of *Simon Gordon* late this of Parish, Gent. hath here deposited her well-beloved Husband *Edward Shippery*, late Citizen and Apoth. of London. Ob. March 3. 1724."

In the South Chapel call'd *St. Mary's*, "Under this Stone lieth the Body of *James Ellis*, eldest Son to *John Ellis*, Esq; of *St. Julian's*, born March 15. 1643. died June 29. 1668."

Another for *Gyles Russel*, Citizen of London, 1669.

For *William Kentish* of *Burston* in this Parish, Gent. who died May 26. 1668.

For *Sarah Jenkyn*, Wife of *Godman Jenkyn* of *Harpenden* in *Hertfordshire*, Esq; Daughter and Coheirefs of *William Kentish* of *Burston*. She died March 2. 1717.

In the Middle Isle, "Here lieth the Body of *Robert Kentish*, late of *Nasthide* in the Parish of *St. Peter's*, near the Town of *St. Alban's*, in the County of *Hertford*, Gent. who died Apr. 23. 1699."

"Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Rose Woolley*, formerly Wife of *William Kentish* of *Burston* in this Parish, Gent. and after the Wife of *Robert Woolley* of *Harpfield-Hall* in the Parish of *St. Peter's*, Esq; who died June the last, 1686."

On the North Wall of the Church, "Near this Place lieth the Body of *Thomas Kentish*, late of *Wheathamsted* in this County, Gent. second Son of *William Kentish* of *Burston* in this Parish, who dep. this Life Aug. 22. 1712.

"He gave by his last Will ten Shill. for ever to the several Parishes following, *Wheathamsted*, *Welwyn*, *Codicote*, *St. Stephen's*, and *Campton* in *Bedfordshire*, to be paid on the 5th of April yearly. He gave also a Farm at *Campton* aforesaid, about the Value of ninety Pounds *per Ann.* for charitable Uses for ever."

On the North Side the West Door of the Church are the Arms of *St. Alban's*.

On the South Side a Cross.

The Vicarage-House, destroyed in the Time of the Rebellion, is not yet rebuilt.

A Tomb in the Church-yard for *Joseph Edmonds* in the Parish of *St. Stephens*, Yeoman, who died May 24. 1710.

*The best of Men unto a Wife,
He lov'd her as he lov'd his Life:
And now his Soul's at Rest, I know,
By what he to his Wife did shew.*

Mr. *Weaver* hath preserved these following, once in the Church,

Hic jacet Willelmus Robins Armiger, nuper Clericus Signeti Edvardi 4ti, nuper Regis Angliæ; & Catherina Uxor ejusdem Willelmi, qui quidem Willelmus ob. 4 Mensis Novembr. 1482.

This

This Clerk, faith he, was Attendant on his Majesty's Secretary to seal Privy Letters and Grants. There were four of these who waited in their Turn, and eat at the Secretary's Table.

"Here lieth Robert Turberville, Esq; and Dorothy his Wife, which Robert died Feb. 26. 1529. and Dorothy, Oct. 7. 1521."

"Here lieth Sir John Turberville, Vicar of this Church, who died ---- 1536."

*Quos tegit hæc Petra junxit thoros & domus una,
Jam pulvis factus William Davy nomine dictus,
Cum Margareta Sponsali fœdere juncta,
Cum prece devota qui transis sta precor ora.*

*Hic jacet Johannes Gril, quondam Magister
Sancti Juliani & Vicarius istius Ecclesiæ, qui ob.
Dec. 6. 1449. Cujus an. &c.*

The High Constable of this Division hath in his Jurisdiction *Sleepe* and *Smalford* in *St. Peter's* Parish, which are rated by themselves. He hath also *Tittenhangre* in *Ridge*, which pays Taxes by its self: And the Parish of *St. Michael's*, and *Windridge* Ward in that Parish distinctly charged, as is also *Parkward*.

In the Window of the *Town-Hall* of *St. Alban's* are these Arms, Or a Cheveron frette Azure and Gules, between three Plates, Azure charged each with a Mullet Sable, impaling quarterly, Sable a Fesse Argent between 3 Phæons of the second, 2d, Or an Eagle expanded Sable charged with a Fleur de Lys Argent: 3 as 2, 4 as 1.

Per Saltire Argent and Gules, two Bows Gules and Sable, charged with two Lozenges in Fesse counterchanged; impaling, Quarterly, Or 3 Catherine Wheels Sable, 2d Argent a Cheveron engrail'd Sable, between 3 Trefoils of the second, 3 and 4 obliterated.

Argent a Lyon rampant Gules crowned Or.
The fourth Shield hath 4 Escutcheons, 1st, Quarterly, Gules a Castle Or, 2d a Lyon rampant Gules, 3 as 2, 4, as 1. 2d, Quarterly, per Pale of six Pieces Or and Gules, 2d per Pale Or and Gules of six Pieces, over all a Saltire, the Dexter and Sinister Quarters Argent, in each a Peacock displayed proper. 3d, Escutcheon quarterly as 2d, 4th quarterly as 1st. The first Arms of the second Escutcheon are in *Northall* Church.

The fifth Shield is Quarterly of six Pieces, Argent a Fret Or, 2, Azure, 3 Lyons passant Argent in Fesse, 3d is defaced, but in the chief Point seems to be the Head and Tail of a Gryphon Gules, 4th Barry of six Pieces, Or and Azure, 5th Argent a Fret Or, on a Canton Gules something like 6 Saltires Or, 6th Azure 2 Guttee d'Eaux Or between 2 Cross Croflets of the same, in Base 3 Annulets Sable.

The sixth, Gules a Cheveron Or within a Bordure Sable, between 3 Pears of the second, 2d, Argent two Bendlets engrail'd Sable, 3 as 2, 4 as 1.

The seventh Shield of 6 Pieces, 1 and 2 defaced, 3d Gules a Fesse indented Or between 6 Cross Croflets ---, 4th Barree of six Pieces Argent and Gules, charged with 3 Mullets Sable, 5th Varry of Argent and Azure on a Fesse Gules a Fret Or, 6th Ermine a Fesse Lozengee Gules.

The eighth, Quarterly, Gules a Fesse Lozengee Argent, on a Chief 3 Cornish Coughs Or, the Base Part defaced, 2d Argent 3 Roundals Gules. The other two Escutcheons defaced.

In a House in *Cook's Row* these 3 Coats.

1. A Rose crown'd.
2. Azure 3. Lozenges Or, quartered with Gules 3 Lyons passant Or.
3. Or 3 Cheveronels Gules.



R E D B U R N E,



S in the Diocese of *London* and Hundred of *Caishoe*, the farthest Parish in this Hundred, bordering upon *Dacorum*. It is a Thorough-Fare upon the *Dunstable* Road, within three Miles of *St. Alban's*. There have been great Pains taken for its Etymology, chiefly in order to make it a *Roman* Station, that the supernumerary one between *Magiovinium* and *Verulam* may be accounted for. But that Project has been long since laid aside, because it would not answer to the Distances of the Itinerary, nor the Design of a Station, from its near Neighbourhood to *Verulam*: And farther, because here are no *Roman* Remains. In order to make it *Durocibriva*, fruitful Imagination had discovered a Red Ford, or Red Banks, the Words for which in the *British* Language have a Similitude of Sound with *Durocibriva*.

The next Attempt hath been to deduce it from *Reeds*; witness *Matth. Paris*, Fol. 1002. *Villa quæ dicitur Redburna, quæ tale nomen trahit ab Arundinetis*. And *Sir H. Spelman* tells us that *Redham* in *Norfolk*, ab *Arundineo situ*, nuncupata est. Many of the like Instances might be heaped up. One out of *Camden* will be sufficient; who from *Bede* interprets *Redford* in *Hampshire* by *Vadam Arundinis*. Yet, begging the Monk's Pardon, I should rather take it from the *Saxon* *Burne* or *Borne*, as we use it still in *Hertfordshire* for a Rivulet running between steep Banks, and *Rode* for a Passage where Men ride: And so the Corruption will be but from *o* to *e*. I am more inclined to this, because I find no *Reeds* hereabouts, and that Ground which once produced them, will hardly be free now. If we observe the Pronunciation of our *Northern* People, they still say *Rade* for *Rode*; from whence the Change to

Red is not great. I presume this was made a Road by the Abbot of St. *Alban's* in the Confessor's Time, as I have already said, for a nearer than *Watling Street* was.

The Manor was Part of the Possession of the Church of St. *Alban's* before the Conquest. *Matth. Paris* fixeth it in the Confessor's Time, who, together with *Editha* his Wife, gave Consent that *Egelwine* the Black, and *Wincelsted* his Wife, should settle this upon that Monastery. *William* the Conqueror, highly incensed by the bold Stand Abbot *Frederick* made against him, of which a full Account may be seen in St. *Alban's* and *Berkamsted*, took this Manor from the Church as well as many others. But in his Successor's Time, Archbishop *Lanfranc* wrought the Restitution of it. This is fixed about the Beginning of *William Rufus*, tho' more probably it was in his Father's Time, because *Domesday* mentions it as in the Church of St. *Alban's*. There seems indeed to be an Over-value set upon it in the Record as worth 30*l. per Ann.* which in the Confessor's Time was rated at 16*l.* There is another Manor of this Vill rated at 30*s. per Ann.* held by *Amelyer*, under the Abbot.

King *Henry*, in the first Year of his Reign, made a Confirmation of the former Grants, and appropriated this Church to the Cloathing of the Monks, and King *John* did the same. But in the Time of the Barons Wars here was great Spoil made. A Party under *Patricius* Marshal of France, *Sayer de Quincy*, and *Robert Fitzwater*, in their March to relieve Mount *Sorril* in *Leicestershire*, plundered this Church and defaced it. The Leaders on the other Side, *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, and *Fulke de Brent*, had done the like by St. *Alban's*, if they had not been bought off with a good Sum, which in our Days has obtained the Name of Contribution.

There is a Tradition, that *Amphibalus*, who converted *Alban* to the Christian Faith, was buried here. He is by the Writers of those Times surnamed *Denanius*, as a Native of the *Welsh* Side of the River *Dee*. In *Dioclesian's* Persecution, he is said to have taken up his Lodging in *Alban's* House at *Verulam*, whom he instructed and baptized. Upon the Martyrdom of *Alban*, he retired and sheltered himself, with some Followers, in a distant Country. They tell us, he was in *Scotland*, afterwards in the Isle of *Anglesea*, where he was a Bishop, and did great Service in bringing over People to the Christian Faith, constantly opposing the Idolatry in Fashion; That he was caught hereabouts, his Belly ripped up, and one End of his Intestines being fastned to a Tree, he was whipped about that Tree till they were all twisted on it, and stoned to Death: That the Faithful got his Body, and buried it where the Church of *Redburne* stands. But when the Times would bear it, his Reliques were carried in great Pomp to St. *Alban's*, and deposited near that Martyr. And such Respect did the Abbot shew, that he made a Decree for a Prior and three Monks to be ever attending at his Shrine, who were allowed 20*l. per Ann.* for the Office.

Upon the Dissolution, this Estate was granted to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, as we are inform'd, and as *Sandridge* came to Sir *Ralph*. A Vicarage was endowed in the Time this Church was in the Mo-

nastery of St. *Alban*. In 1556 a Vicar was presented by *John Langley* and *William Crompton*, who had the Presentation granted them by Sir *Ralph*. In 1577 the Right was in Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, and afterwards in Sir *Francis Bacon*. By Purchase the Estate came to Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, from him to Sir *Samuel* his Son, and is now, with the Patronage of the Vicarage, in the Lord *Grimston*, as the other Manors of the *Grimstons* in this County.

The Manor of AIGNELL,

Is named from *John d'Aignell*, Lord here in the Reign of *Edw. II.* of that Family (probably the Son) that served for the County in Parliament in *Edward I's* Reign. The Name is twice in his Reign, and twice in his Successor's, for Knight of the Shire. *John* of *Whethamsted*, Abbot, purchased this Manor for the Use of his Convent in the Time of *Edward IV.* where it remained till the Dissolution. It was conveyed to *John Cock* at the yearly Rent of 10*s.* from him to Mr. *Besouth*, and in that Family continued to *John Besouth*, whose Daughter Mr. *Francis King* married, and so became Lord.

John of *Whethamsted*, the Abbot, rebuilt this Church in *Henry VI's* Time. In the Time of *Robert de Gorham*, the 18th Abbot, this Church was dedicated by *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*, but it is not said to whom. In the Time of *William Trumpington*, the 22d Abbot, it was dedicated to the Honour of St. *Amphibalus* and his Fellow-Martyrs, saith *Matth. Paris*: Yet old Wills make it dedicated to St. *Mary*; perhaps it was to the Virgin and *Amphibalus* too.

It is in the Archdeaconry of St. *Alban's*. The Lord *Grimston* is Patron. The Advowson, which was anciently in the Abbot, upon the Dissolution, was granted to *Rowlet*, from whom it was conveyed to *John Langley* and *William Crompton*, and afterwards to *Bacon*, from whence it was purchased with the Manor. Mr. - - - *Ramsay* Vicar.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, "Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Rebecca Beech*, late Wife of Mr. *Tho. Beech* of this Parish, Gent. second Daughter of *Nehemiah Brandrith* of *Houghton Regis* in Com. *Bedf.* Esq;. He died May 11. 1724. Also her eldest Son *John*, 1722."

"Here lies *Thomas Beynon*, eldest Son of *Eignon Beynon*, Gent. May - - - 1694."

"*William Beaumont*, Esq; aged 71. died March 2. 1661."

"Here lies *Rachel Palmer*, Wife of Mr. *Robert Palmer*, Merchant, 1668."

In the Middle-Isle, "Pray for the Soul of *Richard Wylde*, Priest, late Vicar of St. *Alewyns* in *Shrewsbury*."

Another for *Henry Paxton*, who died - - - 1724.

In the North Isle, a Stone, for *Eliz.* Daughter of *George Carpenter* of this Parish, Gent.

In the South Chapel, "Pray for the Soulys of *Richard Pecock* and *Eliz.* his Wife, which *Richard* died Decemb. 13. 1517."

In the South East Part of this Chapel is an Altar-Tomb, a Man and Woman with six Children kneeling, Arms - - - A Cross - - - charged with 4 Lyons passant *Sable*, a Lyon rampant in Chief,

Chief, another in Base. This probably is for Sir Richard Read, Knight, mentioned by Weaver.

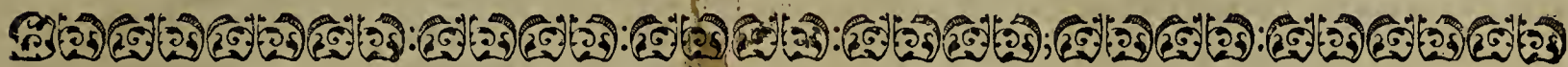
These Verses were anciently over the Altar, upon Whethamsted's repairing it.

*M semel X terno C quater I quoque querno
Ara reſerata, domus hæc variisque novata.*

One circumſtantial Proof may here be given, that the Watling-Street went not here, but a

new Road erected by the Abbot after the Roman Times; That the Church ſtands at a Diſtance, and the Inhabitants ſeem to have removed to the Road-Side for a Trade, as we find at Puckridge, Buntingford, Buckland, Roſton, which are made up of different Pariſhes.

A ſmall Stream riſing Weſt of Redburne Church falls into the Verlam, half a Mile South of Redburne-ſtreet.



ABBOTS LANGLEY,



IS a Village between St. Alban's and King's Langley, from which the Addition of Abbot was to diſtinguiſh it. It is in the Dioceſe of London, and Hundred of Caiſhoe, though in Domeſday 'tis reckoned in Danaſ, and valued at 10 l. per Ann. in the Confeſſor's Time 15 l. The River Gade, as it runs from Hemſted, paſſes in a Valley between the two Langleys. It has been in ſome Writings called Lees Langley. Generally it is derived from Long Land; but why, 'tis not very viſible, for neither of the Pariſhes are remarkable for that Form. 'Tis written in the Record *Langelai*. There are many Towns in England of the ſame Pronunciation, and ſome of them are in Charters and old Deeds writ *Lonkeleye*. It were loſt Labour to purſue Etymologies with too much Keenneſs. In ſome Places neither Roman, Britiſh, Saxon, Daniſh, nor Norman Language will help us. Cæſar tells us, the People of *Belgium*, who came over and inhabited the Sea-Coaſts of Britain, tho' at firſt they came to fight and plunder, when they made their Settlements, and began to improve and till the Land, their Settlements were denominated from the Countries they came from. Thus *Venta Belgarum*, Wincheſter. *Venta* the River, the other from the *Belgæ*, which at length was dropt. *Venta* might come eaſily to *Winta*; and ſo took the Roman Termination of *Caſtra* from their Station there. The Saxons brought it to *Ceaſtre*, which at length fell in to Cheſter. In Antonine's Itinerary, Wincheſter is *Venta Belgarum*; in Anonymus Ravennas, *Venta Belgarum* and *Vindovala*. And ſometimes Places were named from the Product of the Soil.

Egelwine the Black, and Wineſled his Wife, gave this Manor to the Monks of St. Alban's, as they did Redburne. And Leofſtane the Abbot, and Confeſſor to King Edward, and to Edithe his Wife, procured from that King a Confirmation of the Grant. King John, as at Redburne, confirmed the Grant of this Manor appointed for the Cloathing of the Monks. And Pope Honorius III. in 1218. confirmed both this Church and Manor to the Monastery. They continued Lords here and Patrons of the Vicarage till the Diſſolution. The Manor remained in the Crown till the latter End of King James; then Prince Charles held a Court here. It was

conveyed to Francis Combe, Eſq; whoſe Family we find at Hemſted, where he was buried. He married Ann, Daughter of Thomas Greenhill, and died 1641. without Iſſue. He bequeathed this Manor, and other Lands, and moſt of his Library, between Sidney College in Cambridge, and Trinity in Oxford, for educating in Piety and Learning his own and his Wife's Relations. Both theſe Colleges leaſed out their Part of the Capital Meſſuage, Manor, and other Eſtate here, for Twenty-one Years, as uſual, to Thomas and William Greenhill. Thomas conveyed his Moiety to his Son Henry; which Henry and William are Tenants to the Colleges, and hold Courts in their Names. Their Arms, Vert two Bars Argent, on a Chief a Leopard paſſant proper.

The Manor of HYDE,

May be derived from the Grand Manor belonging to the Abbey. Perhaps it was called ſo from the Owner's Name. Some in England which go by that Name, are ſuppoſed to be from the common Term of thoſe Days, and of Domeſday, for ſo much Land as an Ox Team could manage. And this is the more probable, becauſe many Eſtates are called by this Name: So we meet frequently with *Eaſt Hide*, *Weſt Hide*, and *Half Hide*, from whence Men have had their Surname.

Henry Greenhill of Greenhill in Harrow in Middleſex, died poſſeſſed of it in 1665. From him it deſcended to William Greenhill, who gave it by Will to another William Greenhill. He had a Son William who ſucceeded.

In this Manor, upon a Death or Alienation, the Heir or Purchaſer pays 6 d. an Acre for a Fine, and 10 s. for a Herriot.

This is a Vicarage in the Archdeaonry of St. Alban's. The Advowſon has been long ſeparated from the Manor.

There is in the Registry a Preſentation from Sencippa Ibgrave, Widow, in 1564. who was probably the Relict of William Ibgrave; for ſuch a one had the Manor of Sarret in Edward the VI's Time. Since that it has been in the Family of Child, till Henry the Son of Thomas Child ſold to Sir Robert Raymond of Langley Bury.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Laurence*. Mr. *Cleve Greenhill*, Vicar.

There is a Chapel built on the South Side the Chancel, as large as the Chancel, which now is used for the Chancel, and the Chancel is only a Burying-place.

This Vill being about 22 Miles from *London*, in a good Air and Soil, hath invited down several Families for their Summer Residence.

The Place is memorable for the Birth of an *Englisch* Pope, *Nicholas Breakspear*, by the Title of *Adrian IV.* *Camden* saith, He was surnamed from a House called *Breakspear* in *Middlesex*, on the River *Colne*, between *Watford* and *Uxbridge*. He was Son to one of the Servants of St. *Alban's* Abbey. He is stiled the Apostle of *Norway*, having converted those Northern People to the Christian Faith. If they had before received the Gospel, they were again become barbarous when he bestow'd his Pains amongst them. From our Writers he has not the best of Characters, and they endeavour to lessen his Merit, and aggravate his Failings. But when they will not allow him valuable who performed this Task in *Norway*, there ought to be but little Credit given to their other Insinuations. He quelled a Tumult at *Rome*, which is represented suppressing that Liberty the Tumultuous pleaded for. He suffer'd the Emperor *Frederick* to hold his Stirrup whilst he dismounted; which is called by some Causing him to hold, by others Making him to hold it. Had it been when he got up his Horse, more might have been said of his demanding it. The other might be as much to blame in doing, as the Pope in suffering it. He was at last choak'd with a Fly. But the *Italian* Writers of his Life say it was a Quinzy. In short, he could do nothing to be well spoken of by our late Representers of Good and Evil, meerly because he was Pope. They might in fewer Words have said, 'Twas impossible for a Man in that Station to do any one good Thing, or pass out of the World, but by a visible Judgment.

One Point of his History is very remarkable, that he never allowed his Mother any thing, but she was maintained by the Alms of the Church of *Canterbury*. Natural Affection will be thought to oblige a Man in that Plenty and Grandeur, to afford a more creditable and comfortable Support to an aged Parent. Some People have a Way of Thinking peculiar to themselves. If he had been a Condemner of employing the Church's Revenue to secular Uses, and thought the least Degree of that Alienation, might be of Countenance to produce greater, his Severity might at least pass for Innocent. There's no Question but the Church of *Canterbury* maintained her to her Heart's Content. But as this grand Spiritual Monarch enjoys a great Share of Temporal Sweets and Pleasures, it must be a very refined Genius that would exclude his Mother from tasting the Plenty of her Son's Fire-side, and rejoicing in his Preferment.

MONUMENTS.

In the South Chancel this on the Wall, with Effigie of a Woman. " This Monument of
" Mrs. *Ann Combe*, Daughter of *Tho. Greenhill*,
" Gent. and Wife of *Francis Combe*, Esq; who
" died without Issue May 21. 1641. and lies in-

terred in *Hemel Hempsted* amongst his Ancestors;
" and by his Will gave much out of his Lands
" to pious and charitable Uses; to the Main-
" tenance of several Lectures in *Hemel Hempsted*,
" *Barkamsted*, and St. *Alban's*; and also for se-
" veral Schools in *Hemel Hempsted*, *Watford*, and
" *Abbots Langley*, and Allowances to the Poor
" of several Parishes for ever; and also gave
" the Manor of *Abbots Langley*, and certain
" Lands, and most of his Library, himself be-
" ing learned, to *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, and
" *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, for the educating in
" Piety and Learning the Descendants of his
" own and his Wife's Family for ever. . . .

In the Chancel. *Hic jacet Nicolaus Martin*,
Arm. qui ob. 2 Decemb. 1669. *Jacetque Lydia*
Martin vidua relicta Nicolai quæ ob. 1702.

" The Bodies of the Revd. Mr. *John King*,
" Minister of this Parish near 53 Years, who
" dep. this Life Sept. 16. 1679. aged 89. and
" of *Eliz.* his Wife, who dep. this Life May 22.
" 1672."

He left the Living for Nonconformity upon the *Bartholomew Act*; yet by his Epitaph he was put in long before 41.

" Here lieth *Robert Nevil* and *Elyn* his Wyf.
" He died 28 Apr. 1473. This World is but a
" Vanity; to day a Man, to morrow none."

Mors mihi transitus ad vitam æternam, et resurgam.

Georgius Stringer, filius et hæres Georgii Stringer de Abbots Langley, gen. ob. 5. Oct. 1641.

A Table on the Wall. *Johannes Lewes Brito Caernarvonienſis in parochiâ de Meldern natus, Col. Jæſu Acad. Cantab. quondam alumnus, Divini verbi concionator, Qui per annos 54 hujus Ecclesiæ fuit Pastor fidelis et Vicarius, --- Ob. Aug. 29. 1626.*

This Date shews a Mistake in the Number of Years. *King*, his Successor, is above said to be Minister, unless he was Curate to *Lewis*, or exercised his Gifts after the Restoration, and so is called Minister of the Parish.

" Here lies interred *Eliz.* the Relict of *Robert Gale* of *Minting* and *Gantby* in the County
" of *Lincoln*, Esq; *Ob. July 3. 1710.*"

" Also the Body of *Benj. Gale*, late of *Furnival's-Inn*, Gent. second Son of the said *Rob.*
" and *Eliz.* *ob. Nov. 4. 1682.*"

" Also the Body of *Ann*, Wife of *Robert Gale*,
" of this Parish, Esq; eldest Son of the said
" *Rob.* and *Eliz.* and Daughter of *David Heck-*
" *ſtetter*, *Hambro* Merchant. *Ob. March 29.*
" *1709.*"

" Also the Body of the last named *Robert*
" *Gale*, Esq; *Ob. Ap. 20. 1720.*"

On the North Side on the Wall, Effigie of a Lady sitting, underneath are three Children in Cradles, a Table with this:

" Sacred to the Memory of Dame *Ann Ray-*
" *mond*, Daughter of *Sir Edward Fish*, formerly
" of *Southill* in *Bedfordshire*, Bart. and Widow of
" *Sir Tho. Raymond*, Kt. one of the Judges of
" the *King's-Bench* to *Charles 2* (who lies buried
" in the Chancel of *Downham Church* in *Essex*).
" By him she had 2 Daughters, *Eliz.* and *Ann*,
" who died young, and one Son *Sir Robert*
" *Raymond* of *Langleybury* in this Parish, Kt.
" She was born Feb. 16. 1632. and died March
" 15. 1714. in the 83 Year of her Age, and
" lies interred near this Place with her 3 Grand-
" children *Edward*, *Robert*, and *Thomas*, Sons of
" the said *Sir Robert Raymond* by Dame *Ann*
" his

" his Wife, who all died within few Weeks of their Birth."

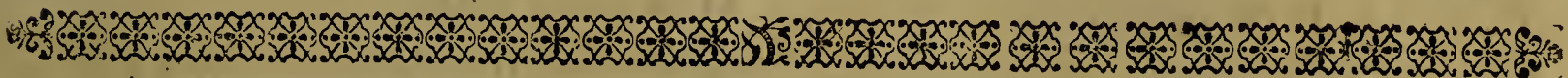
Another on the South Wall for *Tho. Howe*, Esq; and *Mary* his Wife. He died 1719. She 1716.

In the Body of the Church, a Stone with Effigies of a Man and two Women, the Man bare-headed, the Women with Hats on. " Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Codgell*, Yeoman, of this Parish, who had 2 Wives *Jane* and *Alice*. He deceased Feb. 12. 1607."

This is lately defaced, " Here lieth buried the Body of *Robert Child* and his Wife; which *Robert* died - - - 1501."

In the South Isle, Effigies of a Man and two Women. " Here lieth *Rauffe Horwode*, *Elen* and *Jane* his Wives; the which *Rauffe* deceased Sept. 25. 1498. *Quorum an. &c.*"

In the Chancel is a Press furnished with Books, the Gift, it's said, of Mr. *John Manlove*, Vicar, who died 1691.



A L D E N H A M,

A T H *Watling-street* on the North, the River *Colne* on the South West, and *Middlesex* on the East, about two Miles from *Watford*. It is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, was possessed by the Abbey of *St. Alban's*, and lies in the Hundred of *Caishoe*. For its Derivation we must content ourselves with that of an old House or Seat; and that way it will come to the same as *Albury*, which we find twice in our County.

The Grant of this Place was from *Offa* their Founder. The Value of it in *Domesday* is of Three Pounds, sunk from Eight it was rated at in the Confessor's Days. There is besides in the Parish a Manor held by *Godfrey de Bech* under the Abbot, of 15*s.* per Ann.

We are told by *Matth. Paris*, that the Abbot of *St. Alban's* had granted a Lease for Twenty Years of the greatest Part of this Manor to the Abbot of *Westminster*, upon Payment of a hundred Shillings and four fat Oxen yearly. That into the Bargain the Abbot of *Westminster* was to make the Roads thereabouts secure for Travellers, or answer the Damage sustained by Robberies, as our Hundreds do at present. This Agreement is said to have been made by the renowned Abbot *Frederic*. At least so much is allowed, that the Lease expired about the Time of the Conquest. And the Abbot of *Westminster* presuming upon Favour against such a Malignant as *Frederic*, would not stand to his Contract; but kept the Manor as belonging of Right to his own Church, and farther claimed a Wood to be laid to it, which he never had before. Too well he judged how the Conqueror would decide it; so after a long fruitless Opposition of *Frederic*, it was given for *Westminster*, and is believed to have continued there till the Dissolution.

There is so little remaining of the Pretensions of these two Abbots, that 'twill be impossible to determine who had Right. If we look at *Domesday*, we find the principal Manor lying in the Dominion of the Church of *Westminster*, and sounds not as if they had it but upon Lease. Both Abbots may have had Possessions there, and may have dealt for one another's Lands. *Weaver* hath a Tradition that two Sisters, whose Effigies are supposed to be now in this Church, gave the Manor to *Westminster*. The Effigies might belong to an older

Church, and might be deposited here upon rebuilding. The Act of Dissolution put an end to the Dispute.

It was conveyed by King *Henry VIII.* to *Ralph Stepney*, with the Advowson. His Son *Ralph* held it of the King in Capite, tempore *Edw. VI.* and sold it to Sir *Edward Cary*, Knt. He married *Katharine*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Knivet*, the Widow of *Henry Lord Paget*, and had a Son *Henry*. This *Henry* was created Viscount *Falkland*, and made Deputy of *Ireland* by King *James*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Laurence Tanfield*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*. After he had governed *Ireland* with great Applause, he had the Misfortune to break his Leg in *Theobald's Park*, of which he died. He left a Son *Lucius*, who married a Daughter of *Richard Moryson* of *Tooly-Park* in *Leicestershire*. He was a Person of eminent Virtue, and great Accomplishments, dear to King *Charles*, whose Judgment appeared in the Choice of such a Minister. He was Secretary of State, and followed that unfortunate Prince in his Wars. His Character is such as will make his Memory justly revered, as long as any Regard to Virtue, Learning, Loyalty, is preserved in this Island. He well deserved the Pen of a *Clarendon*; which has embalmed him for the Imitation of Posterity.

To make Money for his Master's Service, Lord *Falkland* sold this Manor to another Cavalier, Sir *Job Herby*, Commissioner of the Customs. He was created Baronet, for his Services, in the 12th of *Charles II.* But, *hinc illæ Lacrymæ!* his Son *Erasmus* was forced to part with it to pay his Father's Debts contracted in that unhappy, tho' by the other Side reckoned a holy, War.

The Purchaser was *Denzil Lord Hollis*, whose Son Sir *Francis* succeeded him in it. He left a Son *Denzil*, who for a Time enjoyed it, but dying without Issue, it fell to *John Hollis*, whose Ancestor was created Baron *Houghton* of *Houghton* 1616, and Earl of *Clare* 1624. He was made Marquis of *Clare* and Duke of *Newcastle* 1694. He left only a Daughter, married to the Right Hon. the Lord *Harley*, now Earl of *Oxford*. This Manor he left by Will to his Grace the present Duke of *Newcastle*. The Manor House was taken down by the late Duke.

PEN'S PLACE.

This was named from the Family of *Pen*, one of which, *John*, had an Epitaph in this Church, now defaced, but preserved by *Weaver*. 'Twas possessed by *Henry Coghill*, Esq; Sheriff of the County, 1632. His Son *Henry* succeeded, was Sheriff 1673. He left a Son *Henry*, from whom it descended to *Henry* his Son, the present Possessor. He bears *Gules* on a Cheveron *Argent* 3 Pallets *Sable*, a Chief of the 3d.

NEWBERRYS,

Another Manor, belonging to the *Briscoe's*. *William Briscoe* left it to his Son *Edward*.

The Church, dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Duke of *Newcastle* Patron. Mr. --- *Cherington*, Vicar.

There is a Gallery built in the Church by the *Brewers Company*, for the Use of the Master, Usher, and Scholars of the School of *Aldenham*, founded by *Richard Platt*, who made them Trustees. On each Side the Chancel is a Chapel.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, upon the West End, an Achievement with 35 Coats, the Crest a Swan.

" *Edward Cary*, Esq; Lord of the Manor of *Aldenham*, and Patron of this Church, afterwards *Sir Edward Cary*, Kt. whose Body was invaulted in the Chancel of this Church Aug. 6. 1618. Father of *Henry* the first Viscount of *Falkland* in *Scotland*, whose Body was also invaulted in the Chancel of this Church Sept. 25. 1633."

---- *Domini Edvardi Cary Militis ex Cath. Domin. Paget filia, Nobilis, Virtuosa, et Lectissima Fæmina. Obt. 15 Maii 1600.*

In the South Chapel is an old Tomb, Brasses lost.

Another, "Here lies, in Hope of a joyful and glorious Resurrection, the Body of *Edward Brisko* of *Orgar Hall* in this Parish, Gent. Son and Heir of *Edw. Brisko*, Gent. descended of the Family of *Briskos*, of *Brisko* and *Crofton* in the County of *Cumberland*, Esqs;... He died Apr. 16. 1608."

"To the pious Memory of *Catherine Cade*, descended of the ancient Family of *Throckmortons* of *Coughton* in *Warwickshire*, deceased May 25. 1615."

"Here lieth the Body of *Mrs. Faith Coghill*, Wife of *Henry Coghill*, Esq; Daughter and Co-heir of *John Sutton*, Esq; Ob. May 31. 1670. She left 2 Sons *Henry* and *John*, and one Daughter *Eliz.* By her Son *John*, who married *Deborah*, Daughter of *William Dudley* of *Elstree*, she had 2 Grandchildren, *John* and *Lucy*, both buried here."

"*Henry Coghill*, Esq; deceased Aug. 22. 1672. aged 83."

Another, "For *Mrs. Lucy*, Relict of *William Dudley*, Esq; Ob. March 1. 1684. She left Issue only one Daughter *Deborah*, Wife of *John Coghill* of *Bentley*, Gent. In the same Grave are 3 of his Children."

Another; with Effigies in grey Marble; "Here lieth the Body of *John Coghill*, late of *Bentley* in this County, Gent. (younger Son of *Henry Coghill*, heretofore of *Aldenham*, Esq;) who died Oct. 13. 1714. at. 79. Also Debrah his Wife, (only Daughter of *William Dudley*, Esq;) who died Aug. 21. 1714. at. 73. Their only Son *Tho. Coghill*, about the Age of 22 Years... was slain at the Attack of *Donawert* 1704.

In Memoriam Antonii Yardlii --- filii Antonii Yardlii, gen. primogen. Ob. 1670.

In the North Chapel :

Nicolas Chowme is buried here, a Gentleman, and free Of *Haberdashers Company* in famous *London Citie*, Who left his Wife *Elizabeth*, and Children four alive, Which he in *Wedlock* had of her, his Name for to revive. In Life-time he was loved well, and christianly he died, Whose Soul in faithful *Abrams Breast* we hope doth now abide.

"Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Jone Warner*, late Wife to *William Warner*. Ob. Feb. 8. 1538."

In the North Isle a Stone for *Rob. Finch* 1715, and *Katherine* his Wife 1723.

"Here lieth the Body of *John Robinson*, only Son of *John Robinson* of *Aldenham Wood*, who dep. this Life May 3. 1674. in 24th Year of his Age." On a Label from his Mouth, *Sarah Smith*.

*Death parts the dearest Lovers for a while,
And makes them mourn, who only used to smile.*

J. R.

*I Sarah Smith, whom thou didst love alone,
For thy dear Love, have laid this Marble Stone.*

Weaver hath these :

"Here lieth beried the Body of *John Long*, *Saltyr*, Cityzen, and Aldyrman of *London*, and *Dame Margaret* his Wyff. Which *John* died July 6. 1538. whose Sowl *Jesu* pardon." He saith this *Long* was Sheriff of *London* 1528, born at *Berkamsted* in this County.

Hic jacent Johannes Dentwell & Christiana Uxor --- 1388.

"Here lieth *William Warner* and *Jone* his Wife. *Will.* died 1534, *Jone* 1588."

Another for *Lucas Goodyer* and *Edmond* her Son. Oct. 10.

"Here lieth *Ralph Stepney*, Esquyre, first Lord of the Lordship of this Town of *Aldenham*, and Patron of this Church. Ob. 1544."

Another in *Latin Verse* for *Edmund Brook*, who died 1490. *Weaver* hath taken great Pains to unriddle it, and I think it not worth repeating.

In the South Wall, two Figures of Women, who, in his Time, were reputed Sisters, and Founders of the Church, and Coheirs of the Manor, which they are also said to give to the Church of *Westminster*.

*Here lieth John Pen, who in his lusty Age,
Owr Lord list call to his Mercy and Grase;
Benign and curteys, free without Rage,
And Squire with the Duke of Clarence he was.
The eighteenth Day of Jun Deth did him embrace
The Yer from Crists Incarnatioon
A Thowsand fowr hundryd seventy and oon.*

B U S H E Y,



IS in the Diocese of London, and Hundred of *Dacorum*; as to the greatest Part, inclosed however by that of *Caishoe*. The Name is generally derived *de Dumis*. But *Busb* is no Saxon Word. And if that be the Etymology, we can fetch it no farther than *Edward* the Confessor, who introduced *Norman* Words, after having passed many Years in that Country: So from *Bois* or *Busche*, whence the barbarous *Latin Boscus* and *Buscus*, used by the Attorneys to fill up a Declaration against a Trespasser. We have one of the *Thaydons* in *Essex* distinguished by the Surname of *Bois*. Saxon might have it *Bucksea*, for a Stream where Deer used to drink. This is favoured by *Domesday*, in which 'tis written *Bissei*. *Bysse* in the Saxon Idiom signifies a *Hind*, or *Female* of a *Stag*. It lies upon the Edge of the County, next to *Middlesex*, between *Elstree*, *Aldenham*, and *Watford*, parted from the last by the River *Colne*, except the Hall.

The first *Norman* Possessor was *Geoffrey de Magnaville* or *Mandeville*, Lord also of a Manor in *Shenley*, of *Tittehurst* or *Theobalds-Street*, and of *North Myms* in this County. We find these three exempt Vills of the Hundred of *Dacorum*, tho' surrounded by *Caishoe*, all in the Hands of this great Man. One might hope for some Light from hence for the Reason of this Exemption. If we could find *Geoffrey* possessed of something considerable in *Dacorum*, it were no Wonder these Manors should be included with the Privilege of his Estates there. But we find nothing of him there. He had a Son *William*, and *William* a Son *Geoffrey*: Of this Family we shall have more at *Sabridgeworth*. *Geoffrey* was Lord of *Sabridgeworth*, *Gilston*, &c. in the Hundred of *Braughin*. Therefore if the Vills we are speaking of had been disunited from the Hundred they naturally belonged to upon *Geoffrey's* Account, we might have looked for them as an Appendage to *Braughin*: Especially since *Braughin* was ancient *Demesne*.

Nor could his Residence be in *Dacorum*, for we have him at *Saffron Walden* in *Essex*, where is yet the Carcass of this Castle. He built the Monastery there in which himself and Family was buried. The Scite of it was upon the *Roman* Military Way from *Canonium*, *Ring Hill*, to *Camulodunum*, *Castle Comps*, upon the Spot where *Audley Inn* now stands. The Registry of his Abbey faith, He appointed *Walden*, as the Head of his Honour and the whole County, for a Seat for himself and his Heirs. He was a great Favourite of *Maud* the Empress, by her advanced to the Earldom of *Essex*. She gave him *Newport* a neighbouring Market-Town, from whence he translated the Market to *Walden* to be kept there on *Sundays* and *Thursdays*, with the Profit of Toll, and Passage

and other Customs. The Charter of the Empress is yet in being.

We may suppose these three Vills, of which *Bushey* one, to have been in the Crown till the Conquest, or near it; that they partook of the Privileges of *Berkamsted*, *King's Langley*, or some other Royal Possession. Our *Geoffrey*, according to the Monks Tradition, incurred the Sentence of Excommunication. He died, say they, of a Wound in his Head. Just as he was expiring, some Templars came by, who put on him the Habit of their Order, marked with a Red Cross. And when he was dead, they carried him away with them into their own Precincts, the old Temple at London, where putting him into a Pipe of Lead, they hanged him upon a Tree.

They would not be wanting in Respect to a Builder and Founder of Monasteries. They durst not bury him for fear of the Pope, so they wrapped him in Lead, and deposited him like *Mahomet* between Heaven and Earth. The dangling Posture was not over decent. If this had been done by an Enemy, or indifferent Person, it had looked like Spite or Contempt.

In *Henry III's* Time we find another Owner here, *David de Jarpenvil*. The *Mandeville's* Heirs Male failed in *King John's* Time, *David* held this Manor by Grant of *Henry III.* which he claimed with all its Privileges in the third Year of *Edward I.* These were View of Franc Pledge, Park, and Warren, and Fair on the Vigil-Day and Morrow of *St. James*, and a *Thursday* Market.

Reverting to the Crown, this Manor was by several Charters of *Edward II.* granted to *Edmond* of *Woodstock* in the first of that Reign, and to the Heirs of his Body. *Edmond* was Brother of that King, Son of *Margaret*, second Wife to *Edward I.* and was created Earl of *Kent*. Yet in the Beginning of *Edward III.* whilst that Prince was under Age, and in the Dominion of his cruel Mother and her Gallant *Mortimer*, this poor Gentleman must be sacrificed to their Wantonness. He was accused and sentenced for intending to restore his Brother the late King *Edward*, an Intention only without Overt-Act. Yet he was condemned and brought to the Scaffold. So much was he beloved by the People, and so much the two Conspirers of his Death detested, that he stood upon the Scaffold from One to Five before an Executioner could be procured. And at last a half-witted Fellow out of the *Marshalsea* was brought, who cut off his Head.

The Queen and the Earl were observed to meet with their Punishment. But it was far from condign. If cruel Death and Tortures were ever to be a Spectacle delightful to *English* Eyes, their Crime would have demanded it. The Queen, by Act of Parliament, lost her Jointure,

Jointure, and was forced to take up with a Pension of a Thousand Pounds *per Ann.* and endured thirty Years Confinement in a Castle: A Penalty too little for the deposing a Husband and a King, and for murdering that Husband and King deposed. For tho' *Mortimer* only appeared in the Thing, there wants no Proof of her Hand in it, when she carried on that adulterous Commerce with him to the Minute they both were seized. Where shall we find her Equal in Wickedness, who, besides this Murther, aggravated by so vile an *Apparatus*, brought her unwilling Son to step into his Father's Throne? The Barons had deposed their King, with which themselves and she seemed to be satisfied. But some Tears must be dropt upon so melancholick an Occasion. And she truly so well play'd the Part of a disconsolate Widow, that her Son took her to be in earnest, and would have nothing to do with justling his Father out of his Throne. An Expedient was found to salve his Scruples, and a formal Resignation produced. There is nothing to be said for the easiness of her Punishment, but that she was, with all her Faults, the Mother of the King.

The young King did not want Spirit nor Resentment. He shewed both, tho' but at sixteen Years old. He went himself, with only two in Company, and surprized the Adulterer. If he had made publick Demand of him, *Mortimer* had no less than ninescore Knights and Gentlemen, besides meaner Servants, to attend him. His Guilt wanted a strong Guard. He was convicted of High Crimes, and brought to the ignoble Punishment of a Felon, to be hanged at *Tyburn*, and exposed there two Days.

This *Edmond* of *Woodstock* Earl of *Kent*, had attended the King in his Expedition against *Scotland* in the first Year of his Reign. Upon his Attainder, the King granted the Manor of *Bushey* to *Bartholomew de Buryers* for Life, who had followed him in his Wars, and done good Service, particularly at the Battel of *Cressy*. He married, by the King's Grant, one of the Sisters and Heirs of *Edward de St. John*, was made Constable of the *Tower of London*, and summoned to Parliament for 28 Years.

Upon his Death the 30th of *Edward III.* Sir *Thomas Holland* possessed this Manor in Right of *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Edmond* of *Woodstock*: He took upon him the Title of *Kent*, and was summoned to Parliament from the 27th to the 31st of *Edw. III.* He was appointed the King's Lieutenant and Captain General in *France* and *Normandy*.

He died, and *Joan* the Dowager, who married *Edward* Prince of *Wales* the *Black Prince*, enjoyed it for her Life. Then it descended to *Thomas* Earl of *Kent*, Son of *Thomas* the late Lord, and *Joan*. He did his Homage for this and the Manor of *Ware*. Upon his Death, *Thomas* his eldest Son succeeded, and did his Homage for this and the *Ware* Estate. He was made Duke of *Surrey* by *Rich. II.* sitting in Parliament crowned, at whose Creation the *Virga Aurea* was first used. He was made Lieutenant of *Ireland* for three Years. But upon *Henry IV.* the Duke of *Lancaster's* deposing *Richard*, he followed the Fate of his Master. At first he suffered only Loss of Title by Act of Parliament, having been a Prosecutor of *Thomas* of

Woodstock Duke of *Gloucester*. He contrived to restore the abdicated King, and in order to it, got together Four Hundred Men armed, who were to surprize *Henry* and his Sons at *Wind-sor* Castle, and kill them. These were to pass in the Disguise of *Mummers*, which was a *Christmas* Entertainment. But King *Henry* got away privately to *London*, having Intelligence of their Design; or perhaps knowing it from the Beginning. For it was not unusual for a Prince that had Enemies about him, to employ some Setters to draw in the Leaders of the Disaffected, whom a greater Number would easily follow. Then the Decoys grew pricked in Conscience at the Horror of the approaching Scene, and turned Evidence to save themselves.

The Duke of *Surrey* foreseeing his Punishment, went to work, and tried what he could do to promote a General Rising. He rode to *Wallingford*, *Abingdon*, *Cirencester*, at the last of which he lost his Life. The Townsmen rose against him and the Earl of *Salisbury*, and got the better of them. They would have given over their Attempt, and withdrawn themselves in the Night, but were prevented. Then they set the Town on Fire by a Stratagem of a Priest in their Company, to keep the People employed whilst they made their Escape. But that Project only encreased the Rage of the Inhabitants, who cut off their Heads after they had taken Sanctuary in the Abbey.

Edmond his Brother, by Virtue of an old Entail, enjoyed the Earldom of *Kent*, and had Livery of this and other Manors. He married *Lucy*, Daughter of the Earl of *Milan*, was constituted Lord Admiral of *England* in the 9th of *Henry IV.* and was soon after killed at a Siege in *Britanny* by an Arrow from a Cross-Bow. He left the following Persons his Coheirs: *Edmond* Son of *Eleanor* late Countess of *March*, Daughter of *Thomas* the Elder late Earl of *Kent*, and one of the Sisters of *Edmond*, Brother of the said *Thomas*; *Joan* Dutches of *Tork*, Wife of Sir *William de Willoughby*, Knt; *Margaret*, first married to *John* Earl of *Somerset*, afterwards to *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*; *Eleanor*, married to *Thomas* Earl of *Salisbury*; *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *John Nevil*, Knt: These were his Sisters. This Manor, with *Ware*, fell to the fourth Sister *Eleanor*, Wife of *Thomas de Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*. He was in great Favour with *Henry V.* followed him at several Sieges and a Battel in *Normandy*, was preferred by that King to the Earldom of *Perk* in *Normandy*, the Barony and Castle of *Langry*, and at length made Lieutenant-General of that Dutchy, and was one of the Nobility that were left there on the Death of King *Henry*, to defend the *Englisb* Acquisitions.

He laid Siege to *Main*, and battered it with great Guns, which soon surrendered, having never seen Ordnance before. Thence he went and attacked *Orleans*; but the Measure of his Glories being full, he was killed, as he was viewing the Town out of a Window, by a Splinter of the Window Frame driven into his Face by a Ball out of a Brass Gun. This happened on the 5th of *November*, the 7th of *Henry VI.*

Alice his Daughter, by his first Wife *Eleanor*, was his Heir, married to *Richard*, Son of *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Westmorland*. *Richard* was Earl of *Salisbury* in Right of his Wife. They had a Son

Son *Richard*, who married *Ann* Sister and Heir of *Henry* Duke of *Warwick*, and was in her Right Earl of *Warwick*. The heroic Spirit of *Thomas* Earl of *Salisbury*, lately mentioned, descended by Female Conveyance to the great Grandson *Richard*, surnamed the *Stout Earl* of *Warwick*. Him we have seen at *Bernet Field* taken off, after a long Sunshine of Power and Prosperity. His Hospitality and his Valour raised him to a general Esteem. His Breakfasts of six Oxen at a Time, could not but endear him to *English* Stomachs. His Gallantry made him the Envy of the Age he lived in, and of all that have heard his Name. His Presence, as far as human Means can reach, would turn the Fate of a Battel. What nobler Instance have we of clear Courage, than he shewed after the Fight of *Ferry-Bridge*, when he was beaten supporting *Edward* IV. against *Henry* VI. The next Day he engaged the victorious Army, and in the King's Presence killed his own Horse, to shew he made no Provision for Flight, but would die by the Side of those that would stand by him? Disgust made him take the contrary Part, when the King married a Subject whilst he was soliciting a Match for him in *France*, as Ambassador. His last Defeat upon *Gladmore Common*, is by our Historians attributed to that Providence, which is superior to human Prowess; A Fog that hindered *Warwick's* Men from discerning their Enemies, occasioned them to cut one another in Pieces.

He left two Daughters, *Isabel* and *Ann*, his Heirs, the first married to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, the second to *Edward* Prince of *Wales*. This Manor and that of *Ware*, were in Possession of the Duke of *Clarence*, and therefore presumed to be settled upon him in Marriage.

Edward Prince of *Wales*, Son of *Henry* VI. was taken at the Battle of *Tewksbury*, and brought to *Edward* IV. who demanded of him, How he dared to enter the Realm in Arms? The Captive answered, To recover my Father's Kingdom and Inheritance. Upon this Answer, the King either struck him with his Gauntlet, or thrust him away in an Air of Anger, which encouraged the Standers-by to fall on and kill him in cold Blood. It was an Answer perhaps not one Man in a Hundred could have taken with Temper. But would not every Man that desires the Name of Hero, wish himself then that Hundredth? How easy is it to tread upon a Worm? What is there that could have recommended a Prisoner to the Mercy of a generous Conqueror, more than a manly Defence? If you treat a Garrison well, because they have behaved themselves gallantly, tho' to your own Damage, why not a single Person of that Garrison, who shews he could fight because he can speak? The latter, in such an Emergency, shews the greater Presence of Mind. The very asking the Question would, in a Court of Humanity, carry in it half a Pardon. I am put upon giving a Reason for my Actions, and I have given a good one. Hardy as it was, it would have melted down the Resentment of the most cholerick Victor, if his Fancy had not led him into an Imitation of the savage Species below us, rather than the most exalted of our own Kind. The serene Temper, Success and Victory naturally produce, and Gratitude for the providential Incidents to which they are

owing, would disarm all but downright *Goths* and Barbarians of Revenge.

George Duke of *Clarence*, the other Son-in-law of *Warwick*, tho' Brother to King *Edward*, is sent off the Stage too in an inhuman Manner. It passes for the Ambition of his other Brother the Duke of *Gloucester*, who is said to have meditated and contrived his Ruin, but took great Care to appear innocent of it. *Clarence* was represented a Conjuror; that he kept in his Service Sorcerers and Necromancers; who predicted ill Fortune to the King, and the Loss of his Crown. One of his Servants was convicted of a Crime to this Purpose, arraigned, condemned, and executed in two Days time. The Duke himself, soon after, was either in Form of Law or Treachery, brought to his End. Some Authors tell us he was put into a Butt of *Malmsey*; others, that he had a formal Trial in Parliament, was found guilty, and beheaded. The King, it seems, expressed afterwards some Remorse, and complained of his hard Fate, that No-body would speak a Word in behalf of his Brother *Clarence*. The Fact could not have been without his Royal Approbation or Appointment, or we should have heard of some Punishment of the Offenders.

If we may pry into the Incentives of these monstrous Proceedings, 'tis probable the bitter Enmity he bore to *Clarence* and his Wife, had its Foundation in old *Warwick's* Crime, which was to be revenged upon his Daughter and Son-in-law. He grew after this, we are told, peevish and morose, and did not enjoy himself as before. If all this is to be resolved into Spleen and Vapours, his Subjects should have had a Litany against that potent Disease, that it might not exert itself upon potent Men.

Not only the Cruelty, but the odd Humour of this Age, in other Respects, would make one imagine it was the Ambition of the Time to efface all the *Vestigia* of Civility and Politeness. A Series of War and Bloodshed, Plunder and Revenge, amongst the Antagonists for the Crown, seems to have debated the Genius of the People, and reduced them to the admired State of Nature. The Duke of *Gloucester*, afterwards *Richard* III. is an Instance that Humanity, barbariz'd as it had been in him in his softest Pleasures, affected to be ludicrous. He married *Ann*, younger Daughter of the great *Warwick*, whose Husband, Prince *Edward*, himself with *Dorset* and *Hastings*, had murdered in the King's Presence: Whose Father, *Henry* VI. an innocent Prince, was murdered by his own Hands. He had been Contriver of the Duke of *Clarence*, his own Brother's Death, who was Brother-in-law to this very Lady. He had been the Murderer of his two Nephews, one of them his lawful King in present, the other upon Failure would have been so.

Upon this Match, the King settled all the late Earl of *Warwick's* Manors, in Tail Special, upon *Gloucester*, which at his Death fell to the Crown.

Henry VII. by Letters Patents, granted this Manor of *Bushey*, with *Ware*, to his Mother *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*. *Henry* VIII. upon her Death, conferred them on *Margaret*, Widow of Sir *Richard de la Poole*, Knt. Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who petitioned him to be invested in the Estate of her Ancestors.

cestors. He afterwards took off her Head, Sentence of Death having passed upon her without being heard, under Pretence of supporting the Pope's Power here after the King had thrown it off. The true Reason was thought to be her Son *Reginald* the Cardinal's Offence, who was suspected to encourage an Insurrection in *Torkshire*. His being the last of the Race of *Plantagenet* was a kind of Birth-Sin, and, in political Astrology, had no good Aspect. The Lady was Seventy Years old when she was charged with the Fact, and shewed that Resolution which, if Age fail'd, Innocence could support. She lay two Years under Condemnation before she was executed, that Death perhaps might do his Office in the ordinary Way; but he was too merciful to prevent a more glorious Exit.

By this Time, one would hope, *Busbey* and her Sister *Ware* had done with unfortunate Possessors, yet the next continued the Tragedy. The Lady *Poole* had four Sons and a Daughter *Ursula*, which Daughter was married to *Henry* Lord *Stafford*, and was Owner here. She was attainted of High Treason, as an Accomplice of the Marquis of *Exeter*, and executed in the 33d of *Hen. VIII.* upon which the Estate fell in to the Crown. She might in her Turn say with *Seneca*,

*Regitur Fatis mortale genus
Nec sibi quisquam spondere potest
Firmum & stabile: Perque casus
Volvitur varios semper nobis
Metuenda Dies.*

The same King, in the 35th of his Reign, by Letters Patents, granted the Manor-House, and most of the Demesne Lands belonging to it, to *William Alexander* alias *Milward*, and his Heirs, with a Lease for Years of the Manor. They were afterwards sold to several Persons: But Queen *Mary*, in the first of her Reign, granted the Manor, by Letters Patents, to Sir *Thomas Hastings*, Knt. and Lady *Winifred* his Wife, one of the Heirs of *Margaret* Countess of *Salisbury*, and to the Heirs of the Body of the said *Winifred*, with divers Remainders over. Upon the Death of Sir *Thomas Hastings*, Lady *Winifred* married Sir *Thomas Barrington* of *Barrington-Hall* in *Hatfield*, *Essex*, to whom Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 8th of her Reign, by Letters Patents, granted the Reversion of the said Manor to him and his Heirs, to hold as it had been held by the Countess of *Salisbury*. The Pedigree of this Family is traced as high as Sir *Odynel Barrington*, Knt. Baron of *Wigan*, descended from *Barrington* who served Queen *Emme*, Wife of King *Ethelred*, and Mother to *Edward* the Confessor. Sir *Humphrey de Barrington*, great Grandson of Sir *Odynel*, married a Granddaughter of the great Sir *Geoffrey Mandeville* of *Walden*, Lord of *Busbey*. This Sir *Humphrey's* Son, Sir *Nicholas*, held the Offices of Woodway and Chief Forrester of *Hatfield* Forest, and summoned before him the Regarderers, Verdurers, and Agisters, in all the Forests of *Essex*. Sir *Francis* was the 20th Baronet King *James I.* made. The Honour is still in Sir *John Barrington* of the Isle of *Wight*.

Sir *Thomas Barrington* and Dame *Winifred*, as soon as the Reversion was granted, suffered a Recovery of this Manor to the Use of *Anaëw*

Jenour, Esq; of *Dunmow* in *Essex*, and his Heirs, who conveyed it to *Robert Blackwell* of *Busbey*, and his Heirs. Mr. *Blackwell* had three Sons, *George*, *Robert*, and *Richard*. He gave this Manor to *Robert*, his second, after his Mother's Decease. To *Richard* he gave other Lands in *Busbey* holden by Copy of Court-Roll. He gave *George* the greatest Part of his Estate, obliging him to pay 4 *d.* a Year to the Manor of *Busbey*, which was in his Brother *Robert*, providing too, that if he molested either of his Brothers in their Possessions, his own Lands should be forfeited to the injured Person. *George*, after his Father's Death, could not brook being Tenant to his younger Brother: So he took Advantage of the Statute, that provides, that a third Part of Lands holden by Knights Service, shall descend to the Heir, notwithstanding any Devise. He entered on the third Part of this Manor during his Mother's Life. And *Robert* entered upon the Lands bequeathed to *George*.

These Combatants went through the usual Course of Law, Equity, and Reference. And then *George* sold his third Part to *Charles Morisyn* of *Caisboebury*, Esq;. He joined with *Robert*, Owner of the other two Parts, and conveyed, by Fine, to King *James*, in the 15th of his Reign, all his Estate in this Manor. The King, by Letters Patents, granted to Trustees the Manor, with all its Privileges, and the Advowson of the Church, which the Trustees reconveyed to the same Parties, according to their Interest in it. Sir *Charles Morisyn*, Knt. and Bart. left Issue *Elizabeth*, married to *Arthur Capel*, Esq; from whom it descended, as his other Estate, to the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Essex*.

Mr. *Blackwell* had a Son *Robert*, and *Robert* a Son *Richard*, to whom the Grandfather conveyed his two Thirds. *Richard* died possessed hereof 1655. and left a Son *Richard*, who died without Issue. These two Parts then, by Virtue of the Entail, fell to *Susan* and *Ann*, Daughters of *Thomas Blackwell*, Brother to the aforementioned *Robert*. Sir *William Parkyns* of *Marston* in *Warwickshire*, one of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, Knighted by King *Charles*, June 10. 1681. married *Susan*. And *Rowland Pitt* married *Ann*. Mr. *Pitt* and his Wife joining, sold their Moiety to Sir *William*. In 1686 he sued out a Writ of Partition at Common Law, by which his two Shares were divided from that of the Lord *Essex*. His Lady joining with him, these two Shares were mortgaged. And upon the Attainder of Sir *William*, 1696, the Mortgagees enter'd upon the Estate, and sold it to Mr. *Stringfellow*, Clerk; who sold it to *Richard Capper*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears *Argent* a Cheveron ingrailed, between 3 Trefoils, flipt Sable.

The Manor of BOURNE-HALL,

Was in the Reign of *Edw. III.* possessed by Sir *Thomas Barnard*, who conveyed it to *John de Wengrave*, Citizen of *London*, and *Christian* his Wife. One *Edward de Chibere* released also his Right in it to the same. In the Time of *Hen. V.* *Reginald de West* was Lord of it. He was made Governor of *St. Loë*, and Captain of the Castle *de-la Moët* in *Normandy*, and served in the French Wars. He had Livery of the Lands of *Thomas* Lord *Delaware*, in Right of his Mother, who

was

was that Lord's Heir. In the 3d of *Henry VI.* he was summoned to Parliament by that Title; and is one of the Fourscore that could spend 10*l.* per *Ann.* in that Reign, said there to be of *Busby*.

Richard was his Son and Heir, who being a hearty Supporter of the House of *Lancaster*, had a Rent-Charge granted him of 40*l.* per *Ann.* out of the Manor of *Old Wotton* in *Wiltshire*. When Things faced about, he was weary of *England*, and obtained Leave to retire beyond Sea, with a Dozen Servants and their Horses, which were not to be above 40*s.* Value apiece. *Thomas de West*, his Son, succeeded; who had a great Command in *Henry VII.*'s Army. He was sent into *Flanders* in Aid of the Emperor *Maximilian*. And afterwards was General of the Forces raised to suppress the Insurrection of the *Cornish* Men. In the first Year of this King's Reign, he had a Grant of many Manors in *Sussex*, forfeited by the Attainder of the Duke of *Norfolk*, who was killed at *Bosworth* Field.

Thomas his eldest Son, upon his Death, the 17th of *Henry VIII.* came to the Estate. He joined with the Peers in the Declaration they sent to Pope *Clement*, advising him to comply with the King in the Divorce, for if he did not, his Supremacy was in Danger. He had no Issue, and therefore brought up his Brother's Son *William* in his House to be his Heir. The young Man was weary of expecting, so he got a Dose of Poison ready for his Uncle, but was discovered before he had done his Work. The Uncle got him attainted by a special Act of Parliament in the 2d of *Edward VI.* disabling him from holding his Honour or his Lands; yet *William* succeeded him. He served in Queen *Mary's* Army at the Siege of *St. Quintin* in *Picardy*. He obtained in the 5th of *Elizabeth* an Act for his Restoration in Blood, and a new Creation to be Lord *De la Ware*.

His Son and Heir *Thomas* found still farther Favour from the Queen. He got an Act to restore him to the Place and Precedency of his Ancestors: And married a Daughter of Sir *Francis Knolles*, Treasurer to the Queen's Household. He had two Sons, *Robert* and *Thomas*. *Robert* married one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir *Henry Cock* of *Broxborn*, as we have seen in *Broxborn*, and died in the Life-time of his Father.

The next Lord of this Manor to be found is *Henry Hickman*, who once presented to the Rectory 1584. From this Family *James Mayne* of *Bovingdon*, Esq; bought the Manor. He left two Daughters only. This Estate was the Part of *Sarah*, married to Sir *William Glascock*, a Master of the Requests to King *Charles II.* Sir *William* and his Lady sold it to *George Hadley* of *East Bernet*, Esq;.

There are in this Parish several good Houses. One was built by Sir *George Walker*, Doctor of Laws; whose Son Sir *George* sold it to Sir *Robert Marsham*, and Sir *Robert* sold it to --- *Evre*, Esq; whose Son *Henry* is Possessor.

In this Parish resided the Family of *Titus*: A Descendant of which, the Colonel, took the Freedom, in an uncommon Way, to give Mr. *Cromwell* Advice to deliver the Nation from the Yoke it was under, in a Piece, entitled, *Killing no Murther*.

The Church is in the Archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*, dedicated to *St. James*. The Rectory is in the Gift of Mr. *Richard Smith*, the present Incumbent.

About half a Mile from *Busbey*, in the great Road to *London*, lies *Clay-Hill*; which I take to be the Place remarkable for the famous Passage it gave to King *Edmund Ironside* and his Army 1016. The Sum of the Story, as related by *Higden* in his *Polychronicon*, *Mathew of Westminster*, *Florence of Worcester*, and others, is this: *Canutus* with his Forces had laid straight Siege to *London*; but being beaten off by the Citizens, he hastily withdrew into *Dorsetshire*; where, at a Place called *Pen* near *Gillingham* King *Edmund* came up with him, and totally routed him. On the 27th of *July* following both Parties engaged again at a Place called *Scearstan* or *Scherusdan*, on the Confines of *Oxford* and *Worcestershire*; or, as others conjecture, at *Sherston* in *Wiltshire*; where after a sharp Encounter, which held two Days, the *Danes* were like to be entirely defeated, had not Duke *Edric*, of treacherous Memory, disheartned the victorious *English*. However, *Canutus* not daring to venture another Battle, withdrew in the Night towards *London*, which he again besieged. *Edmund* pursued him with all Expedition through *Oxfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*; and directing his March altogether on the North Side of *Thames*, recruited his Forces, very forely shatter'd in the late Actions, as he passed along, till at length entering this County by *Watford*, he came to *Clay-Hill*, *Claighangre* as the *Saxon Chronicle* expressly calls it. From hence he proceeded directly to *London*; and having forced *Canutus* to raise the Siege, he passed with his Army over the *Thames* at *Brentford*, where he gave the *Danes* a signal Overthrow. Mr. *Somner* supposes this might be at *Cleybury*, in the Hundred of *Beconstree* in *Essex*; but since *Clay-Hill* in *Herfordshire* exactly answers all Circumstances of the Story, lying near *Watlingstreet*, the military Way on the North Side the *Thames*, I presume to fix it here, till removed by Authority of stronger Arguments. Nor do I find in the Maps of *Essex* such a Place in that Hundred, except Mr. *Goodere's* House on a Hill above *Woodford* Bridge, called *Claybury*, which was nothing but Wood long since the Time of *Canutus*.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

John Gale gave by Will to 20 Widows, 20 Pecks of Pease, and 20 Haberdines, and 20 great Loaves: If not so many Widows, the rest to the poorest of the Parish. This in *Lent*, paid out of the Estate of Mr. *Titus* yearly.

Mrs. *Fuller's* Legacy is mentioned in her Epitaph.

M O N U M E N T S.

Silius Titus Arm. una cum Constantia conjuge sua. H. S. E. Ille 24 Nov. 1637. Illa 22 Oct. 1667. Animam Deo reddidit. Requiescant in pace. Stephanus tertius filius eorum nuper Castri quod Dolæ est in agro Cantiano Proprefetus eodem tumulo cum Parentibus sepultus est. Ob. Mart. 30. 1671.

Another for *John Gale*, Esq; Father to *Mary Gale* by his second Wife *Jane*, and Sister to *Eliz.*

Eliz. Terry, both interred next to him, died Jan. 5. 1695.

"Here lieth the Body of Mary Gale, Daughter and sole Heir of John Gale, Gent. and Jane his Wife, who dep. this Life May 13. 1642."

Another for Eliz. Terry, Widow, late Wife of John Terry of London, Esq; She died Feb. 7. 1654.

"Here lies the Body of Mrs. Mary, Grandchild of the said Eliz. Wife of George Blackwell of this Parish, Gent. Ob. Jan. 15. 1665."

"Here lieth the Body of Thomas Hobson of the Inner Temple, London, Esq; the King's Clerk of the Office of the Petty-bag in his Majesty's Office of Chancery. He was eldest Son of Tho. Hobson of this Parish, Gent. and died Aug. 30. 1679 at his House called Watford-Place, in the Parish of Watford. He married Eliz. only Daughter of John Comyn alias Chilcot, of London, Merchant, by whom he had one Son, who died before he was a Year old."

"Here lieth the Body of John Rogers, late of this Parish, Esq; who dep. this Life Nov. 23. 1719. aged 63."

"Here lieth the Body of Richard Ward, 37 Years Rector of this Parish. Ob. Jul. 25. 1684."

"Here lieth interred the Body of Richard Blackwell, Esq; Son of Robert Blackwell, who deceased Ap. 6. 1649, leaving 1 Son and 2 Daughters."

Sub spe Resurrectionis jacet hic Robertus Blackwell, Arm. nuper unus Clericorum parvæ Bagæ Cur' Cancell. qui ob Maii 4. 1630.

Hic jacet Depositum Thomæ Hobson natalibus probi, Merringtonii in Agro Dunelmensi, qui Scribatum in officio parvæ Bagæ 30 annos cum laude gessit et spe latæ Resurrectionis 1652 æt. 59 Jan. 6. obdormivit; qui dum vixit fuit pietate insignis, Amicis charus, omnibus sincerus, Re mediocri cumulatus,

pauperibus bonus, moribus castus, beatus uxore nomine Barbara Roberti Blakewell de Bulthei Arm. filia ex qua suscepit liberos 9 --- quorum unus cui Robertus erat nomen in Cur. Banc. Reg. Cler' quo officio honeste fungebatur. Ob. Jan. 8. 1661.

"Here lies the Body of Robert Blackwell, Son of Richard Blackwell, Gent. Ob. Dec. 11. 1643."

Sub spe certa Resurrectionis in Christo requiescant hic corpora Thomæ Blackwell et Richardi filii sui, et Johannæ uxoris dicti Roberti. Idem Thomas ob. Oct. --- 1541. Robertus Apr. --- 1580. Joanna Decemb. 1607.

"Here lieth the Body of John, eldest Son of John Phelps by Ann his Wife. Ob. Aug. 6. 1652."

"Here lieth the Body of Mr. Tho. Pierrepont, who dep. this Life Oct. 14. 1700. And of Eliz. his Wife, who dep. this Life Dec. 7. 1701."

In the Church-yard these on Tombs:

Johannis Ewre indolis optimæ Juvenis Monumentum hoc Mæsti parentes pie. Ob. 2. 1624.

"Here lieth the Body of Eliz. Fuller, of Watford-Place in Hertfordshire, Widow, the only Daughter of Mr. John Comyne alias Chilcott of Tiverton in Devon, and of London Merchant. She married 3 Husbands: The first Tho. Hobson of the Inner Temple, Esq; who was born in the Town of Busby, and buried in the Chancel of this Church: The 2d, Will. Martyn of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; buried under that Chapel: The 3d, Edw. Fuller, Esq; She dep. this Life Nov. 11. 1709. aged 65. And hath given 18d. in 12 Wheaten Loaves to 12 poor People of this Parish, to be delivered upon this Stone by the Church-Wardens after Morning Service on every Sunday for ever: For which Gift this Parish to keep this Tomb in good Repair, and undisturbed. She also gave the Free-School at Watford in this County, and endowed it for ever."



W A T F O R D,



S a Market Town, about seventeen Miles from London, in the Diocese of London, and Hundred of Caisboe, in the Road to Berkamsted. And stands upon the Colne, where it makes two Streams, which run separately to Rickmersworth. Hence it hath doubtless its Name; not from the Ford's being wet, for I never heard of a dry one. Whether it has a Saxon Derivation from the two Streams, I cannot determine. But without much Difficulty we may presume it contracted from Watlingford, being a Passage from Rickmersworth and that Country to Watling-street: So the Ikinning-street is the *Via ad Ictanos*, respecting the *Terminus ad quem*.

It is not mentioned in *Domesday*; but comprehended under Caisboe. This is once written in the Record Caisson in Albaneston Hundred, was rated at twenty Hides, of which the Abbot of

St. Alban's held nineteen, valued at the Survey at 24*l.* per Ann. and had been 30*l.* in the Confessor's Time. Again it is written Chaisson, where Turolde is said to hold one Hide of Land under Goisfride de Maneville. Alfride, a Huntsman of Queen Editha, had held this, and laid it to Bushey.

A great deal hath been said by the learned Mr. Camden, who is followed by others, to make this Caisboe derived from the ancient Cassi or Cassii. It is a great Way to fetch the Name of a Manor or Hundred from Julius Caesar, especially when the Saxons made so thorough a Change of all into their own Language. We have indeed some Traces of Roman Words for Camps and Colonies preserved; tho' the great-Light we have to find them by is from Distances, Remains, and Coins. What the Saxons help us by is chiefly their *Ceasters* and their Boroughs; from whence we rather conclude the Romans have

have been there, than from what is left of the Roman Names. What have we, for Instance, in this County, or near it, remaining of the old Names of *Magiovintum*, *Durocobriva*, *Durolitum*, *Cesaromagum*?

If we are bound to find a Place of kindred Sound to *Cassii*, *Cassington* in *Oxfordshire* seems to have a better Title. *Cesar de Bello Gallico*, lib. v. saith, "*Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci*, "*Cassi, legationibus missis se Casari dediderunt.*" All these are fixed but the *Cenimagni*, which is no where to be found. Mr. *Camden's* Conjecture is, that the Word is corrupted from *Iceni Regni*. *Lipsius* would have it read *Iceni Cangi*. If the *Regni* inhabited *Surrey*, and the *Cangi Wiltshire*, they were bordering upon *Berkshire* and *Hampshire*. It is generally allowed, that the *Segontiaci* were the old Inhabiters of the Hundred of *Holdshot* in *Hampshire*, the *Bibroci* of the Hundred of *Bray* in *Berkshire*, and the *Ancalites* of the Hundred of *Henley* in *Oxfordshire*; in which last County is *Cassington*.

That which determines me against farther Search in this obscure Affair, is, that the Original Charter of Donations granted by King *Offa* to the Abbey of *St. Alban's*, *Caisbo* is written *Ætcaegesho*, which plainly shews the Name to have a Saxon Descent. So that I am content to sit down with *Ignoramus*, except this be admitted. It seems to be named from the River *Gade*, so from *Gadesboo*, *Caisboo*. *Hoo* is the Name of several Seats: *Lutonhoo* in *Bedfordshire*, the Seat of the *Nappiers*: *Stagenhoo* for that of *Heysham* in this County: The *Hoo* in *Kempton* is *Sir Henry Keate's*. *Gade* has given Name without Question to both the *Gadesdens* near its Rise. And it flows just under *Cashibury*, having joined the *Bulborn* at two Waters near *Hempsted*. It's true, from that Place the *Gade* has, with the present Age, lost its Name, and is swallowed up in *Bulborn*. It was anciently *Gade*, not *Bulborn*. And in some of the new Editions of *Camden's* Maps, it is called the River *Huntton* from a Bridge of that Name over it. If every River had its Due, this would be the *Gade* throughout, and the modern Pretences but Usurpation.

Watford (as Part of *Caisboe*) was given by King *Offa* to the Monastery of *St. Alban*. It had the Confirmation of succeeding Kings, and Increase of Privilege. *Henry I.* granted them a Market. *Edward IV.* two Fairs; one on *Trinity Monday*, to last three Days; another on *St. John Baptist*, for two Days. Upon the Dissolution, this Town remained in the Crown, till *James I.* in the 7th of his Reign, granted it by Letters Patents to Trustees for the Use of *Thomas Lord Egerton*, Baron of *Elestmere*, Lord Chancellor, from whom it descended to his Grace the present Duke of *Bridgewater*.

The Manor was granted to him with all its Rights and Privileges; with the Rents of the Freeholders, amounting to 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per Ann. the Rents of Assize of Customary Tenants 6*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* moveable Rents 1*s.* 6*d.* a Quarter of Oats for Lands late in Possession of *Thomas Woodward*; *Harward's* in *Watford*, with the House, Lands, &c. belonging to it, at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* waste Ground in *New-street*, late *Bateman's*; two Acres in *Corsey Hedge*; Toll of Markets and Fairs, and all the Privileges the Abbots enjoyed, except Advowson of Benefices.

The Manor of CAISHOBURY.

This was ancient Demesne of the Saxon Kings, before it was given to *St. Alban's*, as appears from an Inquisition of the 6th of *Edward I.* The Jury found, that the Manors of *Caishoe*, *Rickmersworth*, and *Saundridge* were ancient Demesne held of the King Time out of Mind, before the Conquest, by the Abbots of *St. Alban's*. There is a Tradition, that this was sometimes the Residence of *Offa*: And then it will be no Wonder that the Hundred should be named from it upon the Conquest. It was more suitable to the Normans, that a Hundred should be distinguished by the Residence of a Mercian King, than by the Name of *Albaneston*, as it had been before. This will be more probable, if we remember the high Affront Abbot *Frederick* gave the Conqueror, and the Revenge he took for the same.

Henry VIII. granted this Manor to *Richard Moryson*, Esq; with the full Privileges the Abbot enjoyed. This Gentleman was in high Employments under that King, and *Edward VI.* He was Ambassador to the Emperor *Charles V.* He married *Bridget*, Daughter of *John Lord Hussey* of *Lincolnshire*, and had a Son *Charles* and two Daughters. *Jana Sibilla* the Elder, married to *Edward*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Bedford*, and after his Death *Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton*. *Elizabeth* the younger, married to *William*, Son and Heir of *Henry Lord Norris*. *Cashibury* House was in part built by Mr. *Moryson*; but he died before it was finished, at *Strasburg* 1556, in his Return from *Italy*. The Seat is elegant, the Situation as well chosen as the County affords; upon a dry Spot within a Park, facing the South East Sun, with the River at a proper Distance below it, and a pleasant Hill behind it. Mrs. *Moryson* his Widow enjoy'd it during her Life. She was afterwards twice married; to *Henry Earl of Rutland*, and *Francis Earl of Bedford*. She out-lived them both, had no Children by either, and died at 75.

Sir Charles Moryson, Son and Heir, succeeded, and compleated the Building. He married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Nicholas Clerk*, Esq; and had a Son and Daughter, *Charles* and *Bridget*. His Daughter was married to *Robert Earl of Suffex*. *Sir Charles* died 1599. Upon his Death the Lady enjoyed this Place for Life.

After her, *Sir Charles Moryson* her Son, made a Baronet 1611, and Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Charles I.* He was Knight of the Shire in the 21st of *James I.* Burgess for *St. Alban's* 1st of *Charles I.* and for *Hertford* in the 4th Year of that King. He married *Mary*, second Daughter of *Baptist Hicks* Viscount *Camden*, and left only a Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Arthur Lord Capel* of *Hadham*, who left a Son *Arthur*, made Earl of *Essex* by King *Charles II.* The Earl of *Essex* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Algernon Earl of Northumberland*; left a Son *Algernon*, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *William Earl of Portland*; and he a Son *William*, who at present enjoys the Honour. Of this honourable Family we have a larger Account in *Hadham*, of which they are Barons, and of which they have been longer Owners.

The Manor of the GROVE.

This was possessed by the Family of *Heydon* in 1400, as appears by an Epitaph preserved by Mr. *Weaver*, but now defaced, for *John Heydon*. He left a Son *William*, who married a Daughter of *Robert Ambrey* of *Bucks*; from whom another *William*, who married a Daughter of *Alexander Newton*; he had a Son *Henry*, who married *Ann*, Daughter of *Edward Twyho* of *Chipton, Gloucestershire*. *Henry* had a Son *Francis*, Sheriff of the County the 25th of *Eliz.* who married *Frances*, Daughter of *Arthur Longueville*, Esq; and he a Son *Edward*. The Estate was conveyed to the Family of *Hampton* in *Bucks*. They sold it to *Robert Ashton*, Esq; of *Lincoln's-Inn*, whose Son *William* enjoyed it some time. Then it fell to Sir *William Buck*, Bart. and from him to Sir *Charles* the present Possessor. He bears, Paly Bendy Or and Azure, a Canton Ermine, with Arms of *Ulster*.

The Manor of GARSTON.

John de Wheathamsted, the famous Benefactor to the Abbey of *St. Alban's*, who was the 33d Abbot, resigned, and after the Death of his Successor, was rechosen, amongst many other Manors purchased this for that Church. After the Dissolution, it was granted to *Richard* and *John Rondoll*, who held it in the Time of *Edward VI.* at the Rent of 1 l. 8 s. From them it was conveyed to *Robert Carter*, whose Son *William* sold it to *John Marsh*, Esq; whose Son *Joseph* is Possessor.

The Manor of MERIDEN.

This anciently belonged to the Abbey of *St. Alban's*. Since the Donor is not known, we may, upon good Grounds, believe it was a Part of the Lands of *Offa*, which he settled upon them. After the Dissolution, it was granted, at the yearly Rent of 1 l. 4 s. 6 d. to *Anthony Denny*, Esq;. From him it came to his Son Sir *Henry*; and from him to his Son *Edward* Earl of *Norwich*; who sold it to *Robert Brisco* of *Al-denham*, Esq; in the 5th of King *James*, together with the Manor of *Elstree*. Mr. *Briscoe* sold it to *Thomas Ewer* of the *Lea*, Esq; from whom it came to his Son *Henry*, and from *Henry* to his Son *Thomas*, who sold it to - - - Rogers of *Isleworth*, Esq;.

The Manor of CAROLAND.

This also belonged to the Abbey of *St. Alban's*, most probably of the Gift of *Offa*, which hath been since conveyed to *Merton College* in *Oxford*, who are Possessors.

The Manor of BYRSTON.

This belonged to *St. Alban's*, and is recorded to be of the Gift of *Offa*. It came after the Dissolution to *Anthony Denny*, Esq; as *Meriden*, and passed as that till it came to the Family of *Kentish*. The last of them left two Daughters, Coheirs; one married to *Godman Jenkins* of *Harpenden*, Esq; the other to Mr. *Thomas Nichols* of *Bushey*; and after his Death to Mr. *King*.

The Manor of OXEY.

This was given to the Church of *St. Alban's* by Sir *Richard de Oxe*, Knt. from whom it is thought to take its Name; but more probably he took his from the Place. In the Donation is expressed, All his Land which *Osbert West* some time held in this Vill, which lies between the Land of *Richard Pinnore* and *Henry Barnard*. After the Dissolution it was in the Hands of one *Heydon*, perhaps the Lord of the Grove. From him Sir *James Altham*, Knight of the Bath, purchased it, who is to be found at *Buckland*. His Family are at *Mark-Hall* in *Essex*. Sir *James* left only a Daughter his Heir, married to *John* Earl of *Carbery*. That Earl sold it to Sir *William Bucknell*, Knighted 1670, who built the Seat here. Sir *John* was his Heir, Knighted 1683. He married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *John Read* of *Brocket-Hall*, and left a Son *William Bucknell*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, Or 2 Cheverons Gules, between 3 Bucks Heads caboched Sable.

The Impropriation of the Rectory was granted to *John Lord Russel*, who held it at the Rent of 2 s. 4 d. From him it passed to the *Morysons*, and thence to the Earls of *Essex*.

The Advowson of the Vicarage is in the Earl of *Essex*. It lies in the Archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*.

Geoffrey the 16th Abbot gave two Parts of the Tythe Corn of this whole Parish to the Church of the *Holy Trinity de Bosco* near *Margate* in *Bedfordshire*, which he built twice from the Foundation. This, *Mathew Paris* saith, was reckoned one of his Acts prejudicial to his Abbey.

There is in this Parish a Hamlet called *Levesden*, chargeable by itself in publick Taxes, and reckoned in the Hundred of *Dacorum*.

The Church is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. On the North Side the Chancel is a Chapel, built by Sir *Charles Moryson*; on the South another built by *Heydon*. Mr. *Thomas Beardmore* is the present Vicar.

The late Endowment of the Vicarage is amongst the Benefactions.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Michael Heydon, Esq; in the 11th of *James I.* granted to Dame *Dorothy Morison* a Lease of *Watford-Place*, with all belonging to it, for 100 Years, under a yearly Rent, for the Use of a Preacher of God's Word, and four poor Widows; the Vacancies to be constantly filled up upon a Death. Sir *Charles Morison* her Son, in the 8th of *Charles I.* assigned over the Lease to 12 Inhabitants Trustees. By the same Indenture Sir *Charles* and Sir *Baptist Hicks* granted to these Trustees and their Heirs 50 l. per Ann. out of *King's Langley Park*, by equal Payments at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*; with Power to the Trustees, of making other Trustees upon the Death of any of them, or Removal from the Parish. Sir *Charles* purchased the Reversion of the Capital Messuage of *Rich. Bellamy* and *Will. Rolf*, Esqrs. and granted it to the same charitable Use.

A Water-Corn-Mill with Lands, in all rented at 30 l. per Ann. was given by the Lady *Morison* or Sir *Charles* for a Sermon at *Watford Church*

Church every *Tuesday* Morning before the Market-Bell rings: The Lecturer to be elected by the Trustees; the present is Mr. *Allen Al-
lenson*.

Eight Alms-houses are also erected, with Garden and Yard, for as many Widows in *Watford*, by the Family of *Moryson*, and endowed with two Shillings a Week, and yearly with 200 Faggots, Cloth to make a Gown, and a Hat to each Widow; this is charged upon *Caishoebury* Estate.

Dame *Mary Cooper*, Widow, first of Sir *Charles Morison*, then of Sir *John Cooper*, granted 20 *l.* per *Ann.* for ever out of her Lands at *Tewksbury* and other Places in *Gloucestershire*, to the Church-Wardens of *Watford* and *King's Langley*, the Poor of which Parishes have ten Pounds distributed amongst each of the Parishes every New-Year's Day.

The same Lady gave out of Lands at *Ilmington* and elsewhere in *Warwickshire*, to Trustees for the Vicar of *Watford*, a Rent-Charge of 50 *l.* per *Ann.* payable half-yearly.

Dame *Dorothy Moryson* gave to Trustees an Annuity of 52 *l.* per *Ann.* out of a Farm at *Watford*; 50 *l.* for putting out poor Children Apprentices, and 2 *l.* for Entertainment of the Trustees met on that Occasion.

Francis Combes of *Hempsted*, Esq: by Will 1641, charged all his Estate in *Hempsted* with an annual Payment of ten Pounds, for a Free-School in *Watford*, where poor Children are taught to cast Accompt, read *English*, and write. He gave also to the Poor of *Watford* for ever two Cottages and three Acres of Land at *Bricket Wood*, besides Benefactions to other Places.

Tho. Baldwyn of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Esq; younger Brother of *Baldwyn* of *Redbeath* in *Watford*, by Will 1639 gave his Part of the Water near *Hyde Park*, brought thither to serve the Inhabitants, to the Poor of *Watford* where he was born, to the Poor of *Berkamsted* where he was a Scholar, and to the Poor of *St. Martin's* where he resided. The Profits, which were per *Ann.* 120 *l.* to be equally divided amongst the Three.

Mrs. *Eliz. Fuller*, whose Epitaph is in *Bushey* Church-yard, built and endowed a School adjoining to the Church-yard, for the Benefit of Forty Boys and Twenty Girls. Over the Entrance this:

"A. D. 1704. This Free School was built
"and endowed for the teaching of poor Chil-
"dren at the proper Cost of Mrs. *Eliz. Fuller* of
"*Watford Place*, the only Daughter of Mr.
"*John Comyne* alias *Chilcott* of *Tiverton* in *De-*
"*vonshire*, and of *London*, Merchant, who died
"Nov. 11. 1709. aged 67."

Silvester Chilcott, Gent. Brother to the Founder of this School, hath made an Addition of 20 *l.* per *Ann.* for ever, charged on the same Estate.

The Building is fine both within and without. In the School-Room, which is wainscoted, and hath a Chimney-Piece gilt and adorned, is the Picture of Mrs. *Fuller* in her Widow's Dress, sitting with a Bible in her Hand. On the Middle of the Roof, her Arms.

On the Wall, at the lower End, a Stone inscribed,

"An. Dom. 1709, *Eliz. Fuller*, Widow, the
"Builder of this School (by Deeds enrolled in
"Chancery) hath endowed the same with a Rent-

"Charge of 52 *l.* payable half-yearly for ever,
"and subject to the Directions of her Will."

	Rent Charge.	Rack Rent.
	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>
<i>Sarrat</i> in <i>Hertfordshire</i> -	24 - -	50
<i>Creek</i> in <i>Northamptonshire</i> -	16 - -	32
<i>Watford Place</i> , &c. - -	08 - -	30
<i>Swan Inn</i> , &c. in <i>Watford</i> -	04 - -	18

MONUMENTS.

In the South Chapel, on the North Side, the Effigy of a Lady kneeling, "To the Memory
"of the virtuous Lady *Katherine Rotheram*, late
"Wife to Sir *John Rotheram*, first espoused to
"Sir *Robert Hampson*, Kt. and Alderman of *Lon-*
"don, by whom she left 2 Sons and 2 Daugh-
"ters. She dep. this Life Feb. 22. 1625. et.
"72."

On the same Side another with Arms, Or on a Chief Gules, 3 Chaplets of the first, impaling *Hickes*.

Splendissimo & clarissimo Viro Domino Carolo Morysono celeberrimi Ordinis Balnearii Equiti Aurato & Baronetto eximiam ejus erga Deum Pietatem, erga Homines virtutem, Generis splendorem, Ingenii acumen, egregiam in publicis Provinciæ in quâ florebat negotiis administrandis Prudentiam & Dexteritatem, Corporis venustatem, Morum suavitatem & elegantiam; Humanitatem & Beneficentiam, Bonis omnibus charissimo, & omni laude cumulando: Florente adhuc ætate postquam viginti, & alterum annos cum amantissimâ conjuge concordissime, & conjunctissime sine Querelâ seu Nebulâ ullâ (utroque eorum mutuo amore invicem ita contendente ut dubium reliquerent uter eorum in amore superior fuerit) vixisset; immaturâ morte prærepto, dulcissimæ & desideratissimæ Conjugi & Baptistæ & Hickso Morysonis suavissimis Filiolis in ipso blandissimo pueritiæ flore extinctis, Maria prænobilis Viri Domini Baptistæ Vicecomitis Cambriden & Baronis de Elmington, Filiarum altera Uxor desolatissima & mæstissima Mater tot domesticis funeribus contra votum superstes, hoc mortale monumentum immortalis amoris & pietatis in spem beatæ Reparationis, & ad gratissimam dilectissimi Conjugis & Virtutum suarum memoriam perpetuo colendam & celebrandam, hic Majorum suorum Conditorio cum luctu & lacrymis posuit & consecrav.

Below is the Effigy of Sir *Charles* in Armour, and his Lady near him, their two Sons kneeling at his Feet, the Daughter standing.

Natus est 18 die Apr. An. Salut. hum. 1587.
Denatus 20 die sextilis An. 1628. unicâ tantum Filiâ superstite *Elizabetha* illustri Viro Domino *Arthur* Capel amplissimi Viri Domini *Arthuri* Capel Equitis Aurati & primogenito Filio Nepoti enuprâ.

In the middle of the Chapel is a Monument with Effig. of a Countess in her Robes and Coronet, a Gentleman kneeling on each Side: At her Feet lies a Rein Deer, a Cherry-Tree below.

"The Monument of the Lady *Bridget*, Countess Dowager of *Bedford* - - - She was
"Daughter to *John* Lord *Hussey*, and she was
"thrice married; first to Sir *Richard Morysin*,
"Kt. then to *Edward* *Manners* Earl of *Rutland*;
"thirdly to *Francis* *Russel* Earl of *Bedford*: And
"she had Issue only by her first Husband, one
"Son, Sir *Charles Morysin*, Kt. and two Daugh-
"ters, one named *Jana Sibilla*, married to *Ed-*
"ward Lord *Russel*, eldest Son to her last Hus-
"band

"band the E. of Bedford, afterwards married
 "to Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, Father to Tho-
 "mas Lord Grey: The other Daughter, named
 "Eliz. was first married to Will. Norrys, Esq;
 "Son and Heir apparent to Henry Lord Norrys,
 "and Father to Francis the now Lord Norrys, at
 "whose Charge this Monument was erected,
 "being her sole Executor and Nephew, who
 "married the Lady Bridget Vere, Daughter to
 "Edward E. of Oxford. Afterwards Eliz. the
 "second Daughter, was married to Henry Clin-
 "ton E. of Lincoln."

Another, with Effig. of a Lady in Robes,
 and Coronet, for "Dame Eliz. Russel, Daugh-
 "ter and sole Heir of Henry Long of Shingay in
 "the County of Cambridge, Esq; Wife of the
 "Right Honourable Sir William Russel, Kt. Lord
 "Russel of Thornhaugh, late - - - Lord Gover-
 "nor of Flushing, and since Lord Deputy of the
 "Kingdom of Ireland, and one of the Sons of
 "the Right Noble Francis late Earl of Bed-
 "ford - - - Having Issue only Sir Francis
 "Russel, Kt. in the Invocation of God's holy
 "Name, quietly and sweetly slept in the Lord,
 "June 12. 1611."

On the South Side, a Man with Arms of Mo-
 rison. Motto,

*Non humi serpit alata Virtus,
 Virtuti, Honori, & aeternae memoria.*

*Clarissimi & Ornatissimi Viri Domini Caroli
 Morisoni Equitis Aurati istius Ecclesiae Patroni ha-
 reditarii, & hujus Sacelli Fundatoris; Patris opti-
 mi & longe charissimi, Carolus Morisonus Eques
 Auratus & Baronettus pientissimus Filius hanc Aram
 sepulchralem (supremum Amoris & Pietatis officium
 Parenti bene merenti exolvendo) in spem certissimam
 gloriosae & beatæ Resurrectionis pienter & officiosè
 consecravit.*

*Qui sumptâ in uxorem Dorotheâ Nicolai Clarki
 Arm. Filiâ liberos ex eâ duos suscepit adhuc super-
 stites; eundem Carolum Filium unicum; & Filiam
 itidem unicam Dominam Brigidam Nobilissimo Viro
 Roberto Comiti Suffexiæ elocatam.*

*Ob pridie Calend. Apr. An. a partu Deiparâ 1599.
 et. suæ 51.*

Underneath is his Effig. in Armour, leaning
 with his left Hand on the Pommel of his
 Sword.

*Patrem habuit amplissimum Virum Richardum
 Morisonum Equitem Auratum omni politiori Li-
 teraturâ instructissimum, & multis apud Casarem
 aliosque Orbis Christiani Principes Legationibus mag-
 nâ cum laude defunctum.*

*Matrem illustrem Heroïnâ Dominam Brigidam
 Johannis Baronis Hussæi Filiam, Rutlandiæ &
 deinde Bedfordiæ dotali Jure Comitissam.*

At the End of the Effig. of Sir Richard Mo-
 rison and his Daughter Bridget Countess of Sus-
 sex, both kneeling.

At the West End of the Chapel, a Stone with
 three Men upon it in Cloaks, Servants to Sir
 Charles Moryson the elder, the Lady Dorothy, and
 Sir Charles the younger: Henry Dixon who died
 1610, George Miller 1613, Anthony Cooper - - -

In the Chancel, a Stone for Henry Baldwyn of
 Redheath, Son of Henry Baldwyn. Ob. Jan. 31.
 1601. He married Alice, Daughter of Henry
 Martin of Ivor, and had three Children, Henry,
 John, Alice.

"Here lieth the Body of Henry Ewer, Gent.
 "the only Son of Henry Ewer of the Lea of this
 "Parish, Esq; Ob. Jan. 31, 1653.

"Here lieth the Body of Henry Ewer, eldest
 "Son of Henry Ewer, Esq; - - - Ob. Dec. 22.
 "1664."

"Here lieth the Body of Humphrey Ewer, 2d
 "Son of Henry Ewer, Esq; Ob. Feb. 3. 1666."

"Here lieth the Body of Henry Ewer the elder,
 "Esq; Ob. Oct. 24. 1657."

"Here lieth the Body of Eliz. Ewer, only
 "Daughter of Henry Ewer the younger, Esq;
 "Ob. Aug. 28. 1647."

"Here lieth the Body of James Ewer, Son of
 "Henry Ewer, Gent. Aug. 1. 1650."

"In Memory of Henry Ewer of the Lea, Esq;
 "and Eliz. his Wife, and Henry his only Son,
 "who married Jane Daughter of Humphrey
 "Rogers, Esq;."

"Here resteth under this Marble the Body
 "of John Marsb of Garston, Esq; who dep. this
 "Life Sept. 9 1681. aged 78."

"Here also lieth the Body of Eliz. Tayler,
 "Daughter of John Tayler of London, Merchant,
 "and Grandchild to John Marsb, Esq; who dep.
 "this Life Nov. 12. 1698."

In the Chancel were these two, according to
 Weaver, the latter Part of the Woman's Epi-
 taph remains,

*Hic jacet Hugo de Holes Miles Justiciarius Ban-
 ci Regis tempore - - - regni. Ob. An. 1415.*

*Hic jacet Margaretta quæ fuit Uxor Hugonis
 de Holes. Ob. Mart. 5. 1416.*

In the South Chapel - - - "William Heydon of
 "Newstreet in Watford, Esq, and Eliz. his Wife,
 "Daughter of Robert Aubray of Dalley, Esq; and
 "of Chrispian his Wife; the which Will. deceased
 "Aug. 10. 1515, whose Bodies lie in the Abbey
 "Church of Westminster; the which Will. with
 "Johanna his Mother, newly builded and fi-
 "nished this Isle or Chapel of St. Katharine."

These two following Weaver hath. "Here
 "lyeth John Heydon of the Grove, Esquyre, who
 "died - - - 1400."

"Here lieth William Heydon - - - 1500."

"Here lieth the Body of Mary late Wife of
 "James Vernon, Esq; and Daughter of Sir John
 "Buck of Handby Grang in the County of Lin-
 "coln, Bart. who died Oct. 12. 1715."

"In the middle Isle. "Here lieth the Body
 "of Eliz. Wife of John White, Esq; Ob. Nov.
 "23. 1655."

Another for Nicolas Colborn, Gent. who mar-
 ried Eliz. Daughter of John Finch. He died
 Apr. 6. 1630. She July 8. 1641.

Another for Eliz. Wife of Mr. Rich. Roberts
 Minister of Coulsdon in Surrey. Ob. May 9. 1676,
 Also Mr. Richard Roberts, who died March 3.
 1676.

"Here lieth under this Stone the Body of
 "James Pavyor, Gent. Ob. Feb. 9. 1515."

*Hic jacet Johannes Attewelle, qui ob. - - -
 14 . . . et Alicia Ux. ejus, quæ ob. Sept. 16. 1450.
 quorum an. &c.*

In the South Isle, on the Wall. "Under-
 "neath lieth the Body of Silvester Chilcott, Jun.
 "who dep. this Life July 14. 1711, only Son of
 "Silvester Chilcott of Watford, Gent."

"Here lieth the Body of Thomas Carpenter,
 "Gent. Son of William Carpenter of Colford in the
 "County of Gloucester, who took to Wife Eliz.
 "Daughter of John Major of Blandford in the
 "County of Dorset, Gent. He had by her 5
 "Sons and 3 Daughters; John and Mary lie
 "buried near this Place. He dep. Jan. 10. 1677.
 "Eliz. his Wife June 14. 1699."

Sub hoc marmore requiescit Corpus Mariæ nuper uxoris Gulielmi Carpender, Arm. quæ ob. Dec. 13. 1683.

Hic Gulielmus Carpender prædict. Maritus, Aug. 29. 1714.

Hic juxta reconditur Anna Uxor Gulielmi Carpender, Arm. - - - Ob. Mart. 30. 1689.

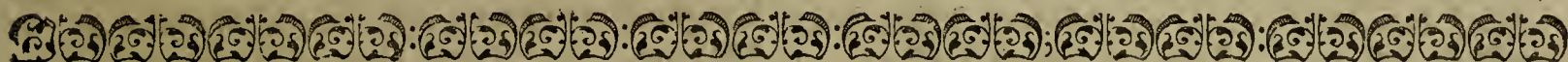
Hic situs est Edmundus Bagshaw, Edmundi in agro Bedfordiensis Filius unigenitus. Col. S. S. Trin. in Ac. Cantab. Socius, Parochia de Clophil - - - Rector. Ob. 1664.

" Here lieth the Body of *Mary*, Daughter of "*Samuel Blackwell* of this Town, Esq; and Wife "*of Will. Paine*, Esq; Son of Sir *Robert Paine* "*of Bartonstacy* in the County of *Southampton*, "*Kt. She died July 27. 1669.*"

In the North Isle. " Here rests the Body of "*John Warburton*, Gent. late of this Parish, Son "*of Ham - - - Warburton* of *Houlgrave-Hall* in "*Cheshire*, Esq; who died *Nov. 8. 1712.* Be- "*neath this Stone* lie *Abigail* and *Mary*, Daugh- "*ters of Benjamin* and *Lydia Warburton* of *Lon-* "*don.*"

In the Church-yard, South of the Chancel within Iron Rails. " Here lie the Bodies of "*John Butler*, Gent. *Ob. June 1. 1722.* And "*Mary*, Wife of the said *John Butler.* *Ob. Jan.* "*27. 1722.*"

A Tomb in the Church-yard adjoining to the School. " Here lieth the Body of *Silvester Chil-* "*cott*, Gent. only Brother to *Mrs. Eliz. Fuller*, "*the Donor of this School*, who dep. this Life "*Jan. 9. 1716.*



RICKMER SWORTH,



TANDS on the Edge of *Buckinghamshire*, at the Confluence of the *Colne*, the *Gade*, and a little Stream from *Chesham* and *Flaunden*. The

Church and the Town stand low; but there are Situations higher, as *Mr. Whitfield's* and *Mr. Styles's*. It is in the Diocese of *London*, and Hundred of *Caishoe*, a Market Town, within three or four Miles of *Watford*. The frequent Mills upon these Streams bring a great deal of Wheat hither.

As to Etymology, there is nothing in the Name very edifying. 'Tis sometimes written *Rykemearesworth*. What the first Syllable means I will not so much as guess. The other two seem corrupted. I have seen it written *Rickmansford*. That Termination suits well enough with the Situation. The Letter *d* having been anciently pronounced as *th*, it might easily get to *forth*, and thence to *worth*. As we find *Sabridgeford* or *Sabridgeworth* at this Day promiscuously used. The *mere* seems to be from *more*. The Pronunciation is little different. And we have here the Manor of *More Park*; and the Manor of the *More*, called in *Henry VII's* Time *de la More*.

This was ancient Demesne given by King *Offa* to *St. Alban's*. *Egfride* his Son gave to the same the Manor of *Pynesfeld*. And *Ethelred* confirmed these Grants. King *Henry I.* and King *John* join'd their Confirmation, and Pope *Honorius III.* Abbot *Geoffrey* gave this Church to the Sacrist of that Monastery, *ad Ornamenta Ecclesie & diruta restauranda*. And *John de Wheat-hamsted*, having the Manor of *Bigging* in this Parish by Escheat, gave it to the Monastery. King *Henry III.* granted them a *Wednesday* Market, and two Fairs.

After the fatal Day, King *Edward VI.* in the 4th of his Reign, granted to *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of *London*, the Manor, Rectory, and Church of *Rickmersworth*, with all the Privileges the dissolved Monastery had enjoyed; and also the Advowson of the Vicarage, and several

other Manors. Queen *Mary* deprived him, and restored *Bonner* to all, in the same Words of *Ridley's* Grant. The Manor reverted to the Crown; and King *Charles I.* in the 3d of his Reign, granted it by Patent to the Six Clerks in *Chancery* for Security of a Sum of Money. The King at length, and the Six Clerks, conveyed it to *Mr. Hewet*, who sold it to Sir *Thomas Fotherley*. His Son *John Fotherley* enjoyed it after him, was High Sheriff in the 4th of *Charles II.* He left two Sons, *Thomas* and *John*. The elder died without Issue. *John* was swallow'd up and his only Daughter in the Earthquake at *Jamaica*. He gave this Estate to his Widow for Life, and to her Assigns for one Year after, then to her Nephew *Temple Whitfield*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, *Argent* a Bend cotized *Sable*.

The Manor of CROSSELEY.

This was possessed by the Monastery of *St. Alban's*. Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to her Physician *Dr. Caius*, who settled it on that College at *Cambridge* which now bears his Name. He is reckoned a half Founder, having erected it into a College from a Hall. *Gonville* was the original Founder. In Forms his Name goes first; but Brevity has left us, in common speaking, only the Name of the last.

The Manor of the MORE.

George Nevil, youngest Son of *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, Brother to the stout Earl of *Warwick*, as he was called, possessed this Estate. He was made Bishop of *Exeter* 1453. 33d of *Henry VI.* Chancellor of *England* 1460. Archbishop of *York* 1466. He was a Man of great Power, but acted an odd Part in Life. Upon his Brother's Disgust that King *Edward* married a Subject, whilst that Earl was soliciting a Match for him in *France*, the Bishop comes in as a Second to his Brother. Much such a Second, as Seconds

of our Age, who murder themselves or their Brother Second without previous Quarrel, and perhaps previous Knowledge of one another. The bloody Encounters we read of that have engaged a Kingdom, and ruined the one Half, frequently have had no better Foundation than a little Spite, or a great Inclination to shew their Parts.

So said, so done. The Bishop strikes in with the Earl to depose that King the Earl had with so much Valour advanced to the Throne. The Earl surprizes the King in his Camp, and sends him away Prisoner to the Bishop, to be kept in *Middleham* Castle. The Bishop suffers him to enjoy great Liberties, and even allows him to hunt; which Opportunity his Friends took to carry him off from his Keepers. Was it Indolence that he looked no better after his Prisoner? Or the Stimulus of Remorse for having lifted up his Hand against the sacred Person of his Sovereign? It would puzzle an ordinary Brain, and must be left to a Writer of Secret History, to strike out a beautiful Character from hence; especially if we follow the Bishop in the rest of his Tergiversations. The Time came about when King *Henry's* Cause grew lame. The Bishop, by *Warwick's* Advice, carries him thro' the City of *London* on Horseback, that his Appearance might spirit the People into Zeal for his Party. The want of Huzzas was a thousand Arguments to his Grace. The *Vox*, tho' silent, had its Weight. He made up Matters with *Edward*, and was received to Favour. And when that King entered the City, and went from *Paul's* to *London* House, the Bishop came to him with the unfortunate *Henry* in his Hand, whom he delivered up to his Revenge, and *Gloucester* butchered him in the Tower. This Manor was again in the Crown, and *Henry VII.* in the first of his Reign, granted it by the Name of *De la more* to *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, and to her Heirs. The Earl of *Oxford* led the Vantguard of his Army, and performed great Services at *Bosworth Field*. The Manor reverted, and King *James I.* granted it to *Woodward* and *Lucy*, Esquires, and their Heirs. They levied a Fine for the Use of the Earl of *Bedford* for Life, Remainder to *Lucy* his Wife, and Heirs. They sold it to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*. The Earl conveyed it to *Sir Charles Harbord*, and others in Trust, who 1655 passed it to *Sir Richard Franklyn*. *Sir Richard* married the Lady *Ann*, Widow of *Thomas Barrington*, Esq; of *Hatfield*, Daughter to the Earl of *Warwick*. *Sir Richard* sold off the Manor from the Estate to *Sir William Bucknall* of *Watford*, from whom it descended to *Sir John* his Son, and from him to *William Bucknall*, Esq;. The Lady *Ann Franklyn* gave the *More* House and Lands to her Grandson *Richard Shales*, Son of *Charles Shales*, Esq;.

MORE PARK.

It appears by the Patents of King *Henry VI.* that King granted Licence to enclose six hundred Acres of Land in *Rykemersworth* and *Watford* to make a Park, and to embottle the Scite of the Manor of *More* in *Rykemersworth*. This was in the 4th of his Reign; but there is no Sign either Intention was pursued. Nor is the Person remembered the Grant was made to. Most probably it was made to *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, Father to *George* Archbishop of *York*,

Lord of the *More*. It is also probable the Manor of the *More* and that of *More Park* were then the same. For a Man so great as the Bishop, or his Father, would never have had a potent Neighbour so near him, as within a Quarter of a Mile. They had their Precincts more entire. Nor was it agreeable to the next Owner we find here, Cardinal *Woolsey*, to have built where he had not Elbow Room. So that upon the Failure of Issue in *Vere* Lord of *Oxford* and *Margaret*, it is to be conjectured the Cardinal had the whole: And that the Division was made by Queen *Elizabeth* or King *James*; and that there is a Mistake of six hundred for sixty Acres of Park. Upon *Woolsey's* Disgrace it fell in to the Crown. King *James* granted it to *Francis* Earl of *Bedford* and *Bridget* his Lady, who surviving, conveyed it to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, from whom it pass'd to *Robert Cary*, a younger Son of the Lord *Hunsdon*. He was Knighted by Queen *Eliz.* made Warden of the Marches, and Lord *Cary* of *Lepington*. King *James* made him Earl of *Monmouth*. He married *Eliz.* Daughter of *Sir Hugh Trevanian*. His eldest Son *Henry*, made Knight of the Bath at the Creation of *Charles* Prince of *Wales* 1616, succeeded. He married *Martha*, eldest Daughter of *Lionel* Earl of *Middlesex*, and died without Issue Male. This, as the Manor of *More*, was sold to *Sir Charles Harbord*, who conveyed it to *Sir Richard Franklyn*. *Sir Richard* sold it to *Thomas* Earl of *Offory*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Ormond*, who was called to Parliament the 18th of *Charles II.* by the Title of Lord Boteler of *Moor Park*. He married *Amelia*, Daughter of *Louis de Nassau*, Lord of *Beverwart*, by whom he had two Sons *James* and *Charles*, and four Daughters. *James*, afterwards Duke of *Ormond*, succeeded, and sold it to the Duke of *Monmouth*. The Duke of *Monmouth* married *Ann*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Francis* Earl of *Buccleugh*, on whom *More Park* was settled. The Dutcheß afterwards married *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis*. She sold in 1720 to *Benjamin Heskins Styles*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, Sable a Fesse Argent, fretted of the Field between 3 Fleurs de Lys of the 2d, within a Bordure Or.

The Duke of *Monmouth* built the House here which stands upon the Side of the Hill, facing *Cashibury* on the other Side the River. It has been allowed as good a Piece of Brickwork as any in *England*. Those that lately have curiously view'd it, could not find one Brick decayed. The Garden is commended by *Sir William Temple* as the best laid out of any he had seen.

Mr. Styles is making the Place most magnificent, having built a South Front of Stone with Colonades, to which there is to be an Opening made through the Hill, that at present obstructs the View towards *Uxbridge*. A North Front of the same is designed, the Hill towards *Watford* being already cut through for a Visto; in digging were found Veins of Sea Sand with Muscles in it. The Inside of the House is also adorned with admirable Work and Painting.

The Manor of MICHELFELD.

This belonged to the Church of *St. Alban's*, given by King *Offa*. Since the Dissolution it has been in the Family of *Robinson*. *John Robinson*, Esq; sold it to *John Merrick*; his Son sold it to *John Puttenham*; he to *William Emmel*, present Possessor.

The Manor of LINSTERS,

Is in St. Thomas his Hospital.

The Manor of the RECTORY,

Is in the Bishop of London, who is also Patron of the Vicarage.

The Manor of PYNESFIELD

Belongs to Mr. Whitfield, distinct from that of Rickmersworth.

In this Town was born Sir Thomas White, Merchant-Taylor of London, who built Gloucester Hall, and afterwards St. John's College in Oxford; the last of which he endowed. He gave also to some Corporations Sums of Money for the Benefit of poor Freemen.

There have been several Attempts of late Years to turn the Streams that water this Country, into a Channel to serve Hanover Square, as the New River does another Part of the Town. The Inhabitants here had rather find them with Bread than Water. The Project was rejected in Compassion to the City of London, which depends upon the quick Supply of Meal they have from hence, when Drought in Summer, or Frost in Winter, stops the Water Carriage. And if the Mills from Hempsted hither were broken up, we might in some Seasons find the City in Danger of a Famine.

The Church is in the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The Bishop of London Patron. Mr. Ralph Thorsby, Vicar.

BENEFACTIONS.

An Alms House for five Widows, built and endowed with 10*l.* per Ann. by John Fotherley, Esq; 1682, 30*l.* per Ann. of his Manor charged for Payment.

Lady Ann Franklyn gave 10*l.* per Ann. for the Church-Wardens to distribute at Christmas amongst such as receive no Collection. This charged upon the Warren.

An Alms House for four Widows, given by - - - Beresford.

Parishfield, being 6*l.* per Ann. was purchased with 100*l.* given by Mr. Ford for the Use of the Poor.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel an Altar Tomb. " Here lies
" interred, in Hopes of a joyful Resurrection,
" the Body of the Right Hon^{ble} Henry Cary,
" Baron of Lepington, Earl of Monmouth, and
" Eliz. Trevanian his Wife: Which Robert was
" tenth Son to Henry Cary, Baron of Hunsdon.
" He died June 13. 1661. aged 67. He was
" married 41 Years to the Lady Martha Cran-
" field, eldest Daughter to Lionel Earl of Mid-
" dlesex, and had by her 10 Children, 2 Sons
" and 8 Daughters. Lyonel the eldest, never
" married, was slain 1644 at Marston Moor Fight
" in his Majesty's Service: And Henry who died
" of the Small-Pox 1649, and lies interred at
" the Savoy. He left no Issue but one Son since
" deceased, also the last Heir Male of this Earl's
" Family: The Daughters were, Ann, Phila-
" delphia, Eliz. Mary, Trevania, Martha, Theo-
" phila, and Magdalen."

" Within this Place lie buried the Bodies of
" the above named Robert E. of Monmouth, Eliz.
" Countess of Monmouth his Wife, and the La-
" dies Philadelphia, Trevania, Theophila, and
" Magdalen Cary: And the Bodies of James Lord
" Glenoby, and the Lady Jane Hambleton his
" Sister, being the Children of the aforesaid
" Lady Ann Cary, which she had by James Ham-
" bleton, Vicount Glenoby, E. of Clanbrasil, of
" the Kingdom of Ireland."

" Sacred to the Memory of the Right Hon^{ble}
" the Lady Eliz. Cary, one of the Daughters
" and Coheirs of the Right Hon^{ble} Henry Lord
" Cary, Baron of Lepington, and E. of Monmouth.
" She died Dec. 14. 1676."

There seem to be in the first some Words omitted, which shew Henry Son of Robert.

" Here lies interred the Body of James Ha-
" milton, Lord Cloneboy, eldest Son to James E.
" of Clanbrasil, born Sept. 7. 1642. deceased
" May 8. 1658.

" Here lies buried the Body of Tho. Fotherley,
" Gent. and Tabitha his Wife, one of the Daugh-
" ters of Giles Howse, Gent. She died June 19.
" 1584 - - - He Apr. 23. 1624 - - - They had
" Issue Thomas, Mary, Martha."

" Here under lieth the Body of Sir Tho. Fo-
" therley, Kt. one of the Gentlemen of the
" Privy Chamber to K. Charles 1st of glorious
" Memory, one of his Commissioners for letting
" and setting of Londonderry in his Kingdom of
" Ireland, and one of the Privy Council to his
" Son Prince Charles, after King of England, of
" immortal Memory."

" Here also lie the Bodies of Thomas his
" youngest Son, and of Sir Tho. Fotherley, Kt.
" his Grandson, eldest Son of his only Son John
" Fotherley, Esq;."

" Here lieth the Body of Timothy Neale, Esq;
" Son of John Neale, late of Deale in the Coun-
" ty of Bedford, who died Jan. 27. 1679."

" Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Ann Neale,
" Daughter of John Neale of Nether Dane in the
" County of Bedford, Esq; Ob. Jan. 17. 1672."

" Here lieth the Body of Gideon Awnsham, Esq;
" Son of Nicolas Awnsham of Heston in the Coun-
" ty of Middlesex, Gent. Ob. Sept. 17. 1648."

In the Chapel: Francisca Horne, Mater Jo-
hannis Colt, Militis, hic jacet, quæ sepulta fuit
Dec. 29. 1630.

" Here under lieth the Body of John Colt,
" late of Rickmersworth in the County of Hert-
" ford, Esq; Son and Heir of Roger Colt, Esq;
" which John married Frances, one of the Daugh-
" ters of Ralph Woodcock late of London, Alder-
" man, by whom he had Issue 3 Sons and 4
" Daughters. Ob. Apr. 29. 1610.

These two in Weaver: " Here lieth Ann Ash-
" by, Wyf of John Ashby of Hetfeld, Esqwyre,
" Daughter of Thomas Peyton of Iselham, Esqwyre,
" Ob. Oct. 2. 1503."

Here lie beried undyr this Stone,
Thomas Davy, and his too Wyfs Alis and Jone.

In the middle Isle, on a Pillar, a Monument
for Mr. James Willet, who died Aug. 18. 1715.
eldest Son to Mr. James and Mary Willet of St.
Clement's Danes.

A Stone for Mrs. Sarah Miffson. Daughter to
Mr. Benjamin Alden of this Parish. She died
March 20. 1705.

Here are many old Stones, but defaced.

S A R R E T,



S A R R E T,



LIES to the North West of Rickmersworth, between Flaunden and Kings Langley, in the Diocese of London, and Hundred of Caisboe. The Etymologists are content to derive it from one Syret, a Saxon Owner; and so it must go till a better Oedipus appears. King Offa gave it to St. Alban's An. 796. Ethelred confirmed it by the Name of Syret. Henry I. and John confirmed it afterwards by the same Name. It is omitted in Domesday; but why I cannot guess.

There were other Lands besides those of the Monastery here, as appears from a Manuscript of the Cotton Library. Edward I. gave all his Lands, called *La Troy* in the Vill of Syret, to Oliver de Burdegans, and all the Lands and Tenements which Geoffrey Turkeyld and Alexander the Fool, his Bond Tenants, held of him in Villenage, with their Bodies, Chatels, and Sequels to the Abbot and Convent of St. Alban's.

La Troy is a Name not yet accounted for. There is a Manor of the Duke of Beaufort adjoining to Monmouth of the same Name; possibly these Estates were possessed by one surname *de la Troy*.

Mathew Paris informs us, the Wife of Derlewin held Lands in Syret, for which she paid yearly sixty Shillings to the Abbey of St. Alban's. Paul the 14th Abbot granted Syret, without Consent of his Monks, to Robert the Mason, and his Heirs, as a Recompence for his singular Skill and Workmanship in repairing the Church and other Edifices; though he had agreed to pay him in Money without Grievance to the Church. Robert, upon his Death-bed, considering the Weakness of his Title, surrendred his Lands into the Hands of Hamelin, Prior of the House, for the Use of the Convent.

Richard the 15th Abbot gave these Lands to Peter the Butler of William Earl of Moreton, as a Marriage Portion with his Niece.

Geoffrey the 16th Abbot, Founder of the Hospital of St. Julian's, assigned 30s. per Ann. to be paid to that Hospital, which Peter de Syret paid. Robert de Gorham the 18th Abbot gave to Ralph his Brother the Land of Syret, contrary to the Prohibition of the Monks.

After the Dissolution, William Igrave held it of King Edward VI. by the yearly Rent of 12s. 7d. A Fine was levied of this Manor by the Name of *Rose-Hall* in the Time of Philip and Mary, between William Luddington Plaintiff, and Thomas Wanford Deforceant. It was since in Possession of one Cockshut, and afterwards of

Francis Kingsley, who had a Son William, and that William another William, who succeeded to it. Thomas Child had it after the Kingsleys, and after him his Son Henry Child. Arms of Child, Azure a Fesse embattel'd Ermine between 3 Eaglets Or. Henry sold it to Robert Child, and Robert to Robert Gilbert, and Gilbert to John Duncomb, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, Per Cheveron ingrail'd Gules and Argent 3 Pallets Sable, a Chief of the 3d.

The Church is in the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, dedicated to the holy Cross. The Lord of the Manor is Patron. Mr. Gilbert Williams Vicar. The Vicarage endowed with the great Tythes.

This Manor being not mentioned in Domesday, and Edward I. giving his Lands of *La Troy* in this Parish, and the Fine levied in Philip and Mary of the Manor by the Name of *Rose-Hall*, all put together, will countenance the following Conjecture, which is indeed but a Conjecture, and humbly submitted.

That this Vill and Manor had its Name from the Dedication of the Church to holy Cross, and that Syret was once Owner or Tenant to the Abbey of St. Alban's: That the Names we meet with have been all corrupted from Cross. The Letters T and C have so great an Affinity, that Troy may be easily mistaken for Croy; that Rose also comes near Crose. It is sometimes pronounced Crouch, and Men of that Name have the Cross for their Arms. It has been called the Manor of *Rose-Hall*, *Crose-Hall* is no great Deviation from the other.

MONUMENTS.

A Monument in the Chancel, with Effigies of a Man and Woman, with three Sons and a Daughter kneeling. Arms, Vert a Cross engrail'd Argent impaling, Vert on a Bend Argent bordured Or, a Lyon rampant Sable.


In piam memoriam Viri ornatissimi Guliel. Kingsley, Arm. Mariti sui longe clarissimi Katharina Uxor ejus multum dilecta hoc monumentum pietatis ergo dedit dedicatque.

"Of your Charitie pray for the Souls of
"John Hedon and Lettice his Wife; which John
"died 15 Jan. 1553. for whose Souls Jesu have
"Mercy."

"Pray for the Soules of James Hedon and
"Johanna his Wife; the which James deceased
"29 of March 1503. on whose, &c."

In the Chancel is a Nich for holy Water, and two others for Images at half Length.

D A C O R U M H U N D R E D,

S the most Western Part of the County, bounded on the North by *Bedfordshire*, and the Hundred of *Hitchin*, on the East it hath chiefly *Caishoe*, on the South *Caishoe* and *Buckinghamshire*, into which County it is extended in a Point or Lingula of Land toward the West. The Name *Dacorum* hath been thought to come from *Daci*, meaning the *Danes*, who are said to have been much hereabouts, to have committed Ravages here, and that the Defeat given them by *Adel-nulph*, and *Adelbald* his Son, about the Year 829. was in this Hundred. That those Pagans were not victorious here in any Battle, 'tis probable, because we have none of their insulting Barows here, nor in the neighbouring County of *Bucks*, that borders upon us.

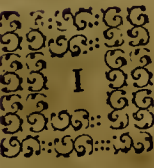
This is a Name not so old as the Conquest, for the Lands contained in it are, in *Domesday*, said to lie in the Hundred of *Danais*, and the Hundred of *Tring*. We have no Instances of the Normans naming Districts or Places by *Latin* Names, and if they had done it here, we should have had rather *Danorum* than *Dacorum*. I take it to be some more modern barbarous Composition. *Danais* might probably mean *Danes* or *Danish*; *Danois*

in *French* was perhaps the Word, from which one Letter only is changed. As this *Dacorum* is made up of the Hundreds of *Danais* and *Tring*, one would expect that the two old Names should make the new one. And so perhaps they do. *Danais cum Tring* may have been, by unaccurate Writers and Speakers, deformed into *Dacorum*. We may guess the Corruption to have been first in the Pronunciation, then in the Clerks. The first Syllable is the same as in *Danais*, the second may be well enough from *cum*, and if the third were once *ring*, it is no great Alteration to *rum*. If this Conjecture will not be admitted till a better is found, I would only ask how that Street in *Cheshunt*, which in Maps and the Memory of Man was *Crossbrook-street*, is by consent mollified into *Carbuncle-street*?

This Hundred contains the following Parishes, in whole, or in part: *Kings-Langley*, *Hemsted*, *Bovingdon*, *Flaunden*, *Berkamsted*, *Northchurch*, *Colshil*, *Wigington*, *Tring*, *Pattenham*, *Long-Marston*, *Gadesden Little*, *Aldbury*, *Gadesden Great*, *Flamsted*, *Studham*, *Cadington*, *Kensworth*, *Harden*, *Wheatthamsted*.

Colshil, *Studham*, and *Cadington*, have their Churches in other Counties.

K I N G S - L A N G L E Y,

N the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Dacorum*, stands upon the Gade between *Hemsted* and *Watford*, having *Abbots-Langley* on the East; and *Bovingdon* on the West. In *Domesday* 'tis called *Terra Comitum Moretoniensis*. The Conqueror gave it to that Earl. He married *Maud*, Daughter of *Roger de Montgomery*, and left a Son *William*, who being in Rebellion against *Henry I.* the Manor was forfeited to the Crown. *Henry III.* built himself a Royal House here, whence the Vill had its Surname. The Situation is well chosen, has a Prospect down to the Road which leads from *London* to *Berkamsted*, upon which the Church and most of the Houses stand; and across the River to a semicircular Hill, beautifully interspersed with Arable Pasture and Woods. Here the Rubbish of Royalty exists. The Earl of *Essex* hath two Farms making 800 Acres, lying finely upon the Hill, whence we view *Harrow on the Hill*. Water here is scarce, they have a Tradition it was anciently brought hither in Pipes from *Abbots-Langley*; because from thence the Fall would have been proportion'd to the Rise. The River runs

near the Church, but the Water of that must have been carried. *Edmond Plantagenet*, fifth Son of *Edward III.* was born here, and furnamed *Edmond of Langley*.

Mr. *Weaver* tells us the Religious House here of *Dominican*, or *Preaching Fryars*, was founded by *Roger* Son of *Robert Helle*, an *English* Baron. There is a Patent of *Edward I.* dated at this Palace 1274. the second of his Reign, by which he gives them the House belonging to the Church, and 68 Perches of Land. Another of his Patents dated at *Westminster*, in the 8th of his Reign, gives them the Manor of *Langley*, with the Close adjoining to the Priory, and *Chiperville* Wood for Fuel, and other Necessaries. Who this *Roger Helle* was, I cannot find, except it was *Roger de Lacy*. He lived in 1206. His Father is in the *Monasticon*, in the History of the *Lacy's*, called *John*. This *John duxit in Uxorem Aliciam Vere Uxorem Willielmi Mandevill, & genuit Rogerum de Helle* (a *Vallensibus ita cognominatum eo quod eosdem Wallicos Regi Angliæ Rebellis tanquam inferni undique devastavit.*)

I know Sir *Richard Baker's Chronicle*, and Sir *William Dugdale's Warwickshire*, do both affirm this House of *Dominicans* was founded by *Edw. II.* about the Year 1312. to pray for the Soul of his dear Minion *Piers Gaveston*, who was beheaded by Order of the discontented Barons at *Blacklow-Hill*, near *Warwick*; and buried here two Years after, being removed from the Church of the *Dominicans* at *Oxford*, where he was first interred. Yet Sir *Henry Chauncy's Evidence* of the Patents of *Edward I.* convinceth me. *Baker* saith *Edward II.* founded the Friary, and built the House. It is no wonder if he built a new and larger House in Respect to so great a Favourite, and yet there might be a meaner before of *Roger Helle's* erecting.

We must not here forget the Figure *Edmond of Langley* made in the World, because he was not only born here, but buried with his Consort *Isabel*, younger Daughter of *Don Pedro*, King of *Castile*; by whom he had *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*, *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, and *Constance*, married to *Thomas Spencer*, Earl of *Gloucester*. The King his Father granted him in the 21st of his Reign, all the Manors, Castles, and Lands, beyond *Trent*, formerly *John Warren's*, Earl of *Surrey*, which were managed by Queen *Philippa*, his Mother; and afterwards made him Earl of *Cambridge*. *Richard II.* made him Duke of *York*, with 100 *l.* Annuity out of that County, and many other Perquisites, as well as 500 *l. per Ann.* out of the Port of *London*, till 1000 *l.* in Land should be settled on him. He was created with the putting on a Sword and a Cap, with a Wreath of Gold. *Isabel*, by Consent of her Husband, made a Will, appointing to be buried where the King pleased: And to have, on the Day of her Death, a hundred Trentals, and a hundred Psalters said for her Soul: Four Priests, or one at least, to sing for her four Years: Upon the Day of her Burial her best Horse to be delivered for her Mortuary. After great Legacies to her Children, she left the Remainder to King *Richard*, desiring him to allow *Richard*, her younger Son, and his Godson, 500 Marks *per Ann.* for Life. After her Death, *Edmond* married *Joan*, Daughter of *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*. In his Will, with his other Titles, he calls himself Lord *Tivedale*, appoints to be buried here by his Wife, and two Priests to perform Divine Service there every Day for his Soul, and the Souls of all his Kindred departed.

Stow tells us King *Richard II.* in the 15th of his Reign, with *Ann* his Queen, 4 Bishops, 4 Earls, the Duke of *York*, and many Lords, and 15 Ladies, held a Royal *Christmas* here. That unfortunate Prince was buried here by the Bishop of *Chester*, the Abbots of *St. Alban's* and *Waltham*, without one Man of Quality to attend his Obsequies. His Murder was barbarous, but the Cavalcade after it sporting in Blood and Revenge. Mr. *Camden* mentions the Thing with Detestation, speaking of *Pontefract Castle*, the Scene of this vile Action.---*Richardus II. Rex Angliæ quem Henricus Regno spoliavit, Fame, Frigore, & inauditis Tormentis sceleratè sublatu est.* These were, it seems, but the Apparatus of Death, for Sir *Piers Exton*, and Eight others, fell upon him with Pole-Axes, and chined him down. Sir *Richard Baker* tells us, he wrested the Ax out of the Hands of the foremost Assassin, and killed four of the Company with his own Hand. Then Sir *Piers* gave him the decisive Stroke. He resign'd his Life with a better Grace

than he did his Crown. Unless we believe the Terror of Majesty, and the Conscience of Parricide (for such it was, if Allegiance was due by the fifth Commandment) wrought upon the faint Hearts of those Volunteers in Wickedness.

Why must he be carried from Place to Place, and his Face exposed to View, on pretence of convincing the People he was dead? Was not the three Days Shew at *Paul's* sufficient for that Purpose? Or was it a *Gothick* Triumph? What was to be feared from him that had twice forfeited his Crown, first by Male Administration, and next by confessing it? These Words of his Resignation signed and sworn to, surely might have been thought enough: "I do confess, acknowledge, repute, and truly of certain Knowledge, judge my self to be insufficient for the Government of the said Kingdom and Dominions, and for my notorious Demerits not unworthily depos'd." Sir *Richard* tells us he read the whole himself, desired the Duke of *Lancaster* might succeed him, put his own Signet upon the Duke's Finger. Amongst the Dirges and the Requiems that were sung for the Rest of his Soul, King *Henry* himself must bear a Part at *Westminster*. Why did he not punish the Murtherers? One of his Articles against the deposed King was, That he had caused the Duke of *Gloucester*, and Earl of *Arundel*, to be put to Death, without Law or Justice. The Facts are not true, but if they had been, with how ill a Grace must King *Henry* retort them?

How is the Spirit of the Mighty fallen, since *Roman* Bravery polish'd the Swains of *Britain*? They conquer'd us into Humanity and Manners. They taught us to treat our Enemies as those of our own Species. And when they led away our Princes and Commanders to grace a Triumph, it was still a Bloodless Shew. They provided well for their Captives, or suffered them to live in Amity at Home. We hear of no Assassinations amongst them, nor ungenerous Encouragement of Treachery. They did Honour to those they subdued. Their Historians even make Speeches becoming a *Roman Rostrum*, for those, by whose heavy Hands their Legions suffered: And give the Glory of an Orator to a Man that had only his Sword girt about his naked Body, if he did but use it with Gallantry.

King *Henry V.* to shew the Malice was not hereditary, remov'd King *Richard's* Body afterwards to *Westminster*, and deposited it near that of Queen *Ann*, his first Wife.

Edward IV. in the 6th of his Reign, granted to *Thomas Betts*, Prior of *Langley*, and his Successors, *Home-Park*, *Friars-Wood*, *Chipperville-Wood*, and *Friars-Meadow*, and the Toll of the *Kings-Mill*.

Henry VII. gave the Manor and Park, with the Appendages, to his Queen *Catherine* for Life. *Henry VIII.* settled the same for Life on his Queen *Anne*.

The Priory was surrendered to that King. *Philip* and *Mary* restored all to the Monks again. Queen *Elizabeth*, in 42d of her Reign, granted the Bishop of *Ely*, and his Successors, the Rectory and Tythes which had belonged to the Priory, valued at 40 *l. per Ann.* This seems to be one Part of the Equivalent given to that See, in Lieu of the *Hertfordshire* Manors the Queen took. King *James*, in the 4th of his Reign, gave to *Edward Newport* and *John Compton*, at the Request of *William* Baron *Monteagle*, the Priory of *Langley*, with all the Buildings,

Buildings, and Seven Acres of Land: These granted it to *Robert Dixon* and his Heirs. His Daughter and Heir *Theodosia*, married to Sir *Richard Braughin*, sold it after his Death to *Joseph Edmonds*, Esq. He to *William Houlker*, and he to Sir *Richard Combs*, who reconveyed it to *Houlker*. He pulled down the House and most of the Buildings.

King *James* also granted to *Edward Purrat*, and *Francis Philips*, the Mills, with all their Perquisites, under a yearly Rent. He settled first on his Son *Henry*, and upon his Death, on his Son *Charles*, the Lordship, Chase, and Park of *Kings-Langley*. King *Charles I.* lett a Lease of these for 99 Years, under the Rent of 37 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to Sir *Charles Moryton*; and at the Request of Sir *Charles* conveyed the Reversion to Sir *Baptist Hickes*, under the Rent of 7 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In the 4th of his Reign the King granted this Manor, with all its Privileges, to Trustees, who conveyed it to *Thomas Houlker*, and his Heirs. His Son *Thomas* sold it to *Henry Smith*, Esq; whose Son *Henry* is Possessor.

The Bishop of *Ely* is Patron of this Vicarage. One of his Predecessors, Dr. *Benjamin Laney*, augmented it with an Annuity of 36 *l.* 10 *s.* It is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, Mr. — *Sparks*, Vicar. The Church is dedicated to *All Saints*.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Lady *Cooper* gave 10 *l.* per Ann. out of *Tewksbury*, *Bedington*, and *Ashchurch* in *Gloucestershire*, to the Poor; as she has done at *Watford*, payable Jan. 1.

William Knight gave 3 *l.* per Ann. to the Poor, out of *Garlands*, in this Parish. And 1 *l.* to the Vicar for a Sermon on *Easter-Monday*.

Mr. *Smith* gave 5 *l.* per Ann. to the Poor, payable by Sir *Henry Hen*, Feoffee.

Lady *Moryson* gave 2 *l.* per Ann. out of a House late *Buckock's* in this Parish.

M O N U M E N T S.

On the North-side the Altar a Tomb for *Edmond de Langley*, with Arms of *France* and *England*, and 3 Labels. There is a Cross Fleury between 4 Martlets or the like. A Tower triple tower'd, and 3 Crowns.

On the South-side upon the Wall: "Underneath lieth interred the Body of the Hon. Sir *William Glascock* of *Aldamhowe*, in the County of *Essex*, Kt. Master of Requests, and Judge of the Admiralty in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, under K. *Charles II.* Son of *William Glascock*, of *Aldamhowe* aforesaid, Esqr. He married *Sarah*, Daughter and Coheir to *James Mayne*, of *Bovingdon*, in the County of *Hertford*, Esqr; by whom he had Issue *Sarah*, his Daughter and only Heir. Ob. July 14. 1688. æt. 73."

Over the Royal Tomb a Marble for *John Chipperfield*, Gent. of this Parish, 1723.

"Here lieth the Body of *Eliz. Cheyney*, late Wife of the worshipful *Francis Cheyney*, Esq; Ob. March 20. 1620."

"Here lieth the Body of *Nicolas Sprague*, of *Chipperfield*, Gent. Ob. Nov. 23. 1679.

"Here lieth the Body of *Tho. Hemington*, one of the Yeomen Ushers of his Majesties Guard. Ob. Nov. 25. 1637. And *Margaret* his beloved Wife."

One for *Dorothy Over*, Daughter of *Rich. Over*, of *London*, Gent. Jan. 16. 1627.

And for *Richard Over*, Gent. Dec. 19. 1642.

For *Mary Dixon*, July 10. 1622.

"*Robertus Dixon*, Filius & Hæres *Roberti Dixon de Langley Regis Arm.*"

In the South-Isle:

*Lo here's interred a Wife of worthy Fame,
Whose Virtues great, and honest Life deserve the same:
Margaret was her Name, by Marriage Cheyney hight,
Late Wife of Cheyney, Son to Chesham Boys by right
Her due Descent from Skipwyths Line late of St. Albans Town,
And married to that Cheyney's Heir, a House of old renown ...
..... Ob. Jan. 30. 1578.*

In the Middle-Isle: "Here lies the Body of *Lucia Dixon*, Daughter of *Robert Dixon*, of *Kings-Langley*. Ob. Sept. 6. 1643."

For *Mary*, Wife of *Nicolas Sprague*. 1701.

On a broken Stone, - - - *Philip de la Rila* - - -
eit mercy. This is lost, gift ici Dieu de l'alme.

"Here lieth the Body of *John Cheyney*, Gent. Ob. Feb. 1. 1527."

At the East-End of the North-Isle is an old Tomb, a Knight lying on the Left, and his Lady on the Right; on the Tomb, and on his Armour on both Shoulders - - - On a Cross 5 Mulletts, with a Crescent for Difference. There is also a Saltire ingrail'd, sometimes single, sometimes impaled by the former. His Pillow hath the large Branch of a Stag's-Horn upon it; the same Deer hath a Chain about his Neck, held by both Knight and Lady. *Weaver* saith *Pierce Gaveston* once lay entomb'd here, whether this was for him 'tis hard to say, or whether he were eldest Son of his Father, or what his Arms.

In the North Window, *Argent* on a Bend Sable, 3 Pikes of the Field, at Top, *Johane Sanky*, Esqueer.

Argent with a Bordure ingrail'd Gules, on a Chevron Sable 5 Plates.

Another Coat, *Baron & Femme*, the Man's quarterly Gules, 2 Lyons passant *Argent*, 2d Or a Fesse dancette 3 as 2, 4 as 1. The Woman's, *Argent* on a Bend Sable, 3 Lyons passant Or; at Top, *Barnard De la Mar*, Esquyer.

Then is the Woman's Coat, last mentioned, single: At Top, "Spersholt Ky - - - Wyffe, with alle theyer Chyldren."

In the North-Isle: "*William Carter*, and *Alice* his Wife, which *Will.* dep. this Life, Ap. 2. 1528."

"Here lieth the Body of *John Carter*, late of *Gifres*, who had 2 Wives; by the first he had 4 Sons and 5 Daughters, by the second 5 Sons and 4 Daughters. Aug. 9. 1588."



H E M S T E D,

IN the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Dacorum*, stands upon the *Gade*, near its Confluence with the *Bulborn* at *Two-Waters*. It hath *St. Alban's* on the East, and *Berkamsted* on the West. As to Etymology I make no Difficulty of deriving it from *Ham* a Town, and *Sted* what we call a Place or Hall. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Henamsted* and *Hamelamsted*. The *Saxons* called it *Hean Hampstede*. The *Hean* distinguisheth it from its Neighbour *Berkamsted*: The latter is hilly, the other high; enough to know them by from one another. We have *Ansty* from *Anefly*, and *Anefly* from *Hean*. *stige* the Highway, for there the *Ermine-Street* leads from *Cesaromagum* to *Canonium*. If it was named from *Hemp*, as some would have it, there's as much Reason both the *Berkamsted's* should be so too.

Offa gave six Mansions here to *St. Alban's*, and *Ethelred* confirmed the Grant. The rest of the Vill remained to the *Saxon* Kings, who had their Residence at *Berkamsted* Castle. The Conqueror gave the Royal Part to *Earl Moreton*. It is observable the *Earl's* Manor is in *Domesday* said to be in *Treuny* Hundred, and the other in *Albaneston's*. This great Man, perhaps, would not have an Ecclesiastical Superior. And this seems to me the Reason of the other exempt Villages of this County, which stand encompassed by one Hundred, and are part of another at a Distance. Thus *Bushey* and *Shenley* are of *Dacorum*; and *Totteridge* of *Broadwater*, tho' Eight Miles from the nearest Part of that Hundred. These Three would have been naturally in *Caishoe* anciently *Albaneston*.

William *Earl Moreton* was succeeded here by *William* his Son, who forfeited by raising a Rebellion in *Normandy* against *King Henry*. The Manor then passed as *Berkamsted*, till *Henry III's* Time. *Berkamsted* being the Royal Seat, I choose to carry down the Possessors there, which follows after we have done with this Parish, and its Appendages. *Henry III.* gave *Berkamsted* to his Brother *Richard* *Earl of Cornwall*, and after for his Feats of Arms in the Holy War, chosen and crown'd King of the *Romans*. His Son *Edmond* enjoyed it after him, and in 5th of *Edward III.* gave it to the Monastery of *Bon Hommes* at *Esserug*, now *Ashbridge*, the Seat of the Duke of *Bridgewater* (which House was founded by him) excepting his Warren, and the Advowson of the Church.

Henry VIII. incorporated this Vill, by the Name of Bailiff and Inhabitants, gave them a *Thursday's* Market, and a Fair on *Corpus-Christi* Day, with *Pipowder Court*, and all the Profits arising from the Market, Fair, and Court.

The Vicarage of *Hempsted* is in the Deanery of *Berkamsted*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Bishop of *Lincoln* nominates. The Clerk, the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* present him. Mr. *Henry Topping* is the present Vicar. The Church is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*.

This is the greatest Corn Market in the County, if we judge by what is set down and sold in it. Here are Eleven Pair of Mills within Four Miles of the Place, which bring a Trade into this Part of the Country, and furnish the City of *London* with a great deal of Meal. They are of the greatest Service, and indeed without them the City, at Times of Drought or Frost, when Water-Carriage fails, could not subsist; for the Bakers there keep not Stock but for a very few Days.

Henshaw Halsey, Esq; is Lord of this Manor.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Francis Combes, Esq; of this Parish, by Will, dated 1641. gave Ten Pounds a Year for a Free-School, to teach poor Children Reading, Writing, and Accompts. The same he did at *Watford*.

This Gentleman gave also 3 Weekly Lectures, one at this Church on *Thursday* Morning, by the Minister of the Place, for which he is to receive 20 Marks yearly. He also provided for a weekly Sermon at *Berkamsted*, *St. Peter's*, and the Abbey Church at *St. Alban's*. All his Lands and Tenements in this Parish are charged for the Payment. Mr. *Brabant*, who enjoys the *Bury* Estate, which did belong to *Combes*, pays it now.

M O N U M E N T S.

In the Chancel: "Here lieth the Body of *William Houlker*, Esq; 1694. Another for his Wife, 1688.

Another; "for Mrs. *Hannah Gregory*, 1703. "For Mr. *Robert Gregory*, her Husband, 1712." In the South-Isle, on the Wall; "For *Thos. Salter* of *London*, 1717. Son to *Richard Salter* of this Parish."

"Here lieth buried the Body of Dame *Ann Combe*, a dutyful and respectful Daughter to her Father *John Freere*, of *Ashen*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; and loving and beloved Wife of *Sir Richard Combe*, of *Hemelhemsted*, in the County of *Hertford*, Kt. who exchanged this Life for a better, Ap. 18. 1658."

On the East-Wall with Arms, *Ermine* 3 Lyons passant: "In the Vault near this Place lieth the Body of *Richard Combe*, Esq; the eldest Son of *Sir Richard Combe*, Kt. the Father's first, the Family's last, 1692."

An Altar-Tomb, with Effig. of a Knight and his Wife, in the Arch between the South and Middle-Isle:

Robert Albyn gift icy
Et Margarete sa femme ouvike luy
Dieu de les Almes eit merci.

An old Stone hath these Remains of its Inscription; on the Verge a Cross Fleury upon it - - - -
Oxendon de - - - vord - - Eccles. de Tren - - -

"Here

" Here lies Mrs. Rebecca Varey, who died
" June 15. 1699. aged 45. As likewise James
" Varey, Esq; her beloved Husband, who died
" Nov. 13. 1710. aged 68.
In the Church yard. " Here lieth the Body
" of John Rasbleigh, Esq; 1705."

Another for Mary Rasbleigh, Relict of John
Rasbleigh of Corner-Hall, Esq;
Another for Mrs. Mary King of Lokers.
In the Church one Shield - - - on a Bend - - -
3 Peacocks proper.
Another quarter'd, in the first - - a Crescent - - -



B O V I N G D O N,



Part of Hemsted, hath Buckinghamshire
on the West, and Berkamsted on the
North West. It is not mention'd in
Domesday, because included in Hemsted.

There are in it the Manors of Bovington and
Martials, which were anciently possessed by Earl
Moreton. The Church was probably erected
by some Lord here, by way of Ease to save the
Inhabitants going to Hemsted. The Manor
went once by the Name of Westbrook. What
the two first Syllables mean, I am not Apollo
enough to guess. Don or Dune is a high Ground.
Boving might have relation to an Owner's
Name.

John d'Arcy held it in Edward III's Time by
the Name of Westbrook. He was a Descendant
of Norman de Darcy, to whom the Conqueror
gave 33 Manors in Lincolnshire. He left two
Sons, John and Philip. John died a Minor.
Philip proved his Age in the 47th of Edward III.
and did Homage for his Lands. He was a
great Commander in France, and Admiral of
King Edward's Fleet from the Thames North-
ward. He brought many Prizes into Sandwich,
which the King made him a Present of.

In Henry VII's Time it was possessed by John
Mayne of Ascot in Bucks. He left it to his se-
cond Son Robert. Henry his eldest Son succeed-
ed. He had a Son James. And James another
James, who left two Daughters. One of these
was married to Sir William Glascock, one of the
Masters of the Court of Requests. The Sisters
and Sir William sold the Manor to Joshua Lomax,
Esq;. He gave it to his younger Son Thomas.
Thomas had a Daughter Ann married to Richard
Rider, Esq; with whom the Estate went: Upon
his Death his Widow is Possessor.

The Manor of MARTIALS,

The Name is not yet derived, unless from
an Owner. It passed as the former to the same
Possessor.

The Church is a handsome Building, dedi-
cated to St. Laurence. The Vicar of Hemsted
nominates the Cure. There is Service here but
once a Day.

There are Parish Officers here, and the Rates
are distinct from Hemsted.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel. " Here lieth the Body of
" James Mayne, who departed this transitory
" Life - - - - 21."

Henricus tumulo hoc jacet Maynus
Qui cum servierat Deo potenti
Devote, variisque cum bearat
Caelorum Dominus bonis fluenter
Cum vitam patientiâ stupendâ
Longam transierat Senex peractô
Tandem circuitu occidit quiete.
Sic dulci radio cadit serenus
Sol cum finierit suos labores.
Ob. May 2. 1605.

" Here lieth buried Mary Mayne, Daughter
" of John Andrews, Gent. Wife of James Mayne,
" Esq; 1641."

" Here lieth Eliz. Mayne, Daughter of James
" Mayne, Esq; 16--6."

" Here lieth the Body of Andrew Mayne, eldest
" Son of James Mayne, Aug. 17. 1621."

Another for Alice Mayne, Widow, late Wife
of - - - - Mayne, 1615. Mayne's Arms upon a
Stone, - - - Upon a Bend 3 Mulletts, and a La-
bel of 3 Points.

Scire cupis Lector cujus lapis iste sepulti est
En lege submissâ sed lege voce precor
Se solum notâ latuit pietate modestus
Erubuitque suis conscius esse bonis.
Unde hæc vera licet si norit forte verendum
Ne fugiat marmor vel cinis ipse loquax.

In memoriam pii et eruditi Viri Edmundi Staun-
ton, S. T. P. qui ob. Jul. 14. 1671, æt. 71.

This Dr. Staunton was one of those silenced
by the Bartholomew Act, which seems to be hint-
ed in the second Verse. This is a true Copy,
but hard to be understood. It was written by
Dr. Simon Ford.

According to Clark and Wood he was Rector
of Bushey two Years, almost rebuilt the Parso-
nage House, thence removed to Kingston in
Surrey. In 1643 he was one of the Assem-
bly of Divines, and in 1648 made President of
Corpus Christi College, Oxon. by the Parliamen-
tary Visitors, for his Zeal in the good old Cause.
He was upon the Restauration deprived of his
usurped Dignity, for Dr. Newlin who had been
ejected. Rickmersworth was his next Place,
where being silenced by the Act, he came hi-
ther, and preached in a Meeting-House till his
Death.

A Stone for Sarah Baldwyn, 1669.

Another for Robert Baldwyn, Gent. 1658.

" Here lieth the Body of Richard Wood, Esq;
" - - - - 1650."

In the middle Isle. "Here lieth the Body of
" *John Hall*, M. A. sometime of *Trinity Coll.*
" *Cambr.* Ob. Feb. 16. 1617. aged 57. who
" had to Wife *Alice*, Daughter of *Richard Long*
" of *Fitzwilliams* in this Parish.

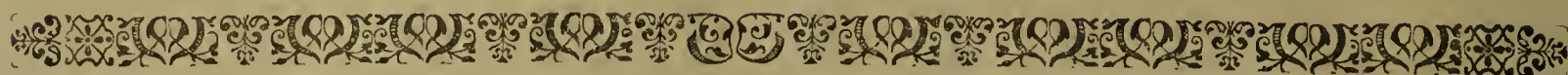
In an Arch that divides the South Isle from
the Middle, lies the Effigie of a Knight in
Armour carved in Stone. He hath one Spur on
as long as that shewn at *St. Alban's* for a Roman
one, being dug out of the *Walling-street*. He
hath a Talbot at his Feet.

In the North Window is a small Figure of a
Bishop.

In the same Arms, Pily of 7 Pieces, Or and
Argent counterchanged.

BENEFACTION.

John Knight gave 20 s. per Ann. to be divided
between 20 poor Men on *St. John's Day*, and
6 s. 8 d. to the Curate for preaching a Sermon
on that Day. This is charged upon a Farm
called the *Ash*.



F L A U N D E N,

AS also a Part of *Hemsted*, denomi-
W nated from an Owner who built here
the Church for Ease of the Inhabitants.
It became a distinct Manor, and was
held under the Lord of *Hemsted*. The Church
stands in a small Valley by a Brook's Side, sur-
rounded by the Duke of *Bedford's* Woods, call-
ed *Cheyney Woods*. It is hard for a Stranger to
find. And the Curate, for want of Endow-
ment, can't himself find the Way thither more
than one Sunday in a Month, and that in an
Afternoon. Here are distinct Parish Officers,
as at *Bovingdon*. This Church, dedicated to *St.*
Mary, stands near a Seat in *Buckinghamshire*, call-
ed *Latimers*, from the Lords *Latimer*, an ancient
Family that possessed it. Mr. *Camden* mention-
ing them at *Whittington Castle* in *Shropshire*,
saith, "Below this Castle, *Wrenoc* the Son of
" *Meuric* held certain Lands by the Service of be-
" ing *Latimer* between the *English* and the *Welsh*,
" that is, an Interpreter. This I have remark-
" ed from an old Inquisition, for the better
" understanding of the Word *Latimer*, which

" few are acquainted with, tho' it is a Name
" very famous in this Kingdom." The Name
seems to me (since that Author takes it from
the Office) to be no more than *Latiner*, as the
Latin was the intermediate Language into which
both the other were turned.

The Chancel of *Flaunden* is lately beautified
by Mr. *Prime*; the Communion Table was
given by him of grey Marble, which is wain-
scotted round and railed, and the Floor raised
by him.

In the East Chancel Window is a large de-
faced Figure, which hath been fine; near it is
an obscure Writing, which I take to be - - -
Auctor qui istam fenestram fecerant.

In the Middle of the Church a Stone. "Here
" lieth the Body of *Richard Prime*, Son of *John*
" *Prime* late of *Flaunden*, Yeoman, Jan. 21.
" 1622. to whose Memory his Son *Joseph* did
" dedicate the old Stone."

" And that being decayed, this new Stone
" is laid at the Charge of *Richard Prime*, Son
" of *John Prime*, Gent. 1717."



COLESHILL or OLD STOCK PLACE.



HIS is a Hamlet in *Hertfordshire*, near
to *Flaunden* and *Berkamsted*. Two
Thirds of it lie in *Beaconsfield*, and one
in *Agmondesham* in *Bucks*. It may have
been a Parish of itself, since there are Remains
of a Church or Chapel, and a Farm is called
Chapell Farm. Tradition tells us, a Weather-
cock has been ploughed up, and one large Brass
Medal. There are Traces of Buildings: And
Tesselated Pavements, we are told, have been
found here. It seems to have had the Name
of *Coleshill* from an Owner an Attorney of *Ivingo*,
who purchased it about the Year 1615, and
pulled down the House to sell the Materials:
Or the Man had an odd Fancy, to purchase

his Namesake Seat, to demolish it and sell it
again.

This was once the Seat of the *Bohuns* Earls
of *Hereford* and *Essex*. In the 21st of *Edm. I.*
Walter de Agmondesham acknowledged 20 Acres
of Wood, a Messuage with Land, and 30 s.
odd Money in the Stock, which *William de Cot-*
ton held of *Walter* for Life, was the Right of
Humphrey de Bohun. The Family of *Brudenels*
had it next. *Thomas Brudenel* conveyed it by
Fine and Recovery in the 20th of *Henry VII.*
to *William Counser*. From him it came to *Ed-*
mond Waller, who dwelt here. His Daughter
and Heir was married to *Peter*, fourth Son of
Sir Richard Saltonstall, Alderman of *London*. He
and

and his Wife, in the latter End of Queen Eliz. conveyed it to Sir Basil Brook of Madely Court in Shropshire, who sold it for 1860*l.* to George Colehill of Ivingo; and he, after pulling down the House, and building Tenements out of it,

fold the Manor to James Perrot of Ammersham. James Perrot conveyed it to Henry Child of Colehill, and Henry Child to Henry Child of Ammersham, whose Son Henry enjoyed it after him.



BERKAMSTED, St. Peter's,



N the Diocese of Lincoln, and Hundred of *Dacorum*, stands upon the *Bulborn*, a small Stream rising North East of *Tring*. It has *Hemsted* on the East, *Tring* on the North West, and *Buckinghamshire* on the South West.

The Name is *Saxon*, importing *Villa sita inter Montes*. I shall not look higher back than the *Saxons*, finding nothing *Roman* here except a few Coins in the Castle. Here is neither Camp nor Building, nor *Vestigia* of either. This being the Residence of some of the greatest *Saxons*, and sometimes of their Kings, and after the *Norman* Conquest, of the greatest Men, Princes of the Blood, and Dukes of *Cornwall*, it will be no Wonder if in a thousand Years some Lord of this Place was an Antiquarian, and curious enough to treasure up the Coins which *Verulam* and *Brockley Hills* would afford. As this has been the Seat of War, and sustained Sieges, the valuable Medals might be either lost in the Battering of the Place, or concealed by those that were killed. There are at present many Seats of our curious Gentlemen, which if they were to be burned or battered down, would cover more Medals than ever *Berkamsted* has shewed.

Nobody would have thought of this Place for a Station, but that there has been a super-numerary one upon the *Watling-street* in this County. There must be a *Diverticulum* to the Right or Left, between *Dunstable* and *Verulam*, of 12 Miles. Mr. *Camden* thought of *Ashwell* and *Redburn*; others of *Woburn* and *Hertford*. Some of these could not be admitted, without breaking in upon the Numbers of the Imperial Itinerary. At the last were no Remains, and therefore for Distance-sake only, and this Argument of the Coins, *Berkamsted* was pitched upon for *Durocbriva*.

All this proceeds upon an Opinion that *Dunstable* was the *Magiovinium* of *Antonine*. But I hope it will appear that the *Watling-street* had another Course, and never came at *Dunstable* at all. That it went from *Verulam* by *Luton* to *Ravensborough Durocbriva*; from thence to *Sandy* in *Bedfordshire* *Magiovinium*; and so by *Bedford* and *Newport* to *Calverton*: The last the *Lactodorum* of the *Romans*. This I shall endeavour to make good, when I come at the Stations to which the Proof belongs; and in the mean time begin with *Berkamsted* as *Saxon*. That it was not a *British* *Oppidum* I am not sure. The Woodlands enclosing the Vallies, make the Situation proper enough; but I have never seen near it any Bank and Fosse, their usual Security.

The Castle which stood near the Town is, by Mr. *Camden*, supposed to be built by Earl *Moreton*, Earl of *Cornwall*, the Conqueror's Brother, to whom this Manor was granted. Yet very probably this was upon the Scite of a *Saxon* one: For we cannot believe a *Mercian* King in those Times, when every *Regulus* was in Danger from the Encroachments of his Neighbours, would live in an open defenceless Place. In this Town was the famous Interview between the Conqueror and the *English* Nobility upon his March toward *London*, after the successful Battel against *Harold*. He passed the *Thames* at *Wallingford*, and was going forward to *St. Alban's*. The stout Abbot *Frederic*, sprung from Royal Blood of the *Danes*, shewed himself fit to be a Commander: Had he been a Martial Man, he might have rivalled perhaps the great Earl of *Warwick*, and put a Stop to *William's* Career. As he was a Clergyman, he made him act a Part below the Dignity of a Conqueror. And it was certainly the Fear of a bold Push against his successful Arms, that brought him to mean Concessions, and the swallowing Oaths he never meant to keep. The brave Abbot stopt his March till he could get the great Men of the Nation together. He threw first Trees in his Way, and afterwards Oaths. But *William* was so much a Conqueror, that he conquered that just Dread Mortals should have of the Avenger of Perjury. He swore upon the Gospel, and the Reliques of *St. Alban's* Church, he would keep inviolable the good and ancient Laws of the Kingdom: Yet he took away all their Lands, and divided them amongst his Commanders and his Countrymen. They that would excuse him in this small Slip of Perjury, lay it upon *Norman* Advice that he broke through his Engagement. He seems to have wanted no Counsel in the Case, to slight those he had subdued, and to trust for his Support in the Throne, to the Men whose Valour had raised him to it.

Earl *Moreton* built this Castle; which was razed in his Son's Time for Rebellion. He married *Maud*, Daughter of *Roger de Montgomery*, by whom he had *William* his Heir, and three Daughters. The Monks have a Kind of Nursery-Story of this Earl, or his Son, the Moral of which may be to caution the World against Sacrilege. That he was hunting in the New Forest, where a great Number of Parish Churches had been pulled down, and the Towns depopulated, for the Sake of the King's Sport, at the Time *William Rufus* was killed by the Glance of Sir *Walter Tyrrel's* Arrow; he had

had not heard of the Thing, but met a great black Goat carrying a Body in its Gore, whom he adjured to tell what he had got there; and was answered by the Goat, It was the Tyrant *William Rufus*, at the Suit of the Protomartyr, for his Malice to the Church: Or something to this Purpose. *Mathew Paris* tells us this as of the Earl's Relation. *Moreton* was not the Man that the Monks would have wished should have had such a Revelation delivered to him. It is certain Founders Curses have been for many Ages a Terror, which every Man could not erase out of his Mind, though he could make a Shift to get over the Thing against which they were denounced.

It is related of some of the Possessors of religious Ruins, particularly at *Glastonbury* at this Day, that they are afraid to make Use of the Materials for their Dwelling Houses, but venture it for Barns and Stables. And where no Man is so hardy to apply them to his particular Use, a Publick Building shall be made out of them, where all come in for their Share.

Upon *William's* Rebellion he was banished, and the Castle razed. The Town and Manor fell into the Crown. *Henry II.* granted to all the Men and Merchants of this Town great Privileges, even the same as they had under *Edward the Confessor*: That they should have Liberty of selling their Merchandize through *England*, *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, *Anjou*, quit of all Tolls and Duties. In *Domesday* we find 52 Burghesses belonging to this Town. Their Merchandize must be chiefly Wooll, which was wrought abroad. For the Art of making good Cloth was not then known in *England*. For some time after we had *Mercatores Villa Stapule Caleſie* settled in our Market Towns, as appears yet by their Epitaphs. *Wallinford* was in the same Grant favoured as much as *Berkamsted*. They had farther an Exemption from the common Jurisdiction, had particular Officers of this Honour and Liberty; such as High Steward, Escheator, Coroner, and their Bailiffs.

Henry II. kept his Court here, as appears by his Grant of the Church of *Havering* in *Essex* to the Monks of *St. Bernard de Monte Jovis*, to find Firing for the Poor. This is dated at *Berkamsted*. King *John*, in the 7th of his Reign, granted this Castle and Honour to *Geoffrey Fitzpiers*, Earl of *Essex*, with the Knights Fee belonging to it in Fee-farm for 100 *l. per Ann.* to hold to him and the Heirs of his Body by *Aveline* his Wife. There are extant the Instruments by which he fixed the Guardianship of the Hospital of *St. John Baptist*, and that of *St. John the Evangelist*, for Lepers, both at *Berkamsted*, in the Brothers of the Hospital of *St. Thomas D'Acres* in *London*, obliging them to spend the Revenue here, and not carry it elsewhere. These two I believe were of his own founding. There are some Traces of these Things yet. Near *St. James* his Hospital human Bones have been dug up. And there are two Trees still called Spital Trees. *Geoffrey Fitzpiers* was a great Man: He died in the 14th of King *John*. Two Years after we find the Town and Castle in the King's Hands, who made *Ranulph*, a *German*, Governor here. It is not said who rebuilt the Castle; King *John* might do it upon breaking out of the Barons Wars; or *Fitzpiers* rather, who was too great to look at demolished Walls, if he had a Dwelling elsewhere. The Dauphin of

France, in concert with the Barons, besieged this Castle, which was bravely defended. The Besieged made two successful Sallies, and carried off a good Booty, and the Banner of *William de Mandeville*. They held out till the King sent them Orders to surrender.

In the 2d of *Henry III.* the Sunday Market was changed to Monday. That King, in the 11th of his Reign, made *Richard* his younger Brother Earl of *Cornwall* with great Solemnity, and invested him in this Appendage of the Earldom. But they did not long agree; for the Earl seized upon the Lordship of *Ties* as belonging to his Honour, which King *John* had given to a Foreigner. The King repented this Freedom so highly, that he took away his Castle of *Berkamsted*. Upon this the Earl goes to *William Marshall*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who joining with the Earl of *Chester* and others of great Power, appeared in Arms at *Stamford*, and sent a threatening Message to the King for Redress of Grievances. The King feared the Consequence, and sent a condescending Answer that he would meet them at *Northampton*, and do every Body Justice. Amongst the rest, Earl *Richard* had his Mother's Dowry, with all the Lands in *England* belonging to the Earl of *Brittany*, and those of the Earl of *Boloigne*, with the whole County of *Rutland*, and his Castle of *Berkamsted* restored.

Earl *Richard*, after this, married *Isabel*, Dowager of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, Sister to the Earl of *Pembroke*. Upon this Marriage he had the Castle and Honour of *Knaresborough* in *Yorkshire*, by the Service of two Knights Fees, settled upon him and his Heirs by *Isabel*. He made a grand Figure in the World: With the Earl of *Pembroke*, and several others, he took upon him the Cross, and went to the Holy Land; from whence he returned with great Honour. Articles were made between him and the Sultan in Favour of the Christians, and a Truce. The *French* Prisoners were to be released, and *Jerusalem* and the Country about it unmolested. He came back, and was met at his Landing by the King and Queen. He made a second Journey to the Holy Land in the 27th of this Reign, in Company of the Earl of *Salisbury*. Afterwards he attended the King in his Wars in *France*. At his Return, he married the Daughter of *Raymond* Earl of *Provence*, Sister to the Queen. For her he made a splendid Wedding at *Westminster*, and at the Church Door endowed her with the Thirds of all the Lands he was, or ever should be possessed of: This of *Berkamsted* amongst the rest. He procured from the King an Eight Days Fair here, beginning upon the *Inventio Crucis*. He was elected King of the *Romans*; some of our Historians say by Money, else he could not have outdone *Alphonfus* King of *Spain*. At his Return, he marched with the King to *Northampton* against *Montford* Earl of *Leicester*, and *Clare* Earl of *Gloucester*. The Town was taken, and the Barons pursued into *Sussex*, where at the Battel of *Leves*, Fortune turned about. The Kings were both made Prisoners; there the King of the *Romans* commanded the main Body. The Prince was also taken, and the Earl of *Cornwall's* Son. *Montford* kept the King a Year and half in his Possession, and carried him about to countenance his Actions, till he had got into his Hands most of the strongest Castles.

Upon

Upon this Success *Leicester* and *Gloucester* quarrel about their Dividend to that Degree, that *Gloucester* left the other, and joined his Forces with those the Prince had raised, after his Escape from the Castle of *Hereford*. *Montford* stood a Battel with them near *Evesham*, and finding his Party too weak, thrust himself into the thickest of his Enemies, and there fell with his Son and eleven Barons, besides many Thousands of their Soldiers.

I do not find how the King of the *Romans* got out of his Enemies Hands; but three Years after he went again to *Germany*, and married *Beatrix*, Niece to the Archbishop of *Cologne*. He came back, and was made Governor of *Rockingham* Castle, and Warden of the Forest. He died at *Berkamsted* of a long Sickness the Year before King *Henry* died; and was buried in the Abbey of *Hales* of his own Foundation. His Heart was buried at the Grey Friars in *Oxford*, and a Pyramid erected over it.

He left no Son at his Death but *Edmond Plantagenet* his Heir, by his third Wife, who was Duke of *Cornwall* after him, invested with the Cincture of a Sword. He was Knighted, married *Margaret* Sister of *Gilbert Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, and had Livery of the Castles of *Knaresborough*, *Wallingford*, *Ockham*, and *Berkamsted*. *Hempsted* he afterwards gave to *Ashbridge*. *Ockham* he held by a Grant with the Sherifalty of *Rutland*. In the 16th of *Edward I.* he was Warden of *England*, the King being absent in the Wars of *Scotland*: The next Year was Sheriff of the County of *Cornwall* in Fee. Upon Inquisition the 18th of the same King, the Jury found the Earl to have the Privileges of his Ancestors. A Court of View of Francpledge: Full Return of Writs: Power to hold Courts as the Sheriff in the County Court, except Appeals and Outlawries: Power to attach Trespasgers against the King's Peace, and confine them in *Berkamsted* Gaol till the Gaol Delivery by the King's Justices: To make a Coroner here: To have the King's Justices execute their Office as to Matters that concerned this Liberty: The Justices Itinerants to come here and determine Causes: Fines and Amerciaments to be the Earl's, and recoverable by his Officers: Goods of Felons and Fugitives, the Year, Day, and Waste: To be freed, and his Tenants, from the common Fines and Amerciaments of the County.

Another Jury, in the 28th of the same *Edward*, found, That the Earl had four Knights Fees held of his Honour: *Nicolas de Bosco* held *Northcote* by one Knight's Fee, worth 40s. per Ann. *Geoffrey de Lucy* held *Wygenton* and *Beslaw* by one of the same Value; and *Gadesden parva* by another of the same Value: *Ralph de Wedon* held *Wedon*, *Agmondesham*, and *Swanburn* in *Bucks* for another. They found also, the Earl of *Cornwall*, besides *Berkamsted*, held *Hempsted*, and that the Rector and Convent of *Ashbridge*, which was founded by the Earl, were free, and their Tenants, from Toll in that Vill: And that the Wood called the *Frish*, containing 763 Acres, was common both for Freemen and Villains of *Berkamsted*, except in Paunage Time; but for the Convent of *Ashbridge*, and their Tenants, the whole Year round; and the Rector was to have Houseboot and Heyboot thence. There is a Wood now going by the Name of *Freeuden* Coppice in this Neighbourhood, (tho' in *Bedford-*

shire) not containing a fifth Part of the Acres here mentioned, but probably the circumjacent Lands were reckoned into it. They found that the Master of the Hospital of *Acon* held a Messuage and Land in *Berkamsted*, which I suppose the two Hospitals the Earl that founded them made him Guardian of. The Lord of *Aldebury* was to bring 16 Men to mow one Day for the Earl, whose Work was valued at a Penny a Day each: He was to have Ingress to them and Regress, and have Meat allowed by the Earl twice a Day. Thirty-six Shillings per Ann. were paid yearly at the great Court out of nineteen Parishes.

Edmond died at his Monastery of *Bonhones*, of his own Founding, at *Ashbridge* in the Year 1300. Upon his Death *Berkamsted* reverted to the Crown. Eight Years after, it was granted, with the Earldom of *Cornwall*, for Life to *Peter* or *Piers Gaveston* by *Edward II.* He married *Margaret*, Sister and Coheir to *Gilbert* Earl of *Gloucester*, Daughter of *Joan d'Acres*, the King's Sister. He had this Estate at first with Limitations; but was afterwards invested with the entire Earldom, and all its Privileges.

This *Gaveston* was perhaps the greatest Favourite, and the most indulged, of any this Nation has seen. He was by Birth a *Gascoyne*, and a Gentleman, educated by *Edward I.* with the Prince his Son for past Services of his Father. His Person and his Prowess made him amiable. He had been in great Posts; Guardian of *England* in the King's Absence, and Lieutenant of *Ireland*, where he behaved himself with Gallantry and Conduct. Presuming upon his Fortune, he grew to that Degree of Arrogance that the Nobility would not bear. He nick-named the greatest of the Lords, to shew his Contempt of them, and treated them every where insolently. The People in general were enraged at his Behaviour, and followed some of the Barons, who took him out of a Castle in *Yorkshire*. When he could make no longer Defence, he delivered himself up, upon Condition he might once see the King. The Earl of *Pembroke* undertook (upon Pain of forfeiting all he had in the World) to carry him to the King, and bring him back to abide the Judgment of the Barons. On his Journey, he left him guarded by his Servants; but *Guy of Warwick* would not trust the Earl's Power, nor the King's Weakness. He surprized him in the Night with a Party, and carried him to *Warwick* Castle; afterwards to *Blacklow* Hill, where he was beheaded in Presence of the Earls of *Lancaster*, *Warwick*, and *Hereford*. He was buried at *Langley* in *Hertfordshire*.

Angry as the King was, he could take no Revenge. His Barons were too great; which *Gaveston* had done well to consider. The Actors in this Murther were within two Years all pardoned by Name, amongst the rest many of *Warwick's* Servants.

John of Eltham, 2d Son of *Edward II.* was by *Edward III.* made Duke of *Cornwall* in the 2d of his Reign; and in the 4th Year, had besides the Honour here, other Manors granted him, in all to the Value of Four thousand Marks a Year in Tail general. He was made Lieutenant during the King's Wars in *Scotland*, went thither to assist him, and died there, and was buried at *Westminster*.

Ten Years after, the King created his own Son, the Black Prince, Duke of *Cornwall*, with all its Appendages. This Hero's Character is well known in History. He died, after a victorious Life, at *Canterbury*, and was buried there. We have at *Berkamsted* an Instance of the Bailiff of *Aylesbury*'s Goods distrained at *Berkamsted*, for having taken Toll of the Tenants of the Honour.

Richard his Son, afterwards King of *England*, succeeded his Father in the Dukedom of *Cornwall*, by King *Edward*'s Grant, who made him also Earl of *Chester*, and Prince of *Wales*. If we look at the transcendant Bravery of the Father, and the mean Part the Son acted, we shall be surprized at the Change, and think there is nothing at all in Blood. Yet the first and the last Act of *Richard* were worthy even of the Black Prince. His advancing against the Rebels under *Cade* and *Tyler*, and commanding one of them to be seized, and killed at the Head of his Men, was a glorious Proof of Courage at the Age but of Fourteen. His disarming one of the Assassins, and killing, with the Ax he took away, four of the others, was truly heroic. 'Tis pity we ever heard more of him than this.

King *Richard*, in the 11th of his Reign, allowed *Robert de Vere*, Duke of *Ireland*, to live here in his Royal Palace, and to have Fuel out of his Woods.

Henry IV. in the first Year of his Reign, created his eldest Son *Henry* of *Monmouth*, Duke of *Cornwall*, with the Appendages.

That Duke coming to the Crown, by the Name of *Henry V.* created his own Son *Henry* of *Windsor*, Duke of *Cornwall*. And he being King *Henry VI.* granted it to *Edward* of *Westminster*, his eldest Son.

Edward IV. in the first of his Reign, granted the Stewardship of this Castle and Lordship to *John Lord Wenlock*, one of his Privy-Council.

Cicely, Mother to the King, and Wife of *Richard* Duke of *York*, died at this Castle, in the 11th of *Henry VII.*

The Castle and Honour have been ever since in the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and belong to the Prince of *Wales*.

Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 2d of her Reign, granted to Sir *Edward Carey* a Lease of the Castle, and Manor, and Mills; from whom it came to Sir *Adolphus Carey* his Son, and from him to Sir *Edward*. A large House was built upon the Hill out of the Ruins of the Castle, which is beautifully situated. This is supposed to be done by the *Carey*'s. There was a Fire which consumed two Thirds of the Building; what remains is but a Third. This happened after *Carey*'s Time, when *Weston*, Lord Treasurer, lived in it. That Part which escaped the Fire was the back Part of all. *John Sayer*, Esq; who was abroad with King *Charles*, as Chief Cook, purchased the House and repaired it. *Edward* his Son possessed it after him; by him it was sold to *John Roper*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears Sable an Eagle volant.

The Manor-House was a Nursery for King *James*'s Children; Prince *Henry* and Prince *Charles* were bred up here.

Colonel *Axtel*, a Parliament-Officer, possessed it in the Times of the late Troubles.

It is here necessary to correct a Mistake, that a Council was held at *Berkamsted*, under

Withred, King of *Kent* and *Mercia*, and Canons made, at least introduced to be Laws of the Country, though perhaps they may have been compiled before, and in Force elsewhere. They are in *Spelman*'s Collection.

We must be content to give up this Honour, when we consider *Withred* was never King of *Mercia*, and that even his Hereditary Crown was become tributary to a foreign Power. His immediate Predecessors, *Lothair* and *Edric*, were totally defeated and slain by *Ethelred* King of *Mercia*, and *Ceadwalla*, King of the *West-Saxons*; *Kent* plundered and destroyed, and particularly *Rochester* sacked and burned. After the Country had been Seven Years harassed by the Enemy, *Wightred* succeeded by Permission of *Ina*, King of the *West-Saxons*, who invading *Kent* with a formidable Army, to revenge the Death of his Kinsman *Mollo*, burnt in a Cottage by the *Kentish* Men, *Wightred* in a very humble Manner sued for Peace, which he was forced to purchase at a dear Rate. *Rex Cantiae Withredus humiliter obviam veniens magnam pecunie summam pro nece Juvenis dedit*, saith *Math. Westminster* sub An. 693. This *Malmesbury*, fol. 14. saith was 30000 Marks of Gold. *Wightred* proved a devout Prince, according to the Religion of that Age, cherishing Monks, founding Monasteries, and holding Councils. *Spelman* mentions one at *Becanfeld*, besides this which was, I make no Question, at *Bersted*, near *Maidstone*, which is a natural Contraction from *Berghamsted*. To say no more, *Wightred* himself presided, attended by none but his own two Bishops and his Presbyters. *Brithwald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Godmund*, Bishop of *Rochester*, are said to be the two; the latter should be *Toby*, Successor of *Godmund*.

This Council, though held at another Place, can't be mention'd without observing the prodigious high pecuniary Mulcts set upon Offenders. For Instance, A Servant voluntarily eating Flesh upon a Fasting Day, was to pay 6 s. or be whipt. Six Shillings bears no Proportion to a Whipping. It was as much as that Servant could earn in 3, perhaps in 6 Years. The *Saxon Schil* (as 'tis in the Original) could not mean 12 Pence, according to the *French* way of reckoning. The Penny and the Schilling of the *Saxons*, *Angles*, and *Mercians*, were very different, though the Pound was the same. If therefore in one Place a Penny or Schilling was Six Times less than in another, and a greater Number made a Pound, it will be some help to us to suppose the Mulcts set, were according to the smallest, and so we may conceive the People able to pay them. Yet the Time of *Domesday* was so near after the *Saxon* Times, as to give a tolerable Account of the Value of the *Saxon* Money. We find there 20 s. to the Pound, and 12 Pence to the Shilling, in the Account of the Rates of the Confessor's Time.

And if in the Confessor's Time they reckon'd by the smaller *Denarii*, these were adjusted with the *French* way of counting in the Record.

How Money came to be so plentiful in the *Saxon* Reigns, who had neither Mines nor Trade considerable, 'tis hard to say. Was it *Roman* Money hid by the *Britons*, when the *Picts* and *Saxons* came upon them?

Dr. *Brady* hath reckoned up the Six Tributes paid to the *Danes*, in the Compass of seven Years, to be near Two Millions Sterling. How this agrees with the high Value of Money in those Days, I do not apprehend.

There were anciently belonging to the Honour of *Berkamsted* 57 Towns and Hamlets in this County, *Northamptonshire* and *Bucks*. The Tenants used to appear at the Castle here. But of late Years they have had Courts in their own Counties, and pay Money to be excused from these.

The Court-Leets are kept at the House standing upon the Scite of the Castle, and those for the Borough at the Church-House, or Loft.

The Court-Barons are kept at the same Places. One Customary Tenant may take Surrenders out of Court. The Fine upon Descent or Purchase is fixed at a Certainty, of the yearly Value of one Year's Quit-rent, as the Instrument expresseth it. Copyhold Lands may be entailed. Copyholders may be Tenants by Courtesy. Feme Copyholders may have Dower of the Thirds. Tenants may demise Lands for 3 Years without License, but no longer. The Lord's Bailiff hath Waifs, Strays, Treasure-trove, Felons Goods, out of the Borough: The Bailiff of the Borough those within it, paying the King's High-Steward for the same, and the Fair 20 s. per Ann. A Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair on *St. James*, the Profits of which the Church-wardens receive for Repairs of the Church, and for the Poor.

There was an Agreement made 27th of *Eliz.* between the Bailiff of the Honour, and the Bailiff of the Town. The Substance of this is to divide the Profits, and accompany one another in redressing Disturbances, and in Case of Dispute the High-Steward is to be Judge.

Some Privileges were granted to the Prince by Charters. No Sheriff or other Officer of the King to enter his Liberties: Nor to arrest any of his Tenants if he meet them out of the Liberty, but send his Process to the Prince's Officer: These are the Principal; there are more excusing them from Toll, Pontage, &c. but these are at an End every where.

This Town is supposed to have sent formerly Burgesses to Parliament. There are two to be found that were summoned to *Westminster*, 14th of *Edm. III.* It's probable so considerable a Place sent anciently Members, tho' their Names are lost. These two were *John Bartlet* and *John Hammond*.

King *James I.* in the 16th of his Reign, incorporated them as Bailiff and Burgesses, with a common Seal. The Burgesses to be Twelve. They might purchase a Council-House, and make Laws for the Borough; were to choose a Recorder and Common-Clerk: At *Michaelmas* the Bailiff to be chosen out of these Burgesses, and Vacancy by Death filled according to the same Rule. A Chief Burgess to be chosen also at *Michaelmas*, who shall be Bailiff the Year after: And the present Year he shall be Justice of Peace, as well as the Bailiff and Recorder, for the Borough and Liberties. Two Burgesses of the Town yearly elected Serjeants at Mace, to execute Process, &c. and to attend the Bailiff with a Silver Mace, the

Arms of *Charles Prince of Wales* engraven on it. The Bailiff, and Burgesses, and Recorder, were to keep a Monthly Court on *Tuesday*, to give Judgment in all Offences against the Crown (but not touching Life or Limb) and in Debts, Trespasses, and such Causes between Man and Man under Ten Pounds value. The Bailiff or principal Burgess, with the Recorder, and three more, make a Court; all Fines, Amerciaments, and Profits of the Court to their proper Use.

They were to have a Gaol in the Bailiff's keeping: A *Thursday* Market besides that they had on *Mondays*; a Fair on *Shrove-Tuesday*, another on *Whitson-Monday*, besides that of *St. James*: All the Profits to the Corporation, without accounting to the King or his Heirs. There was also a Confirmation of all the Privileges granted them by former Kings of *England*, or by Prince *Charles*. For the Support of the Charges of the Borough, the King granted them License of purchasing Lands, to the Value of 40 Marks per Ann. of himself or his Subjects, provided these Lands were not held in *Capite*, or by Knights Service.

Mr. *Camden*, *Clarencieux*, granted them the following Arms, Or, a Triple-tower'd Castle Azure, with a Bordure of *Cornwall*.

Charles Prince of Wales, appointed the Bailiff to be Coroner, and Clerk of the Market, to be his Highness's Bailiff for Writs, Process, &c. to take the Fines assessed in his Courts for *Berkamsted* and *Northchurch*, with Toll and Profits of Markets and Fairs, and all this to the Use of the Corporation. The same Prince granted his Tenants, and all Inhabitants of the Borough, Exemption from Tolls, Stallage, and Customs throughout *England*, except Highways or Pontage, for 31 Years paying his Highness 20 s. per Ann.

The Corporation sunk in the Time of the War between King and Parliament. There are now left neither Bailiff, Recorder, Burgesses, Common-Clerk, Serjeant nor Mace. There are indeed Lists of all their Officers till the Year 62 or 63. At that Time there was an Attempt to revive the Charter, but it was dropt. This Body Politick is now reduced to a Skeleton, and like the Castle, which is to be known only by its Walls and Moats.

The Castle contains within its first Moat four or five Acres.

There is again a Division by another Moat. The South Part, consisting of about two Acres, is upon a Level, with most of the outward Walls and Chimneys remaining; the Windows opened all to the Inside. Toward the North, across a Moat, is a high Hill, or Keep, capable of defending itself against the former, if possessed by the Enemy. Here are the Traces of the Bridge of Communication, and the Moat dividing these two Places of Strength, is continued to the grand one, that takes in the whole Scite of the Fortification. The Bridge, for Entrance from the Town, was on the South Side, the Remains of it visible; answering exactly to the other on the North of the first Area, which led to the Hill.

This seems to have been fortified at two several Times, as the Castle of *Astle* in this County was, and is exactly of the same Figure with that. It consists of a large round Hill, encompassed by a wide and deep Moat,

on

on the other Side of which Moat was another fortified Place, in Bigness and Form like this. The History of *Anstie* is, that *Eustace*, Earl of *Boloign*, resided here, and erected his Castle, by Command of the Conqueror, on a high Hill, raised for the Purpose. Such also is the Hill of *Watemore* Castle at *Stortford*. The Design of this was to keep the *English* in Awe. But it appears that the Barons, in their Wars with King *John*, enlarged this Fortification, by taking in that Ground upon the Flat, with which a Communication was held by a Bridge over the Moat. For King *Henry* commanded *Nicholas de Anestie* to demolish so much of it as had been built in those Wars, and was a Nursery of Rebels. The same Barons holding out *Berkamsted* against the King, after they had taken it, it is not unlikely that they enlarged the Fortification here as at *Anstie*. Nor does there seem to be any Thing of *Roman* Work here, or *Roman* Plan.

This Town gives Name to the Deanry. The Church is handsome, 'tis dedicated to *St. Peter*, in the Patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. There have been many Chapels and Oratories in it. On the Pillars of the Church are the Eleven Apostles, with each of them a Sentence of the Creed; and *St. George* killing the Dragon on the Twelfth. These are but lately come to light, having, by the Zeal of the last Generation, been whited over. Mr. *John Comper* is the present Rector.

The Chapel of *St. John* is used only by the Master, Usher, and Scholars of the Free School. About five Years since, as soon as they were all gone into the Body of the Church, to attend the Catechizing, the main Beam gave way, and the Roof of the Chapel fell in. At the West-End of the Church, on each Side, is a strong Room, supposed to have been the Treasury of Plate, Vestments, or Reliques; that on the North side was, by *Cromwell*, made a Prison for the Cavaliers. The farthest House in the Town, called *Marlows*, to which a Chapel anciently belonged, was also a Prison for them.

St. Leonard's Hospital was at the South-East End of the *Highstreet*; and *St. James's* Hospital at the other End: there remains a Well, called *St. James's Well*. Some of the Antiquities of this Church are discovered in the Will of *Edward Delahay*, Esq; bearing Date 1510. He bequeathed his Soul to Almighty God, and his blessed Moder and Virgin our Lady *St. Mary*, and to all the holy Company of Heaven. He ordered his Body to be buried in *St. Catherine's* Chapel in this Church, at the South of the Altar of *St. Catherine*. To this Altar he gave 6 s. 8 d. To the Use of the Lights of our Lady of Grace, in the Church, the same. To the Use of the Rood-Lights where they sing Mass, at the South-Door of the Church, the same: To the Church Works 20 s. To the Reparation of the Bells 13 s. 4 d. To the Maintenance of Torches in the Church 3 s. 4 d. To Ten Priests that attend his Obsequies 6 d. apiece: Besides many other Gifts to Churches and Monasteries in this County and elsewhere. And that his Will might be exactly performed, having divided the greatest Part of his Real Estate between his three Daughters, which was considerable, he provides, that if any of them should make Strife or Debate against his Will,

her Portion was to be sold by the Executors, and distributed in good Works for the said *Delahay's* Soul, and all Christian Souls.

BENEFACTIONS.

A Free Grammar-School was built here by Dean *Incent*, and endowed with the Lands of the Brotherhood of *Berkamsted*. This Gild or Brotherhood of *St. John Baptist* was perhaps erected upon the Destruction of some Religious House, which happened in the *Danish*, or the Barons Wars, so the People who had these Lands in Possession, in the 15th of *Henry VIII.* not in their own Right, but of the Gild or Brotherhood, petition'd Dr. *Incent* to get them settled on a School. There is mention in the Charter of *Richard I.* to the Church of *Grestein* in *Normandy*, *Monasticon* Vol. 2. Pag. 982, of this which follows. *Et Ecclesias de Berchamstede, et Capellam Castri; et Decimas, et Terram quam tenuit Godefridus Capellanus in eadem Villâ; et Decimam de Hamelamestede, &c.* These, upon the Resumption of Lands granted to foreign Monasteries, might be, by the Crown or Duke of *Cornwall*, appropriated to the Gild aforementioned; and continue there till the Inhabitants found a way of serving themselves better, by endowing a School for their Children. Dr. *Incent*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, sent them first a Master, who taught them in the Brotherhood House: Afterwards he built the present School of Brick, which is a handsome Fabrick, with Apartment at one End for the Master, at the other for the Usher and Chantry-Clerk. The House was 20 Years in building.

In the 33d of *Henry VIII.* the Dean petition'd that King for a License, and obtained it for purchasing 40 l. per Ann. to the Uses before mention'd, and the Thing was settled by Act of Parliament. Why this is called a Purchase, I do not know, unless the same Act empowered the Trustees, of which the Dean was Chief and President, to sell the Lands of the Gild to the School. This Settlement however met with Opposition, both from the Publick, and from the Dean's Heir. After Dean *Incent's* Death, some-body represented to the King, that he had exceeded the License given, and endowed his School with more than 40 l. per An. This was examined by Commissioners, who brought the whole in but at 30 l. odd Money. This was Harvest-Time for Gilds and Brotherhoods. It was no wonder in this general Wreck of charitable Foundations, if some Body's Bowels earned after these Lands; for they indeed had been forfeited too, if they had not been settled on the School. The Dean's Heir put in his Claim, probably upon the Foot of his having been Purchaser, and conveying the Right to the School: And his Mouth was to be stopp'd with Fifty Marks, to raise which a House was sold. In *Edward VIth's* Time the School was, by that King, made a Royal Foundation, of the Master and Usher. And nothing more remains of Dean *Incent*, than his Coat of Arms in their common Seal. In the School, upon the Timber that supports the Roof, the Arms of the Dean of *Paul's* impailing *Incent*: The latter are the same as *Torrington's*, into whose Family the *Incent's* probably intermarried; the Difference only on a Bend a Child *Argent* as a *Rebus*. The Arms of

of England and France quartered are in the School Windows.

King James gave 100 l. to the Poor. King Charles I. when Prince, 100 l. to set them to work in Jersey, which was lost by the Undertakers. The same King gave 100 l. for Firing. There was given by other Hands near 200 l. more, which was laid out by the Officers of the Parish, partly in purchasing Houses for the Poor at the West End of the Town, and partly in Lands, the Rents of which are paid to the Poor. These are at Chesbam, known by the Name of Tungridge, Horseleys-Coppice, and Horseleys-Close.

Henry Clark of Cripplegate, Esq; by Will dated 7th of James I. gave 10 l. per An. out of his Houses in Whitecross-street, for Relief of Five honest and the poorest Housekeepers here.

William Halsey of this Parish gave 15 l. to provide Six Penny Loaves for Six poor People every Sunday: Holloway's House is charged with this.

Robert Partridge, Cloth-worker of this Parish, gave 3 Acres of Land to the Poor, to which was added that of Mr. Halsey's last mentioned, and the 100 l. King James gave, and with the Money a Close was purchased at Chesbam, called Williams-Hill, and Page's House in Berkamsted, and other Lands of John Surman: Williams-Hill furnishes Stock to set the Poor to work, according to the Appointment of King James; and Page's House pays Mr. Halsey's Bread.

Sir Henry Atkins of Christchurch, London, gave 200 l. with which was purchased Stubbings-Bottom, Stubbings-Coppice, Stubbings-Close, the Rent to be equally distributed amongst 20 of the Poor at Christmas. Twelve of these to be named by the Church-wardens, Overseers, and Feoffees: Eight by Sir Henry and his Heirs. If the Heirs neglect, the Officers are to fill up, and if the Officers neglect it, the Heirs to do it.

Henry Atkins gave 40 l. to the Poor's Stock.

Thomas Baldwyn, Esq; born at Watford, educated at Berkamsted, Inhabitant of St. Martin's in the Fields, gave, by Will, the Profits of his Moiety of the Water-works at Hyde-Park, to the three Parishes, for 80 Years after his Wife's Death: Berkamsted hath a Third.

John Sayer, Esq; by Will, dated 1681. gave 1000 l. to build and endow an Alms-house for the Poor here.

Mary, Widow of Mr. Sayer, and Executrix, built a House of Twelve Rooms, for Six Widows, two Rooms apiece. She added to the 1000 l. 300 l. of her own, and purchased Lands at Chilton in Bucks of 75 l. 5 s. yearly Value, settled them in the same Trustees, and charged them with an Annuity of 36 l. to the Poor of Berkamsted. She purchased also Wood-Close adjoining to the Alms-house. She made Governors, the Heir of Mr. Sayer, and the Rectors of this Parish and Northchurch to fill up the Vacancy, when any of the Widows die. This is to be done at Lady-Day. The Qualification is, to have been Ten Years Inhabitants of this Parish; of good Fame; constant Frequenters of the Church; at least 55 Years old; those that have been themselves, or their Husbands, or Parents, or Children, Tenants to the demesne Lands here to be preferred. Every one to have 8 s. per Month (reckoned at 28 Days) and a Cloth Gown at Christmas once in two Years, at 20 s. Value at least: The Profits of the Or-

chard and Garden to be divided amongst them: The Money left in Hand, upon the Death of any, before the Election Day, to be spent in repairing the House. Ten Shillings allowed to be spent at the yearly Meeting of the Governors, to choose Widows into the vacant Places.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cradock, who died 1704. gave 400 l. to be laid out in Land, the Income to be yearly distributed on the Day of her Death, to such as are constant Frequenters of the Parish Church. This Money is laid out in Land at Chorley-Wood, near Rickmersworth, and brings in 20 l. per Ann. - - - Patnam occupies it. It lay in Chancery, and was improved till it would purchase this Rent.

The Will is in the Chest. And we are told there is a Clause in it which gives the Lands to her Executors, if ever the Vault she is buried in, be opened.

Richard Salter gave an House in the Town for a Workhouse, and a Close, in Occupation of Mrs. Frances Hawes, valued at 7 l. per Ann. The Rent is paid by the Trustees, Tho. Essington, and Tho. Roper, Esqrs.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, in the Isle East from the Altar, was buried Sir Adolph Carey, Kt. Apr. 10. 1609. His Crest is remaining, a Swan proper. On a Pillar are his Arms, *Argent on a Bend Sable, 3 Roses of the second, impaling, Argent a Bend Sable within a Bordure engrail'd of the second.*

Over the Vestry a Monument; *Josephum et Jacobum Moravias Adolescentes indole suavissimos, Fratres charitate propinquos, Filios obsequio piissimos Infelix Mater perpetua Securitati et Memoriae aeternae Fato cedens commendavit.* These are supposed to be the Sons of Mrs. Murray, Nurse to King Charles I. here. She built the West Window.

A Stone on the Floor for her Husband: *Hic jacet in spe Resurrectionis Jacobus Moravius, septimus masculus Thomae Moravii, Arm. defuncti Carolo Principi ab Epistolis.*

A Stone for Mrs. Jane Hartus, Widow of Capt. Henry Hartus, 1720. And for Mrs. Jane Stratton her Daughter, 1722.

In the North Isle a Tomb, whose Inscription is lost, supposed by the Arms to be for Sir John Cornwallis, of the Council to K. Edw. VI. The first is *Sable Guttee d'eau, on a Fesse Argent 3 Martlets.*

It St. Catherine's Chapel, on a Tomb upon the Wall, a Shield with 12 Coats, the first *Or a Pile ingrail'd Sable.* This Inscription was near it within a few Years, *Hic jacent Johannes Waterhouse, et Margareta Uxor ejus.*

John Waterhouse, Gent. deceased Aug. 11. 1558. and Margaret his Wife, Jan. 10.

"Here under lieth the Body of Dame Margaret Waterhouse, Daughter of Thomas Spilman, of Chart, in the County of Kent, Esq; in the Memory of whose Virtues, and his dearest Love, Sir Edward Waterhouse, Kt. her Husband, hath caused this Monument to be erected. She died July 6. 1587. at. 38. He Oct. 30. at. sue 55. and lieth buried with his last Wife Dame Deborah, at the Manor of Wood-Church in Kent." Her Arms, impaled by Waterhouse, are, *Sable 2 Bars Argent, on a Chief Or 2 Mulletts, a Besant in Base.*

" Here lie the Bodys of *Tho. Waterhouse* and
 " *Mary* his Wife, who lived together in Mar-
 " riage 32 Years, and had Issue 6 Sons and 5
 " Daughters. He died Sept. 7. 1600. She Dec.
 " 4. 1598." Her Arms impaled, *Argent* 2 Bars
Or, a Canton *Gules*.

Hic jacet Edvardus Delahay, Arm. qui ob. Jun.
15. 1510. Cujus An. 53c.

At the Entrance to the Body of the Church,
 a large Monument of black and white Marble,
 with Marble Doors standing open, supported
 by two Effigies. Arms quarterly, Six Blades
 of Wheat a Canton - - - 2d - - - a Fesse chequee,
 3 as 2, 4 as 1.

Bona Memoria Thomæ Baldwini Hertfordiensis
qui natus est - - - 1568. Ob. Jun. 20. 1641. Pia
et mæstissima Conjux Catharina. Fac. caus.

Between the North Isle and Body of the
 Church lie a Knight and his Lady in Alabaster,
 the Knight in Armour with his Head on an
 Helmet, at the End of which is an human Face
 as big as the Life. The Tomb hath the Arms
 of *Torrington*.

In the middle Isle is a Stone with Brass Effi-
 gies of Man and Wife, inscribed, *Hic jacet Ri-*
chardus Torrington et Margaretta uxor ejus, qui
quidem Richardus obiit - - - die Martii 1356, et
Margaretta obiit 29 die mensis Maii 1349. On
 the dexter Corner of the Stone Arms, *Or* on a
 Bend *Gules*, a Rose of the first in the Honour
 Point a Dove *Sable*: At the sinister Corner, *St.*
George's Cross; in the dexter Chief a Saltire
 engrail'd, in the sinister a Cross doubly crossed.

Mr. Weaver makes this Gravestone adjoining
 to the Alabaster Monument, and saith, " This
 " *Torrington*, as I have it by relation, was the
 " Founder of this Church, a Man in special
 " Favour with *Edmond Plantagenet* Duke of
 " *Cornwall* - - -

I take the Monument and the Stone to be
 for two different Men. The latter hath a Per-
 son dressed in a Robe or Gown, such as the
 Nobility wore, the other in Armour. I believe
 we no where find a Person in the same Place
 represented thus differently. 'Tis most proba-
 ble the Knight was the Founder of the Church,
 and that the Gravestone is older than the
 Church, and was removed out of a more an-
 cient into this by the Builder of the present.
 They lie, however *Mr. Weaver* was deceived,
 at a considerable Distance from one another.

East of the Chancel a Monument with Arms,
Sable a Cheveron *Argent* between 3 Cinquoils.
Hoc tumulo conditur Christopherus Woodhouse
 - - - - *Medicina Cultor* - - - *Ob. July 26. 1682.*

" Here lieth the Body of Dame *Frances Fo-*
 " *therley*, Daughter of *Edward Seymour*, Esq; of
 " *Woodlands* in the County of *Dorset*, who dep.
 " this Life July 16. 1691."

Hic jacet Richardus Westbroke, qui ob. 29
Sept. 1485. supplicans vobis ex Charitate vestra pro
Animâ suâ dicere Pater Noster 5 Ave. Above
 his Effigie are two Shields quarterly, the Dex-
 ter hath in the first Place a Fleur de Lys. The
 first of the Sinister is defaced; the second is a
 Dolphin najant.

A Part of this Isle is enclosed for the follow-
 ing Monument of black and white Marble:
 Per pale *Gules* and *Azure* on a Cheveron *Or* be-
 tween 3 Sea Pies, a Rose and Crown of the
 first. The Rose and Crown was added by

King *Charles II.* with this Motto, *Bona Rosa*
coronatur Avibus. H. S. E. Johannes Sayer Arm.
Serenissimi Dom. Regis Caroli secundi Archimagirus,
cui temporibus difficillimis tam foras quam domi in
Regius suis Angliæ et Scotiæ constanter adhæsit;
singularem erga Deum Pietatem, erga Proximos ege-
nos præcipue Charitatem semper exercuit et mille Li-
bras Testamento legavit ad inopum hujus Burgi Berk-
hamstediæ sustentationem prudentiâ dilectissimæ Con-
jugis Mariæ disponendas, per quam tres optimæ indo-
lis Filios reliquit, Johannem, Edvardum, et Jo-
sephum. Ob. Feb. 11. 1682. æt. 63.

Hic jacet Robertus Spalding - - -

In spe beatæ Resurrectionis hic jacet Edvardus
Kellet, Arm. qui ob. Sept. 7. 1635.

" Here lies the Body of *Ellen Rodway*, one of
 " the Daughters and Coheirs of *Richard Rod-*
 " *way*, late Citizen and Merchant Taylor of
 " *London. Ob. Dec. 4. 1636.*" Arms, quarterly
 - - - on a Bar between 3 Bugle-Horns stringed,
 3 Roses, 2d, 3 Bucks tripping, 3 as 2, 4 as 1.

In the South Isle an elegant Monument.
 Arms, *Gules* a Cheveron *Or*, between 3 Pots or
 Caldrons of the same. " Near this Place lieth
 " the Body of *Mrs. Eliz. Cradock*, who died
 " *Oct. 16. 1704.* about the 48th of her Age.
 " She was descended from the *Wethereds* of *Asb-*
 " *lins*, an ancient and worthy Family, of good
 " Report for Hospitality, Probity, and Piety, for
 " unshaken Fidelity to the Crown, and steady
 " Adherence to the Church of *England*.---"
 Her Legacy follows, mentioned in the Bene-
 factions.

In *St. John's* Chapel are Arms of Dean of
Paul's impaling *Incent*, in the Window.

A Gravestone. *Hic jacet Robertus Incent Gen.*
 - - - *Dom Cecilæ Ducissæ Ebor. Matris Serenissi-*
morum Regum Angliæ Edvardi quarti et Richardi
tertii, atque Proavæ excellentissimi Regis Henrici
8vi; qui quidem Robertus Incent ob. 28 Sept.
1400. Weaver saith he died of the Sweating
 Sickness the 1st of *Henry VII.*

On the Verge of another - - - - *Generosi Ma-*
ter Venerabilis Viri Joannis Incent, L. L. Doct. qui
hoc Sacellum de novo suis sumptibus edificari fecit, et
plurima bona huic Altari S^{ti} Joannis contulit; quæ
quidem Catharina obiit 6 Martii A. D. Incarn.
1500. et An. Reg. Henr. Oct. 12mo. She was
 Wife of *Robert* above.

- - - *Edmundi Cook, qui ob. 24 Jun. 1409.*

Hic jacet Johannes Raven, Arm. qui ob. Mart.
15. A. D. 1395.

In the same Chapel Window are Arms of
France and *England* quartered. Another Coat
Gules a Saltire *Argent*; a Ducal Coronet above.
 The same are carved in Stone on the Outside of
 the Tower towards the Street, inscribed, *John*
Philip and Alice his Wife, who are supposed to
 have rebuilt that Part.

In the Isle South of the Chancel, a Monu-
 ment for *Henry* (Son of *Dr. Brabant* late Rector)
 1718. Under is a Vault made by the Doctor
 out of a Charnel House.

Weaver hath preserved the following:

Hic jacet Margaretta Briggs, quæ ob. Aug. 17.
1374.

A Marble Font was erected by *Francis Wi-*
thered, Esq; Comptroller of the Works to King
Charles II.

The Rood-loft is remaining. In the Vestry
 are the Town Arms.



NORTH-CHURCH, or Berkamsted St. Mary's.



THIS is a new erected Parish, taken out of Berkamsted St. Peter's, and therefore not mentioned in *Domesday*. It is named from the Situation, North from the other. The Extent of St. Peter's Parish was so great, that for Convenience of those at a Distance, this was made. All the Lands here held of the Honour of the Castle. *Northcote* was the Chief, and a Manor. It was held in the Time of *Edward I.* by one Knight's Fee. *Nicholas de Bosco* was then Possessor. In the Time of *Edward II.* *Ralph le Marshal* held it of the Prince by the third Part of a Knight's Fee, and other Services. He had a Daughter *Margaret* married to *Robert de Luton*. She enjoyed it for Life, and then it came to the Heir *William de Luton*, as by Inquisition Anno 13 of *Rich. II.* appeared. *Robert de Luton* had it next. He and *Katherine* his Wife held it of the same Honour, but upon a yearly Rent, and Service done in Harvest.

In the 13th of *Henry VIII.* *James Hampden* died possessed of this Manor, which he had held by Fealty, and a yearly Rent instead of Service. *Michael Hampden* succeeded, and held the Manor upon the same Conditions. He died the 13th of *Eliz.* and his Son and Heir *Alexander* had it after him. *Alexander* conveyed it to *William Edlyn*. From him it came to *John Edlyn*, who gave it to *Sarah* his eldest Daughter. *Sarah* was married to *Thomas Emerton*, who survived her, held it for his Life, and from him it came to *Mary Edlyn* her Sister, the present Possessor.

The other Estates of *Maudleys* and *Durrants* have been sold into Parcels, which yet hold of the Honour. There has been a Chapel at the former, which now is a Malt-House; dedicated probably to St. Mary of that Name, whence the Estate might be denominated.

The Patronage of the Living was in the Honour, till Queen *Eliz.* granted it away to Sir *Thomas Bemor*, who conveyed it to Sir *Edward Carey*. It returned to the Crown; and in Queen *Anne's* Time was, by Act of Parliament, settled on the Church of *Windsor* upon Exchange.

The present Rector is Dr. *Samuel Noyse*.

The Church is not ancient, but the Figure of it is, the Steeple being in the Middle.

In the North Window are Arms, quarterly Vert and Or. Here are also Roses Vert, Or, and

Gules. In the South Window a Coat which seems to have been *Argent* a Lyon rampant Gules.

The Chancel is handsomely wainscotted with Oak by Dr. *Noyse*. An old Gravestone within the Rails, the Brasses lost: There have been Roses at the Corners.

In the Church another - - - a Cheveron engrail'd between three Boars Heads erased, impaling a Cheveron *Ermine* between three *Milroynes*.

Another for Mrs. *Mary Agar*, Wife of *Thomas Agar* of *Barnes* in *Surrey*, Esq; Daughter and Heir of *Jonas Turnor* of *Chesham* in *Bucks*. She died 1652.

There was another, which is lost, for *Thomas Waterhouse*, Clerk, who died in the 3d of Queen *Mary*, who was Rector of *Asheridge* Monastery at the Dissolution.

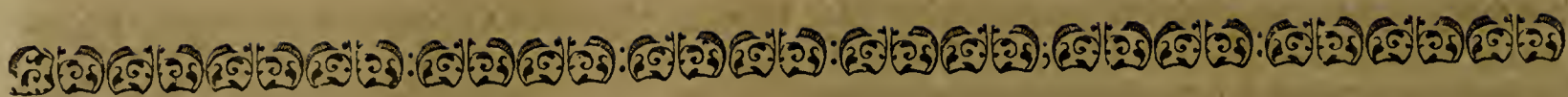
BENEFACTIONS.

Dr. *Smoult*, late Rector, who lies buried at *Barkway*, gave 100*l.* which is since laid out in a Purchase of two Pieces of Arable and Meadow; the one in Occupation of Mrs. *Woodhouse*, the other of Mrs. *Hawys*. This brings in 5*l. per Ann.* which is appointed for putting out a Child of this Parish Apprentice. The Rector is to have the Choice, and may keep three Years Profits in his Hands to that Purpose, but no more.

Salter, about 20 Years since, gave 3*l. 15s.* yearly to poor labouring Men that receive no Collection. He gave also a Legacy to Berkamsted St. Peter's: Lands in both Parishes are secured for the Payment of these.

Mrs. *Emerton* has given 5*l. per Ann.* out of a Farm in *Bucks* named *Hawridge*.

There was a worthy Man *Roger Wilford*, S.T.P. ejected here, who enjoyed his Preferment again upon the Restauration; and in 1665 was made Prebend of St. Paul's in the Stall of *Ealdland*. This little Remembrance of him must find a Place here, since Mr. *Newcourt* only mentions his Name for the Prebendary, and *Walker*, for want of Information, hath not ranked him amongst the Sufferers. A farther Account may be had of him from his Brother's Grandson, a Bookseller, near *Stationers-Hall*, *Ludgate*.



W I G G I N T O N,



IN the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Dacorum*, stands upon a Hill between *Northchurch* and *Tring*, a little to the Left of the Road. It joins to *Buckinghamshire* on the South West. Whence 'tis named does not appear; perhaps from some Owner. If we derive it from a Nobleman, whose Possession it might be, or from a Fight which may have been upon the Place, *Saxon* will bear us out in either; but this is only guessing. I will not indulge too great a Freedom this Way, nor so much as give it for my Opinion; but propose it only whether as the *Ikening-street* leads over the Common here, the present Name may not be corrupted from *Ikeningdon*. There are Etymologies as awkward as this-would be, that pass muster.

This Manor was the Possession of Earl *Moreton* by Gift of the Conqueror. It seems to have been originally comprehended under *Tring*, and divided from it since *Edward the Confessor's* Time. For in the Record *Tring* is said to have been rated in the Confessor's Days for 39 Hides; which I believe took in not only *Wigginton* and *Long Marston*, but must have extended into *Buckinghamshire* and the *Chiltern*. In the Record relating to this Parish, 'tis said, *Brietric*, a Man under Protection of Queen *Editha*, held three Hides and half of this Manor, and the third Part of Half an Hide: He could not give nor sell it from *Tring*: And these are Part of seven Hides which Earl *Morteon* took away from *Tring*.

The Time of these *Moretons* was short, as we find at *Berkamsted*. In King *John's* Time *Eve de Brock* and *Margaret de Wygeton* had it, and levied a Fine to the Use of *Eve*. *Geoffrey de Lucy*, Lord of *Gadesden*, was next; and in *Henry VI's* Time, Sir *Reginald Lucy* had it, and after him Sir *Geoffrey de Lucy*. Sir *Henry Corbet* was Lord here the 21st of *Henry VII*. It is not said by whom it was conveyed to him. *Roger* his Son succeeded, and held a Court there in his own Name the 1st of *Edward VI*.

In the 24th of *Eliz*. *John Churchill* was possessed of this Manor by Purchase. He conveyed it to *James Williams*. In a little Time *William Palmer*, Esq; bought it, and conveyed it to *Thomas Palmer*, Esq; from whom it came to *Edmond Palmer* and *Richard Palmer*, Citizens. They held a Court here the 6th of *James I*. Then they sold it to Sir *Francis Cheyney*. *Francis Cheyney* his next Heir sold it to Sir *Richard Anderson*, Kt. from Sir *Richard* it descended to his Son *Henry*, created a Baronet, and from him to Sir *Richard* his Heir. Sir *Richard* had a Daughter *Eliz*. with whom it came to *Simon Harcourt*, Esq; who married her; and from them to their Son *Henry Harcourt*, Esq; present Possessor, whom we find at *Tring* and *Albury*.

There were two other small Manors in this Parish, now united, *Chamneys* and *Forresters*, possessed by Mr. *Thomas Walters*. He bought of Mr. *Edward Willet*, whose Mother's Father was *Edward Bayly*, from whom it came to *Willet*. This *Bayly* purchased it of the *Palmers*. The Manor House was called *Penley Lodge*, adjoining to the Church-yard.

The great Tythes of this Parish are as the Tythes of *Tring*, an Impropriation belonging to *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*. The College lease them out to Mr. *Gore*, as they do *Tring*. I make no doubt but these Tythes were given by King *Stephen* or *Matilda* to the Abbey of *Feversham*, with those of *Tring*. This being a new erected Parish, and anciently a Part of *Tring*, we do not find *Wigginton* mentioned, either in the original or confirming Charters. I am confirmed in this by the Tythes here following the Fate of the other, and at the Dissolution being settled on the College by King *Henry*, or perhaps sooner by the Cardinal.

One of the Family of *Palmer*, I am told, gave Fifty Pounds, the Interest for the Poor of the Parish: This Sum was many Years in the Hands of Sir *Richard Anderson*, and now in Mr. *Gore's*.

There is a small Church; it is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*; a Sort of Chapel at the West, which they call a Chancel, raised by a Step or two higher than the Church. It stands behind the Belfrey, and was built by the Family of *Penley Lodge*, adjoining to the Church-yard. Here are some Inscriptions for the *Weedons* who lived in the Lodge. In the Window are their Arms impaling Crook: Argent 2 Bars Gules, on a Chief 3 Martlets Sable: Gules a Fesse between 6 Martlets Argent.

One Gravestone is for *Lucy Weedon*, Daughter of *Thomas Weedon*, 1676.

Another for *Frances* late Wife of *John Sparks*, Daughter of *William Young*, Esq;.

Another for *Tho. Weedon* of *Wigginton*, Esq; 1672. On the Wall this Inscription.

Effare Marmor, Terra quem Virum tegit,
Non mentiente (Quae soles) Panegyri
Huic Jure tribuas morituo, quicquid bonum est,
Natura quem sic dotibus compleverat
Ut semper esset omnibus Charum Caput,
Pietate constans (hoc tacenda seculo)
Animi Pusilli nempe Grandis,

The rest is defaced.

" Here lieth the Body of Mrs. *Margaret Weedon*, Daughter of *Tho. Weedon* the Elder, Esq;
" and Aunt to *Tho. Weedon*, Jun. Esq; who lieth
" next to her. June 17. 1688."

This Church, according to the Relation of the Neighbours, is served but once a Month, and that in the Afternoon. They say Mr. *Joseph*

seph Neale, who dwelt a little Time at *Penley Lodge*, procured Afternoon Service here twice in a Month besides; that he augmented the Vicarage of *Chowlsbury* in *Bucks* with a Farm at *Cublington* in the same County of 66*l.* per *Ann.* which Vicarage before was not better than 14*l.* per *Ann.* and that he engaged that Vicar to do the aforesaid Duty here.

This *Penley Lodge* once stood in a Park, which reached to the Road that goes from *Berkamsted* to *Tring*, and belonged to the *Andersons* of *Penley*. If a Man that would *fallere Vitam* should seek for a delightful Habitation, this hath all the Charms Nature can give. There is behind a large Common of a fine Turf, bounded by a Wood on the West Side, to which if one ascends a Quarter of a Mile, there is a View of *Northamptonshire* and *Warwickshire*. From the House we have a semi-circular Prospect of *Bedfordshire*, *Middlesex*, and *Bucks*: We have a bounded one toward *Ivingo* and *Albury* Cliffs, with the shady Woods of the Dukes of *Leeds* and *Bridgewater*, seeming to hang over the Rivulet called *Bulborn*. He that upon Knowledge of the World is blessed with an Esteem of Retirement, may here meet with a Situation suitable to the Greatness of his Mind.

On the Roof of the Chapel or Chancel, the Royal Crown hath been painted frequently amongst Plants and Flowers and Red Roses. At one Place, larger than the rest, with Cross-patee at Top, the Supporter on the sinister Side remaining, is a Greyhound.

A Nich in the South Wall large enough for an Image at full Length.

In the Window of a House by the Church, are Arms supposed to be taken from *Penley House* or *Wigginton Lodge*, quarterly, *Azure* on a Cross *Argent* 5 Mullets *Or*; 2d, *Azure* two Cheverons *Or*, in a Canton a Holy Lamb *Gules* with a Cross *Or*; 3d, a Lyon rampant *Gules* a Chief *Or*; 4th as 1st.

Mr. *Weedon*, whose Epitaph is above, was reduced in the Times, and never recovered it. In his Distress Mr. *Guy* entertaining the Lord *Rocheſter*, invited him to be of the Party. *Rocheſter* was so enamoured with him, that he promised to get him some Preferment, which he performed; but Mr. *Weedon* upon the Day of taking Possession of it, died.

Arms in the South Window, and again in the North Window of this Church, quarterly *Or* and *Azure*.



T R I N G,



IN the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Dacorum*, stands upon the Extremity of the County next to *Buckinghamshire*. There is a Neck of Land, or rather a Lingula, that juts into the County of *Bucks*, and is encompassed by it on three Sides. *Tring* is at the Point of that, except what *Puttenham* and *Long Marston* take up; and makes from *Bishops Stortford* the longest Diameter of the County. It once gave Name to a Hundred. This and *Danais* make the present Hundred of *Dacorum*. It was ancient Demeſne, and doubtless comprized more Parishes, otherwise the Record would not have testified that in the Confessor's Time it was reckoned at 39 Hides, and at the Conquest fewer. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Treung*, from whence it is corrupted to *Tring*.

Without much Hardiness one may venture to say the Name is originally *Roman*. It stands upon the *Ikening-street*, so called by the Saxons, by the *Romans* *Via ad Icianos*. It led, from *Dorchester* and beyond, to *Colchester*, in the Imperial Itinerary, *Iciani*. This was one of the four grand military Ways, and so accounted in that Law *De Pace quatuor Cheminorum*. I don't pretend this was a Station, here are no *Roman* Remains that I know of; nor do I affirm it to have been a Mansion; yet as it stood upon the military Way from *Dorchester* to *Dunstable*, so to *Royston*, *Linton*, *Haverill*, *Malden*, *Colchester*, it might serve for a Mansion to lodge or take fresh Horses at: Or even without that, they might give it a Name as it lay upon their Road. Nor do I find any Attempts to bring it from

any other Language: The Etymology has either not been enquired after, or no satisfactory one found.

If we look into King *Stephen's* Charter, by which he gives this Manor to the Monks of *Feverſham* in *Kent*, and into the confirming one of *Henry II.* we find it written in both, *Manerium de Treungla*. This I take to be from *Triangulus*, which in the *Saxon* Times might be corrupted into *Treungla*, and in the *Norman* into *Treung*. What this was that resembled a Triangle 'tis hard to say. It might be the Figure in which the Town was built then: It might be from a Wood in that Form above Mr. *Gore's* Park: Or from the two small Streams that are the Source of the *Thame* here, and joining a little farther, make two Sides of a Triangle, if we will imagine the cross Road to serve for a Third. This will not seem extravagant to any one that looks at the Station *ad Anſam*, at *Tallow Wrattin* in *Suffolk*. There is a Trivium made by three Causeways, between which Causeways, and the Fence of the Lane, there is a Hollowness; so that either the Points of the Causeway are esteemed as the Handle of an Hatchet, resembling what a Man may grasp; or the Verge of the Hollow resembles the Handle or Ear of a Cup or Pot.

The latter is the more probable from that of *Plautus* speaking of a Man strutting with his Arms a-kembow, *Quis hic Anſatus ambulat?* If the *Romans* named a Station from such a Resemblance, it will not pass for Levity in me, to presume they did the same by their Roads or Mansions.

There is one Thing remarkable in the Record relating to this Town, that it was worth to the Earl of Ewe, or Comes Eustachius, 22 l. in *Albis Denariis*. This white Money, or white Pennies, are Silver, with what Alloy is not certain, but probably it was coarse. It was *ad Pensum Comitum*, according to the Earl's Weights. But that may mean it was taken *Pondere non Numero*, rather than that his Weights were different from those of others.

In the Year 1148, the Manor was again in the Crown, and King Stephen granted it to the Abbey of *Feversham*, which was of his own Foundation, with all its Appurtenances, for the Health of his Soul, and the Soul of *Matilda* his Consort, free from all secular Exactions, Suits, and Demands.

This received a Confirmation from *William* their Son, Earl of *Bologn*, *Warwick*, and *Moreton*; by King *Henry II.* who added more of his own; and by *Henry III.* It was found by the Justices Itinerant the 6th of *Edward I.* that the Abbot of *Feversham* had this Manor, and that it was then worth 30 l. per Ann. *Edward II.* granted them a *Friday Market* and two Fairs. *Edward III.* granted to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* all the Privileges of this Manor, probably in Favour of the Abbot and Monks.

Upon the Dissolution it was granted to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who reconveyed it to the Crown with the Patronage of the Rectory, which I thence presume was before in the Church of *Feversham*. This conveying and reconveying seems to be but Form; for the Archbishop the same Year conveyed it again to *Sir Edward North*, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations. *Sir Edward* conveyed it to *Sir Richard Lee* of *Blunts*, who changed it with King *Edward VI.* for Lands in *St. Alban's*. The same King again granted it to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Archbishop regranted it to the Crown. *Philip* and *Mary*, in their 2d Year, gave it to *Henry Peckam*, Esq; and *Eliz.* his Wife, for Services done by *Mr. Peckam* in *Wyat's* Rebellion. *Mr. Peckam* was attainted of Treason in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, and forfeited. King *James* settled this Estate in Trustees for 99 Years to the Use of Prince *Charles*, who being King, settled it in Trustees for the Use of his Queen. It remained in the Crown till it was granted to *Henry Guy*, Esq; who built an elegant House upon it, and adorned it with Gardens of unusual Form and Beauty.

Mr. Guy sold this Estate to *Sir William Gore*, Kt. Alderman of *London*, who paid the Quit-Rents of the Manor to Queen *Catherine* during her Life, which was Part of her Dowry. From *Sir William* it descended to his Son *William Gore*, Esq; who has made a Park of 300 Acres, of which Part is on the *Chiltern*: There is in it a beautiful Wood enclosed lying close to the *Ikening-street*. The Custom of this Manor is upon Admission to a Copyhold two Years Fine. *Mr. Gore's* Arms are *Gules* a Fesse Or between 3 Crosses potten fitched of the Second.

There are some other small Manors in this Parish, which being in the Hands of the chief Lord, are fallen in.

The Manor of *Missewell*, in *Domesday Mascewelle*, was granted by the Conqueror to *Robert de Todeny*. *Robert de Belun* gave it to the Monastery of *Feversham*, and it followed the Fate of the rest.

The Manor of *Gublecote* was of Earl *Moreton's* Possession, who is said to have taken it out of *Tring*, when he was Lord of *Berkamsted*.

The Manor of *Danestlai* is another. This also was Earl *Moreton's*, in whose Right a Widow held it. It seems to have been Parcel of *Gublecote*; and part is now esteemed in *Tring*, part in *Berkamsted*.

The Manor of *Willston*, held anciently by the Family of *Lake*, whose Arms are in the Church Window, quarterly *Azure* a Crescent Or, 2d Or a Crescent *Azure*, 3d as 2d, 4th as 1st.

Here was a Chapel pulled down in *Cromwell's* Time, which *Mr. Lake* opposed; but the rest of the Inhabitants were glad of the Materials to repair their Houses. *Long Marston* Chapel had undergone the same, but for the Endowment of six Shillings a Year, as the Tradition is.

The Manor of PENDLAY,

Was also possessed by Earl *Moreton*, by Grant from the Conqueror. *John d' Aygnel* is the next to be found, who had it in the 10th of *Edw. II.* The Family had served for the County in this Reign, and in *Edward I's*. He is stiled *Tenens de Pendele*, as of the Honour of *Berkamsted*. He held Courts here, and in the 12th of *Edw. III.* sold this Manor to *Andrew de Dures*, and he to *Sir John Delahay* of a great Family in this County, whose Father served in Parliament in several Reigns. Of this Family we may reckon *Edward Delahay* of *Berkamsted*, who made the Will mentioned in *Berkamsted*, with so many Legacies to religious Houses and Parish Churches, and made *Sir Ralph Verney* one of his Executors; tho' *Edward* could not be his Son, for he left two Daughters Coheirs, in whose Name a Court was held for this Manor in the 3d of *Henry IV.* *Robert Whittingham* married *Alice*, and *Walter Paine* *Joan*; the latter selling, or dying without Issue, *Whittingham* was possessed of the Whole. He left a Son *Robert*, who held Courts here, and in *Henry VI's* Time was Knighted, and had a Licence from the King to make a Park in *Tring* and *Albury*, and have free Warren in those Villages. He was attainted in *Edward IV's* Time for adhering to *Henry VI.* King *Edward*, upon the Forfeiture, granted the Estate to *Humphrey Bourchier* Lord *Cromwell*, 3d Son of *Henry* Earl of *Essex*. He was killed at *Bernet* Fight, and dying without Issue, *Sir Robert Whittingham* came in once more for *Penley*; whether by a new Grant, or Reverse of the Attainder, or Purchase, I cannot find. He left only a Daughter *Margaret* his Heir, married to *John Verney*, in whose Names Courts were held here, till his Death in the 3d of *Henry VII.* His Son *John* succeeded, was Knighted, and Sheriff of this County, and *Essex*, in the 14th of *Henry VII.* *Sir Ralph* succeeded him, and held Courts here. He left a Son *Edmond* his Heir; but left his Estate in the Hands of *Sir Richard Weston* and other Trustees, in whose Name the next Court was held; but afterwards Courts were held by *Edmond Verney* in his own Name, who was Sheriff of the County in the 19th of *Eliz.* He sold to *Richard Anderson*, Esq; who held a Court in the 5th of King *James*, was Knighted, and left *Henry* his Son, who inherited after him, created a Baronet by King *Charles* 1643. *Sir Richard* was his Son and Heir, who married *Eliz.* Daughter of *Sir Thomas Hewyt* of *Pishobury*.

They

They left only a Daughter *Eliz.* married to *Simon Harcourt, Esq;* whose Son *Henry* is present Possessor. He bears, *Gules 2 Bars Or.*

The Manor of BUNSTRUX and RYCAR-
DYNGS.

This passed as the Manor of *Pendlay* has done from *Sir Robert Whittingham*. It has been always reputed Parcel of the Revenue of the Monks of *Feversham*, and to have been possessed by *Sir Robert*, when he was Sheriff of the County. It is pretended that he held it by Grant of the Abbot and Monks, and that he had with it many Privileges, as Houseboot, Heyboot, and Fireboot out of *Westwood*; Pasture in *Tring* for two Horses, six Oxen, and Cattle of all Sorts, in all the commonable Places with the Lord's Cattle.

We have no Account of the Consideration upon which this Grant was made him, nor indeed of their Power of Alienation. It's most probable he was but a Tenant to the Monastery at a Rent, and found a Time to make himself Owner. When he forfeited, and *Edward IV.* seized his Estate, the Lord *Cromwell* might easily get a Title to both. If the Abbot should have remonstrated, he would have found but little Favour, since the Religious were so much in the Interests of the abdicated King, who had been a mighty Benefactor that Way, to cover, as much as might be, the want of Title. So that it may be presumed *Sir Robert's* best Title to the Manor of *Bunstrux* was from *Edward IV.* who had, it seems, by a *Præ-dissolution* invested Lord *Cromwell* in it. *Whittingham* bore, Per Fesse *Argent* and *Or*, a Fesse *Vert*, over all a *Lyon rampant Gules*.

Mr. *Gore* is a Benefactor to the Parish of *Tring*. He has wainscotted and beautified the Church in a most elegant Manner. And gives 20*l.* per Ann. for a Charity School.

The Tythes of this Parish, with the Chapels of *Long Marston* and *Wiggington*, are appropriated to the Use of the Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, who Leases them out to Mr. *Gore*, and finds a Curate to supply here, and at the Chapels. This I take to be a Gift of King *Henry VIII.* to them upon the Dissolution, for *Woolsey* and the King did great Things for the College, which gave Occasion to *Ego & Rex meus*. It's true Mr. *Peckam's* Grant from Queen *Mary* of the Manor of *Tring*, as it's copied to us, comprehends the Patronage and Rights of Advowson. That might relate to a Vicarage only. If it meant the great Tythes, Queen *Elizabeth*, to whom *Peckam* forfeited, must have endowed *Christ-Church*; but we do not find many Endowments of that great Princess.

This Church, dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*, a handsome Pile of Building, with a Ring of six Bells. The whole Church hath been beautified and adorned by Mr. *Gore*. The Chancel was wainscotted by *Sir Richard Anderson*; it is decent and capacious, and worthy a Choir. Both Church and Chancel are paved with Freestone. The Pillars are painted. The Pulpit and founding Board of fine inlaid Work. In Stonework between the Pillars are, A Bear muzzled, a Boar, a Talbot, perhaps as Crests. A handsome Vestry under the Bellfrey.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, within the Rails:

*Mane parumper Hospes, quisquis es,
Hic mortalitatem deposuit*

Immortalitate donandus Henricus Andersonus de Pendley Baronettus, qui cum sub Christi vexillo 45 annos meruisset (ut Cælum quod diu anhelasset opportune arriperet)

Lubens Fato cessit.

*Filiam interim Filiamque superstites
reliquit utriusque sexus ornamentum,*

Ut et Viduam Virtute, Pietate,

et Amore conjugali insignem

Quam licet secundis nuptiis

Ductam nulli tamen

Secundam invenit.

Ob. 7. Julii 1653.

Vir Amicis charus quos intime

Dilexit, Regi dilectus, quem

Non (vel desertum) deseruit.

His Arms are under, quarterly, a Cheveron between 3 Crosses fleury, 2d *Sable* 2 single Shackbolts, and one double *Argent*; 3 as 2, 4 as 1.

In another, he quarters the Arms of *Cæsar*.

Mortalitatis reliquias sub hoc marmore servari voluit Jacomina Anderson, Henrico Anderson, Arm. ut Connubio sic amore junctissima - - - Ob. prid. Id. Oct. 1639.

Another for *Anna* and *Maria Anderson* her Daughters - - -

Near it a Stone with Arms of *Anderson* impaling *Spencer*, quarterly, *Argent* and *Gules*, the 2d and 3d charged with a Fret *Or*, over all on a Bend *Sable* 3 Escallops of the first, thus inscribed,

Hic placide in Christo obdormiscit in eodem Christo demum evigilaturus Richardus Anderson de Pendley, Eques Auratus, cujus Anima in Cælos ministerio Angelorum delata Depositum etiam hujus Cooptationem in consortium ejusdem Glorie per Archangeli imperium expectat. Ob. Aug. 3. 1632.

Hic jacet Matrona præstantissima Maria Anderson, Richardi Anderson de Pendley Militis Relicta, Roberti Spencer de Wormleighton Baronis filia: Quæ post Maritum Cælis præmissum, post quinque filios Reditibus satis amplis ditatos et decem Filias feliciter elocatas (suis pene omnibus superstes) ex hac vitâ migravit, July 14. 1658.

Maria Richardi Anderson, Eq. Aur. Filia 2da, quæ ob. Maii 21. 1638.

"Here resteth the Body of *Richard Warren*,
"Son of *Tho. Warren* and *Frances* his Wife - - -
"Ob. 1640."

South of the Altar with Arms, *Gules* 7 Lozenges varry, impaling *Gules* a Cheveron, between 3 *Flesh-pots*, *Or*.

H. S. E.

Venerabilis Matrona

Domina Elizabetha Guy,

Francisci Wethered de Ashlings in Com. Hertf.

Arm. filia, Henrici Guy

De Tring Arm. quondam Uxor

Quinquaginta Annorum Vidua - - -

Ob. 1690.

In this Church are several defaced Stones, one had the Effigie of a Knight, and 8 Coats of Arms.

On the North Side is a magnificent Monument for Sir *William Gore* and his Lady. Arms, *Gules* a Fesse *Or* between 3 Crosses potten fitched of the second, impaling, *Azure* 2 Fesse *Or* a Label of 5 Points of the same in Chief. Sir *William* is dressed in his Gown and Chain, the Lady in the Habit of her Time adorned with Lace. Above are the Sword and Mace in Saltire: Below on Tables under the Effigies,

" Here lieth the Body of Sir *William Gore*,
" Kt. Alderman of the City of *London*, who
" served the chief Offices of Dignity and Trust
" in that City with great Reputation and Ap-
" plause, and was the third Lord Mayor of his
" Name and Family. He was a wise and im-
" partial Magistrate, faithful to his Prince, and
" useful to his Country. He was Governor of
" the *Hamburgh* Company, a fair and successful
" Merchant, a loving and careful Husband, a
" kind and provident Father of many Chil-
" dren, of which 4 Sons and five Daughters
" survived him. He was remarkable for Di-
" ligence in his Calling, for encouraging those
" to Industry that could work, and for Charity
" to those that could not. He was a good Be-
" nefactor to the Hospitals of the City, to the
" Parish in which he lived, and to this Parish.
" He was sound and steady in the Principles of
" Religion and Loyalty, and exemplary in the

" Practice of them. Ob. Jan. 20. A. D. 1707.
" at. 64."

" Here lieth the Body of Dame *Elizabeth*,
" late Wife of Sir *William Gore*, Kt. descended
" from worthy Ancestors, whose honoured
" Names are not recited, because she wanted
" no borrowed Lustre, being adorned with all
" Graces and Perfections both of Body and
" Mind. She was pious and devout, wise and
" virtuous; a faithful and obedient Wife, a
" prudent and tender Mother; to her Friends
" kind and useful, courteous and sincere; to the
" Poor compassionate and full of good Works;
" a singular Modesty, Meekness, and Humility
" appeared in all her Words and Actions; and
" her Life was a fair Example of amiable and
" illustrious Virtues in every Relation. After a
" short Sickness, on 4th of *March* she hum-
" bly resigned her pious Soul to God, 1705.
" at. 52."

" This Mont. is erected for a lasting Memo-
" rial of his Parents by *William Gore*, Esq;."

The Curate of *Tring* and the Chapels is Mr. *Mathew Randolph*.

In the South Window, *Azure* 3 Bars nebule
Argent over all on a Bend *Gules* a Lyon passant
gardant, *Or*. Under is written, *Serve - - -*

These are said to be for *Eliot*.

Here is a *Friday* Market, and two Fairs, one
on *St. Michael*, the other on the Dedication of
their Church.



P U T E N H A M,



IN the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hun-
dred of *Dacorum*, lies at the Extre-
mity of the County, next to *Buck-*
inghamshire, two Miles from *Tring*.
Some would derive the Name from
Puteoli. For its Etymology I am a Sceptic, and
leave it to Posterity to find it out. In *Domes-*
day 'tis written *Puteham*, and Earl *Leofwyn*, Bro-
ther to *Harold*, had it in the Confessor's Time.
The Conqueror gave it to the Bishop of *Bayeux*.
From his Time nothing is said of it, but that
it belonged to the *Cheyneys*, who were Lords of
Astrop. From that Family it came to *Edmond*,
younger Brother of Sir *George Putenham*, who
probably took their Names from their Place of
Residence. *Edmond* left a Daughter *Elizabeth*
his Heir, married to *Skipwith* of *Lincolnshire*, in
whose Right *Skipwith* enjoyed the Manor, as
Tradition goes, and sold it to *John Saunders*. He
left a Son *Thomas*, who married the Daughter
of Mr. *Clark* of *Long Marston*, and in her Right
had the *Long Marston* Estate, and lived there.
His Son *John Saunders* married Sir *Henry Co-*
ningsby's Daughter, and had Issue *Thomas Saun-*
ders of *Beechwood*. He conveyed it, as far as I
can learn, to *Francis Duncomb*, Esq; present Pos-
sessor. He bears, Per Cheveron ingrail'd *Gules*
and *Argent* 3 Talbots Heads erased counter-
changed.

The Court Baron belongs to Mr. *Duncomb*,
but the Manor lies within the Leet of *Weston*
in *Bucks*.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

A Head Land belongs to the Church, by
whose Gift is not known.

Richard Sare gave 5*l.* to the Poor.

Richard Stonnel gave 5*l.* to the Poor.

Another small Gift is lost.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*,
the Bishop of *Lincoln* Patron. The Chancel is
dark and uninhabited, two round Windows
have been stopt up, and it is shut out from the
Church. There are two old Stones in it, the
Arms and Inscriptions broke off.

On the Roof of the Church are Arms, but
much defaced; one Coat seems to be *Argent* 2
Cheveronels *Sable* between 3 Chaplets of the
Field; perhaps the Founder's of the Church.

A Stone in Memory of the Revd. Mr. *Edward*
Sculthorp, Rector of this Parish, who died 1713.

Another for his Son 1703, and for his Wife
Joyes 1718.

In the North Window a Piece of Glass round
Azure, and under it is a *Saxon* Crown. In the
next a Pane of gilt Glass with *A. R.*

LONG MARSTON,



IN the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Dacorum*, lies about three Miles from *Tring*, joining to *Mazworth* in *Buckinghamshire*, a little West of the *Ikening-street*, as it leads from *Tring* towards *Ivingo*. It's not mentioned in *Domesday*, being a Part of *Tring*. The Name without Question is from being the Boundary of *Hertfordshire* from *Bucks*. It has been anciently written *Meerston*. A Mere still is a Balk in our common Fields, which serves to shew how far a Man's Land reaches. Its Neighbour *Mazworth* in the other County, must be from the same Original, the Mere of *Buckinghamshire*. It is said to have been some great Man's Habitation in the Time of *Edward III.* of which nothing at present remains. The Family *de Putenham* are almost as ancient as any Account we have, and but one Remove from the Donation of *Robert Stratford*, Parson. *Robert* gave it for Life to *Christine Bardolph*, Remainder to *Sir Roger de Putenham* and *Margery* his Wife, and their Heirs, in Failure of which to Heirs of *Sir Roger*.

The *Wilmots*, Ancestors to the gay Earl of

Rochester, enjoyed it some time; and after them *Mr. Clark*, whose Daughter *Mr. Saunders* married. He had the Estate with her, and dwelt here; and *Thomas Saunders*, Esq; a Descendant from him, sold it to *Mr. Thomas Bromley*, Citizen of *London*, whose Son *Nathaniel* is present Possessor.

The Manor is part *Mr. Gore's*, and part *Mr. Bromley's*.

BENEFACTIONS written on the Wall.

John Cokes gave 3*l.* to be delivered yearly to the Church Wardens for the Use of the Poor for ever 1604.

William Puttenham of *Gublecote*, 1706 gave 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the Interest to be paid to the Poor that receive no Collection.

There is Six and Eight-pence paid yearly for these.

In the Church, which is in *Berkamsted* Deanry, is nothing remarkable. It is served as *Wiggington* once a Month in the Afternoon by the Curate of *Tring*. The Tythes in *Christ-Church*.

GADESDEN LITTLE,



IN the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Dacorum*, stands upon a Lingula of Land, encompassed by *Buckinghamshire*, except a very small Neck by which it is continued to this County. This Prominence is in Form the same with that which reaches from *Berkamsted* to *Patenham*, only less. It is named from the *Gade*, as the Greater *Gadesden* is, and the *Dune* or Hill above that Rivulet. This Vill has *Cawley Wood* and *Ivingo Hills* on the North West, *Aldbury Cliffs* on the South West, *Dunstable Downs* to the North. From one Part of this Parish, to which a Common of fine Turf leads under the Duke of *Bridgewater's* shady Park, is a Prospect of three Counties, worthy of the Pencil of the greatest Artist in Landscape. The Variety of Woods, Cliffs, Arable and Pasture, are charming to a Stranger; and perhaps more valuable to the Inhabitants of this Vill for not being in constant View; but they must be tempted to half a Mile's pleasant Exercise to get to the beautiful Scene. *Cawley Wood*, belonging to the Duke of *Leeds*, is a small Covert, a Mile from hence, at the Top of a Hill in *Bucks*, one of the greatest Landmarks in the South of *England*,

which overlooks eleven Counties. It stands as a Monument to shew, notwithstanding all the modern Improvements, Nature will not be outdone by Art.

This Manor was granted by the Conqueror to Earl *Moreton*, whom we find at *Berkamsted*. In *Domesday* it is said to have been in the Time of the Confessor a Berewick in *Berkamsted*. After the Forfeiture of the Earl's Son, it remained in the Crown till *Henry III.* gave it to his younger Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and King of the *Romans*. From him it descended to his Son *Edmond* Earl of *Cornwall*, who in the 14th of *Edward I.* granted it to God and the Blessed *Mary*, and the Fraternity of *Bonhones* at *Essex*, consisting of a Rector and 19 Brethren, 13 of them to be Clerks. He gave them this Manor of *Little Gadesden*, with *Ashridge*, *Pitston*, and what lay in *Berkamsted* Parish, together with all the Privileges of the Manor, excepting the Advowson, and his Warren, with Common of Pasture in the Woods of *Berkamsted*, called the *Frith*, Freedom from Toll and other Duties. More of their Endowment we have at *Hempsted*.

This was a new Order of Religious, under the Rule of St. *Augustine*, which *Edmond* had brought into *England*, their Habit, like that of the Hermits, of a Sky Colour. Here he deposited a most valuable Relique, which had cost him much Pains and Care to procure in *Saxony*; a Particle it is called, as less than a Drop, of our Saviour's Blood. He died here, and was buried in the Church of this Monastery. But as a Manuscript in the *Bodleian Library* hath it, his Heart entombed (I understand) by itself, and afterwards the Remains of his Body, were removed to *Hereford*, and deposited with St. *Thomas* a *Cantilope* in the North Isle of that Cathedral; where, according to this Manuscript, *Edmond* Earl of *Cornwall* had erected the Tomb for that Confessor, (as here he is termed) which Tomb is yet standing. The same Account informs us, that by the Pope's particular Appointment (*Mandatis Apostolicis*) the Heart of the Confessor was removed, (*translatum est*) and, with the Particle of our Saviour's Blood, was placed in *Tabernaculo Aureo*, with the Respect it deserved. This Translation I presume is to *Rome*. And the Reason of removing the Heart and Bones of *Edmond* to *Hereford*, was probably upon the Dissolution, when *Asbridge* was like to become a secular Habitation. *Hereford* was esteemed a proper Place, as he had built a Monument for the Confessor, perhaps not Sainted till afterwards.

Essex is now written *Asbridge*, and some will have it denominated from a Row of Ashes which thrive much thereabouts; but it seems rather to be from *East Ridge*. Mr. *Camden* giving us the Situation in the following Words, may be our Authority, tho' he does not make that Use of it. "On the Eastern Angle of the Hills, upon a Descent, stands *Asbridge*, formerly a House of Pleasure of the Kings." Here *Edward I.* held a Parliament in the 19th of his Reign.

The Instrument these *Bonhones*, and many other Monasteries signed and swore to for themselves and their Successors, sufficiently shews their Lands had committed Treason: For the Men came as heartily into the Acknowledgment of the King's Supremacy, and the Succession by *Anna Bullen*, as Words and Oaths could make them. They disowned the Papal Power, and engaged to account him only Bishop of *Rome* in their Prayers, as well as all their other Acts: And this they promised for their Successors, with every one of their Hands set to it. This is signed by *Tho. Waterhouse* their Rector, and 16 of the *Bonhones*.

The Manors of G A D E S D E N P A R V A, *A S H R I D G E and F R I T H S D E N,*

Were in the Crown from the Dissolution till Queen *Eliz.* granted them away. These came at length all together into the Hands of the Lady *Cheyney*. There is but a small Part of the House of *Asbridge* in this County; the rest, and most of the Park is in *Bucks*; and the *Monasticon* reckons *Essex* amongst the religious Houses of that County, from the major Part being there.

The Queen, in the 17th of her Reign, granted *Asbridge* to *John Dudley* and *John Ascough*, and their Heirs. They conveyed it the same Year to *Henry* and *Jane* Lord and Lady *Cheyney*. Lord

Cheyney settled it upon his Lady and her Heirs, having none of his own. It was in the 32d of that Queen's Reign that she granted the other two Manors to the Lady *Cheyney*. Twelve Years after, this Lady, with Sir *John Crofts* and his Wife, sold them all to *Ralph Marshal*. He conveyed them by Indenture to *Crew*, *Chamberlain*, and *Cartwright*; who in the 2d of King *James* granted them to *Thomas Lord Ellesmere* and Sir *John Egerton*, and the Heirs of the Lord *Ellesmere*.

The Manor of L U C Y S,

Belonged also to the Monastery of *Asbridge*, by the Gift of *Edmond* Earl of *Cornwall*. It takes its Name from an Owner, who is mentioned in *Edward I.*'s Charter of Confirmation, and called *Dominus Galfridus de Lucy*. It was conveyed to *Thomas Lord Ellesmere* by Sir *Robert Dormer*, who had his Title from the Earl of *Essex*. He was created Lord *Ellesmere* and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, in the Beginning of *James I.* in the 14th of the same Reign made Viscount *Brackley*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Ravenscroft* of *Bretton* in *Flintshire*, Esq; He had two Sons, *Thomas* and *John*, and a Daughter *Mary*, married to Sir *Francis Leigh* of *Newnham Regis* in *Warwickshire*, Knight of the *Bath*. He married afterwards *Eliz.* Daughter of Sir *George More*, Widow of Sir *John Woolley*: And for his third Wife, *Alice* Daughter of Sir *John Spenser* of *Althorp* in *Northamptonshire*, Widow of *Ferdinando* Earl of *Derby*; but had no Issue by either of these.

Thomas his elder Son married *Eliz.* Daughter of *Thomas Venables* of *Kinderton* in *Cheshire*, Esq; by whom he had three Daughters, *Eliz.* married to *John Dutton* of *Dutton* in *Cheshire*, Esq; *Vere* married to *William* Son of *George Booth*, Esq; of *Dunham* in the same County; and *Mary* to *Thomas* Grandson to Sir *Thomas Leigh* of *Stoneleigh* in *Warwickshire*. This Gentleman died in the Life-time of his Father.

Thomas Lord Viscount *Brackley* died 1617, and was buried at *Doddestone* in *Cheshire*. He was succeeded by his Son *John*, who was the same Year created Earl of *Bridgewater*, and married *Frances*, second Daughter and Coheir of *Ferdinando* Earl of *Derby*. He had four Sons and eleven Daughters, *James*, *Charles*, *John* and *Thomas*. The two first died young. *Frances* the eldest Daughter was married to Sir *John Hobart* of *Blickling* in *Norfolk*; *Arabella* to *Oliver* Lord *St. John*; *Eliz.* to *David* Son of Sir *Richard Cecil*, Brother to the Earl of *Exeter*; *Cecily* died unmarried; *Mary* married to *Richard* Son and Heir of *Edward* Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*; *Penelope* to Sir *John Napier* of *Luton Hoo* in *Bedfordshire*; *Alice* died young; *Katherine* married to *William* Son of Sir *William Cortein*, Merchant of *London*; *Magdalen* to Sir *Gervois Cutler* of *Stainburgh* in *Yorkshire*; *Ann* died young; *Alice* married to *Richard Vaughan* Earl of *Carbery* in *Ireland*.

John (his elder Brothers dying young) succeeded, and married *Eliz.* Daughter of *William* Duke of *Newcastle*. His eldest Son was *John*, who succeeded him; his second *William*: These were both Knights of the *Bath* at the Coronation of *Charles II.* Sir *William* married *Honora*, Sister of *Thomas Lord Leigh* of *Stoneleigh*, by whom he had *John* and *Honora*. His third Son

Thomas

Thomas married *Esther*, Daughter of Sir *John Busby*, of *Arrington* in *Bucks*. *Charles* married *Eliz.* Widow of *Randolph Egerton*, of *Betley* in *Staffordshire*, Daughter of *Henry Murray*, Esq; *Eliz.* was married to *Robert Sidney*, Viscount *Lisle*, Son of *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*.

John Earl of *Bridgewater*, 1666. was sworn of the Privy-Council, and made Lord-Lieutenant, and *Custos Rotulorum* of *Buckinghamshire*, and afterwards of *Hertfordshire*, in that and the next Reign. He died 1686. and was succeeded by *John* Lord *Brackley* his Son. He married *Eliz.* eldest Daughter and Coheir of *James* Earl of *Middlesex*, by whom he had a Son *John*, who died an Infant, and a Daughter who died as soon as she was born. He married afterwards *Jane*, eldest Daughter of *Charles* Marquis of *Winchester*, and had Issue *Charles* and *Thomas*, unhappily burnt at his House in *Barbacan*, *Scroop*, *Henry*, *John*, *Mary*, and *Eliz.* He died *March* 13. 1709. and is succeeded by his Grace *Scroop*, Duke of *Bridgewater*, who married first a Daughter of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and afterwards Lady *Rachel*, Daughter of *Wriothesley* Duke of *Bedford*. He bears *Argent* a Lyon rampant, *Gules* between 3 *Phæons Sable*.

This Place is famous for the Birth of *John de Gadesden*, who, according to the Mode of that Age, took his Surname from it. He flourished in the Beginning of the Fourteenth Century. He was educated at *Merton* College in *Oxford*. He was an eminent Physician, and wrote many learned Treatises in that Faculty, summed up by *Bale*. For his Skill in his Profession, our famous *Chaucer* makes honourable Mention of him, in his Description of the Doctor of Physick, prefixed to the *Canterbury Tales*.

This is the Account we have of him in the *Oxford* Antiquities. But Dr. *Freind*, in his History of Physick, hath shewn us our Countryman in a much more disadvantageous Light, which, however mortifying, we must admit to be just, because the Doctor gives the Character from *John's* own Writings, entitled *Rosa Anglica*. He makes him indeed a Coxcomb and a Conjuror. Allowances must be made for the Age *John* lived in.

The Doctor is willing to allow him those Qualifications that are preferable to Knowledge, if we judge by their Usefulness. That he was sagacious enough to see through the Foibles of human Nature, could form a good Judgment how far Mankind could be imposed upon, and never fail'd to make his Advantage of their Credulity. The Taste of a more polite Age is an Evidence that *John* judged right, since Address and Equipage maintain still their Superiority, and come in for their Ten Thousands, whilst Art carries but its Thousands. This Honour is justly his due, that he was the first *Englishman* employed at Court as a Physician. And perhaps his being prefer'd to Foreigners, was the Thing that rais'd the Indignation of *Guido de Cauliaco* to say, *Ultimo insurrexit una fatua Rosa Anglicana, quæ mihi missa fuit & visa; credidi in eâ invenire odorem suavitatis & inveni fabulas Hispani, Gilberti, & Theodorici*.

The Doctor allows him to have been Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, in the Stall of *Ealdlands*; but not a Monk, from the Lowliness of the Friars his Book complains of. He might probably have his first Education amongst the *Bonhones* of *Ashridge*. A fuller History of him, and his Works, is to be seen in the admirable History of Physick above-mention'd.

BENEFACTIONS.

Philip Powers, in 15th *James* I. left a Messuage and Estate in the Parish, about 10 *l.* per *Ann.* to the Poor at two Feasts, in 12 Feoffees. The Minister, Church-wardens, and two eldest Feoffees dispose of it.

John, Grandfather to his Grace the Duke of *Bridgewater*, gave a Rent-Charge of 4 *l.* 10 *s.* to be paid to the Poor at *Christmas*; Lands in the Parish engaged for the Payment of it.

The same Earl gave 40 *s.* per *Ann.* to the Church for Books and Ornaments.

A Noble a Year to Church for Ornaments, charged upon a House in Possession of *Norwood*. The Donor is not known.

An Acre called *Town-Acre* belongs to the Church.

Mr. *Burghope*, late Incumbent, left 60 *l.* between this Parish and *Studham*, to make a Purchase. The Interest in the mean Time is paid to both.

The Rectory is in the Deanry of *Eerkamsted*: The Duke of *Bridgewater* Patron. Mr. *Ralph Eddowes* Rector.

The Church has the Three Creeds written at large upon the Walls. In the Chancel are the Arms of the Prince of *Wales*. It is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel are buried the Earl's Family:

" M. S.

" Here rests,

" (Till the last Trump awakes his Dust)
" The Right Hon^{ble} and truly Noble Sir *John*
" *Egerton*, Knight of the Hon^{ble} Order of the
" *Bath*, Earl of *Bridgewater*, Viscount *Brackley*,
" and Baron of *Elestmere*, &c. - - - Ob. Dec. 4.
" 1649."

Motto: Sic Donec.

" In Hope of a happy Resurrection,
" Here lieth the Right Hon^{ble} and most Noble
" Lady *Francis*, Countess of *Bridgewater*, second
" Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of *Ferdinando*
" Earl of *Derby*. - - - Ob. March 11. 1635.

" Here lies interred,
" *John* Earl of *Bridgewater*, Viscount *Brackley*,
" Baron of *Elestmere*, and one of the Lords of the
" Privy-Council, and Lieutenant of the Counties
" of *Bucks* and *Hertford*, and *Custos Rotulor.* of
" both to K. *Charles* II. and K. *James* II. - - -
" Ob. Oct. 26. 1686."

" To the sacred Memory of the late transcen-
" dently virtuous Lady, now glorious Saint, the
" Right Hon^{ble} *Eliz.* Countess of *Bridgewater*. She
" was second Daughter to the Right Hon^{ble} *William*
" Marquis of *Newcastle*, and Wife to the Right
" Hon^{ble} *John* Earl of *Bridgewater*. - - Ob. June 14.
" 1663."

" To the Memory of
" The late no less truly Virtuous than Right Hon^{ble}
" the Lady *Eliz.* Vicountess *Brackley*, eldest
" Daughter and Heir of the Right Hon^{ble} *James*
" Earl of *Middlesex*, Wife to the Right Hon^{ble} Sir
" *John Egerton*, Knight of the Hon^{ble} Order
" of the *Bath*, Viscount *Brackley*, eldest Son and
" Heir apparent to the Right Hon^{ble} *John* Earl of
" *Bridgewater*. - - - Ob. March 3. 1669."

A Marble, " for the Lady *Ann Egerton*, Daughter of the E. of *Bridgwater*, by *Frances* Daughter of the Earl of *Derby*, Dec. 27. 1625."

A Monument " for the Right Hon^{ble} *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*, who first married *Eliz. Cranfield*, sole Daughter of *James E.* of *Middlesex*, and afterwards the Lady *Jane Pawlet*, eldest Daughter of *Charles* Marquis of *Winchester*, since D. of *Bolton*. Ob. March 13. 1709. *æt.* 55."

Another is finished for the late Dutchess of *Bridgwater*, Daughter of *John* Duke of *Marborough*, but not yet erected.

Another for *Thomas Fowler*, S. T. P. *Qui variis motuum superiorum casibus huc illuc agitatus, cum tandem Patriam suam a Prædonibus spoliata, Regum optimum a Perduellibus sceleratissimis securi traditum et Ecclesiam Anglicanam tantum non extinctam vidisset Vitæ perlæsus ad supros migravit*, Feb. 27. 1652. *Fuit Rector Albi Monasterii in Com. Salopiensi.*

Spe Resurgendi hic requiescit pars mortalis *Marthæ Eddowes, Filia Rev^{di}. Jacobi Betton, S. T. P. et Johannis Eddowes, Arm. Conjugis.* Ob. Jun. 6. 1678.

Henricum Stanley, M. D. celeberrimi utriusque Coll. Nove primum in Univ. Oxon. Medicorum deinde in Civitate Lond. --- Ob. Feb. 24. 1671.

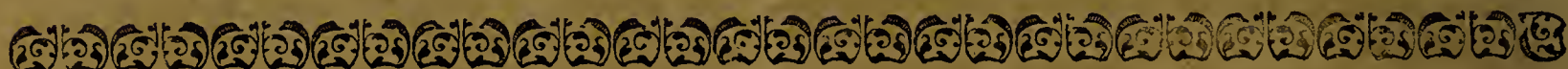
Another for his Son *Henry Stanley*, who died Apr. 14. 1670.

Another for *Frances Stanley*, Daughter of *Henry* and *Margaret*. Ob. Nov. 26. 1661.


One for *Thomas* Son of *Henry Stanley*. Ob. Sept. 24. 1658.

M. S. Richardi Blower, Gen. Christophori Blower de Weston, in Com. Oxon. Arm. Fil. Ob. Nov. 7. 1681.

Another for *Thomas Fossan*. A. M. Rector of this Church, who died 1682. *æt.* 46.



A L D B U R Y.

N the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Dacorum*, lies South of *Little-Gadesden*, divided from it by a Slip of *Buckinghamshire*. It is North of *North Church*, and West of *Penley*.

As to Derivation, I need go no farther than the Difference of the ancient and modern Pronunciation. It seems to be nothing more than *Old-Bury*, or an old Seat. If we look into the North, we find how our Ancestors pronounced, by what is retained there. They speak *Rade* for *Rode*, *Stane* and *Stean* for *Stone*, and *Awd* for *Old*.

This Manor was granted to Earl *Moreton*, as *Berkamsted* and its Neighbour *Penley*. The next after the Earl's Son, who forfeited, that we know of, was in the Time of *Henry III.* *Bertram Crioll* of *Albury* near *Berkamsted*, is in the List of Sheriffs put down for *Custos*, the last Quarter of the 23d Year of that King. The next we find the same Name for Sheriff of the two Counties. He left a Son *John*, who inherited after him. He was, in the 41st of the same King, summoned to appear at *Bristol*, equipp'd according to his Duty, to march against *Lewellyn*, Prince of *Wales*, who had made Inroads upon the *English*. He died seven Years after, and *Bertram* his Son and Heir succeeded. He married *Eleanor*, Daughter and Coheir of *Hamon de Creveœur*, and *Maud* his Wife, Sister and Heir to *William d'Averonches*, in whose Right he had Part of the Manor of *Folkstone*. It was found in 28 of *Edw. I.* that he was to bring Sixteen Men and mow for the Lord, and could demand Maintenance, and Ingress and Regress to the *Frith*, as has been observed already. He had a Son *John*, the last of the Male Line, who died 34th of *Edw. I.* and left his Sister *Joan*, married to Sir *Richard de Rockesly*, his Heir.

The next Lord here to be found is *Hyde*, but whether they had their Title from Sir *Richard*, or some intermediate Possessor, is not known.

In the 10th of *Henry VI.* the Manor was out of that Name, and in Sir *Thomas Denham*, who had married *Joan*, the Heiress of the *Hydes*. She married a second Husband *William Fitzwilliams*, who held Court in her Right: But he died before her, and she held a Court in her own Name, in the 27th of the same King. She settled it again in the Name, and probably in the Family. For *Thomas Hyde*, Esq; held Court here in the Reign of *Edw. VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth*. His Widow had the Manor during Life, and after *George* his Son. *Robert* the Son of *George* inherited, and after him *Nicholas* Son of *Robert*. *Nicholas* was Knighted by King *James* in the 17th of his Reign, was made Sheriff, and afterwards Baronet. *Thomas* his Son enjoyed it upon his Father's Death, was Sheriff in the 3d of *Charles I.* tho' in the List called of *North Mymms*, the present Seat of the Family. His Arms were Or a Chevron between 3 Lozenges Azure, on a Chief Gules an Eagle display'd Or.

He left a Daughter *Bridget*, who was his Heir, and was married to *Peregrine Osborn*, the present Duke of *Leeds*. He bears quarterly *Ermine*, and Azure a Cross Or.

There is a steep Hill to climb in the way from *Aldbury* to *Little-Gadesden*, called *Muniborough*. One way from thence we have a beautiful Prospect of *Buckinghamshire* and *Cawley-Wood*; the other a large square Common, on three Sides of which is Wood in regular Form of half *H*, the East is the Verge of the Duke of *Bridgwater's* delightful shady Park.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Four Acres of Land in Common Fields, one in *Mickle Field*, one in *Tring North-Field*, one in *Stool Field*, one in *Copthorn*, all in the Occupation of *William Lodgman*. The Church-wardens are

are Landlords, and the Overseers Rates, not the Poor, are relieved by it.

This is too frequent a Practice in this County. What was piously given for the Poor to forget their Poverty, and bless their Benefactors, and in Honour of some Festival, upon which it should be distributed, is now, alas! employed for the Benefit of the Tenants who hire their Farms, with consideration for the Burthen of the Rates. This Practice, tho' without Authority, is a new Act of Dissolution against the Poor. The small Remains of rich Men's Bounty is in many Places denied them. The Suppression of the Monasteries was a severe Stroke to the Indigent, who wanted no Collection before. The Possessors of those Land have been the most Beneficent in publick Gifts to Parishes, from a Sense of the Injury that Deluge brought upon the Poor. Robbing the Spital is become no Crime, and they that do it have Logick enough to urge, The Poor have it still.

Mr. *Harcourt* of *Penley*, lately dead, gave 150*l.* to be laid out in a Purchase, the Rent to be given in Bread.

Tho. Hide, Esq; whose Monument is in the Chancel, gave to the Poor 100*l.* with which a Close in *Berkamsted St. Peter's* is purchased for their Use.

The Rectory is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*, the Patronage in the Duke of *Leeds*. Mr. *William Davies* Rector.

The Church is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*.

The East Part of the South Isle hath been separated for a Burying-place. There is a Stone Monument for a Knight and his Lady, the Lady on the right Side. Under the Knight's Feet a Savage with a raguted Staff. On the Corners are Arms, the 3 first Coats in the Window also, some of them the same as in the House at *Wiggington*. *Azure* on a Cross, *Argent* 5 Mulletts of the same; 2d *Azure* 2 Cheveronels *Or*, in a dexter Canton a Holy Lamb, Cross-staff, and Bar *Gules*; 3d *Or* a Lyon rampant *Gules*, a Chief *Or*: 4th a Garter bucculed between 3 Buckles.

In the Wall is a Brass Plate; " This Monument
" was placed and erected in the Monastery of *Aus-*
" *ritch*, by Sir *Robert Whittingham*, Kt. one of
" the Privy-Council to King *Henry VI.* and Trea-
" surer in the Wars in *France* under the Duke of
" *Bedford*, Regent for the said King *Henry* his Ne-
" phew; which said *Sr. Robert* was after slain at
" the Battle of *Tewksbury*, in the County of *Glow-*
" *ster*. And *Sr. John Verney*, Kt. who married
" Dame *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heir of the said
" *Sr. Robert Whittingham*, Kt. was after buried in
" the said Tomb with Dame *Margaret* his Ladie.
" And *Sr. Ralph Verney*, Kt. Son and Heir to the
" aforesaid *Sr. John Verney*, and Dame *Margaret*
" was buried in the said Tomb with Dame *Ann* his
" Ladie. Which Tomb and Bodies *Edmond Verney*,
" 3d Son of *Sr. Ralph Verney* the younger, Kt.
" which lieth buried in the Chancel of *Aldeburie*,
" removed from *Ausbritche* the ---- Year of the

" Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Eliz.*
" and made this Chapell with the Vault wherein they
" lie: And after, in the Year 1588, buried and laid
" therein Dame *Audrey Carewe*, his late Wife, and
" so in this Sort caused it to be erected, as due to
" the said *Edmond*, who, by lineal Descent, ys able
" to prove yt appertaineth to him and his Heyres, as
" lawful Heyre to the said *Sr. Robert Whittingham*,
" Knight."

" *Richard* and *Henry Anderson*, Esquires, are
" buried here, the Sons of Sir *Richard Anderson* of
" *Penley*, Bart." Arms, *Argent* a Cheveron *Sable*
between 3 Cross Mullins.

Here are Arms of *Richard Anderson's* Lady —
A Fesse *Ermine* between 3 Gryphon's Heads erased.

In the same Burying-place of the *Verney's*, is a
Monument with Busts of a Gentleman and Lady;
" Underneath are interred the Bodies of *Sr. Ri-*
" *chard Anderson* of *Pendley*, in the County of
" *Hertford*, Bart. and Dame *Eliz.* his Wife, who
" was one of the Sisters and Cohcirs of the Right
" Hon^{ble} *George* Lord Vicount *Hewyt*, Baron of
" *Goran* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. Here also
" are interred their 2 Sons *Henry* and *Richard*,
" who died without Issue, and their sole Daughter
" married to *Simon Harcourt*, Esq; by whom she
" had many Children, but left only 2 Sons and
" 3 Daughters, *Eliz. Margaret*, and *Arabella*. *Sr.*
" *Richard* died Aug. 16. 1699: The Lady Dec.
" 25. 1698."

In the Chancel a Stone, with Effig. of a Knight
and his Lady, 9 Sons and 3 Daughters, with
Arms quarterly, the first is - - - A Cheveron between
three Eagles, Legs erased.

Humant. hic infra sub illo Marmore Cadavera
Thomæ Hide, Arm. et Georgii Fil. et Hæc. sui;
quorum ille 16 Oct. An. a Christo nato 1570.
Naturæ satisfecit, hic vero Jan. 19. 1580. extre-
mum Spiritum effudit.

Three Coats of Arms upon it, the Paternal is,
Or a Cheveron between three Lozenges *Azure*, on
a Chief *Gules* an Eagle display'd of the first.

Siste Viator & hoc sacro marmore Exemplum
potius quam Epitaphium lege: Hic enim Exituæ
Nobilis Thomæ Hyde de Aldeburia, in agro Hert-
fordiensi, Filii Nicolai Hyde, Mil. et Bar. ex
Brigittæ, Filiæ Michaelis Sandys de Laimer in agro
Buck. Arm. ad avitos cineres - - - hab - - - recon-
dit - - - Vir erat tam Animi quam Corporis ele-
gant - - - ornatiss - - - Hoc tantum ambiens - - -
Fidelitatis erga Regiam Majestatem tenax, ut ab
afflictissimâ æque et justissimâ Caroli primi Regis
- - - contra Perduelles Causâ - - - inimicorum scelus
(heu nimis prosperum) - - - periculosa procella post
plures sustentatos labores, et toleratus plurimas af-
flictiones hinc inde jact. solatium in Matrimonio
quesivit; Uxorem ducens Mariam filiam Johannis
Whitchurch, de Walton, juxta Alesbury, in Agro
Buck. Gen. ex qua unicam suscepit Avia de nomine
Bridgittam natam in Manerio de Mymms Boreali,
in Com. Hertford - - - Ob. 1665. æt. 71.

G A D E S D E N G R E A T,

IN the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, and *Dacorum* Hundred, is ſituate upon the *Gade*, with *Flamſted* on the North, *Berkamſted* and *Hempſted* on the South, *Little-Gadeſden* on the Weſt. This is valued very high in *Domeſday* at 22 *l. per Ann.* in the Confeſſor's Time 25 *l.* The laſt Clause of the Record relating to this Vill is, That *Uluuen*, on the Day King *Edward* was alive and dead, held this Manor of the Abbot of *St. Alban's*; he could not take it away from the Church, but after his Death he ought to return it to the Church, as the Hundred can witneſs. What this means, I am at a loſs. I don't find this to have been ever the Poſſeſſion of the Monks of *St. Alban's*. And if it had, it is given away to *Edward de Sarisburie*, without any Ceremony. I ſuppoſe this Clause to belong to ſome other Eſtate, and wrong placed under *Gadeſden*. The like I have met with before.

This Earl was a younger Son of *Walter d'Eu-reux*, a *Norman* Earl, who merited ſo much of the Conqueror, that his Son had a Grant of Six and Forty Manors. *Walter* the Father had *Sarisbury* and *Ambrosbury* given to him; from the firſt the Son had his Title as Lord, and perhaps as born there, for he was a Native of *England*. *Edward* was Standard-bearer to King *Henry I.* in his Wars in *France*, which muſt be againſt that King, the Earls of *Anjou* and *Flanders*. It could not be againſt his Brother *Robert*. He died great and victorious, leaving a Son and Daughter, *Walter* and *Maud*. *Walter* ſucceeded him, married *Sibilla de Careworth*, by whom he had a Son *Patrick*. His Daughter *Maud* was married to *Humphrey de Bohun*, by *William Rufus's* Order. Upon the Death of *Sibilla*, *Walter* put on the Habit, and became a Monk in the Priory of *Bradenſtoke*, in *Wiltſhire*, which himſelf had founded, died and was buried there.

Patrick inherited after his Father, was Steward of the Houſhold to the Queen, who made him Earl of *Salisbury*. He was killed by *Guy de Le-zinian*, as he was returning from a Pilgrimage, in which he had attended *Eleanor*, Wife of *Henry II.* *William* his Son enjoyed the Eſtate after him, married *Eleanor de Vitrei*, and died in the 8th of *Richard I.* He left a Daughter *Ela* his Heir, and we hear no more of his Family. *Roger la Zouch* was the next Poſſeſſor that we find. Upon his Death it came to *Alan* his Son and Heir, who married *Elene*, Daughter and one of the Heirs of *Roger de Quincy*, Earl of *Wincheſter*. *Alan* left two Sons, *Roger la Zouch* and *Eudo*. *Roger* left another *Alan*, who came to the Eſtate after him, enjoyed it, and died, leaving three Daughters Heirs, *Ellen*, *Maud*, and *Elizabeth*. The laſt was a Nun, at *Brewd* in *Staffordſhire*, ſo the Manor was equally divided between the other two. *Ellen* was married to *Nicolas St. Maur*, who was employed in the Wars with *Scotland*, he died poſſeſſed of the Moiety, and left a Son *Thomas*. *Maud* was mar-

ried to *Robert Holland*, who had the other half of the Manor with her. This *Robert* had been obliged to *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, for his Pre-ferment, and promiſed to aſſiſt him in the Inſurre-ction he made, but failed him. So *Henry* was taken Priſoner, and *Robert* ſurrendered himſelf to the King, and was ſent to *Dover* Caſtle. Yet, as the Story goes, *Robert* was ſurprized by ſome of the *Lancaſtrians*, beheaded near *Windſor*, and his Head ſent to the Earl of *Lancaſter* at *Waltham-Croſs*. Sir *Robert Holland* the Son, ſucceeded, and died, leaving a Daughter *Maud* his Heir, who was married to Sir *John Lovel*.

The entire Manor of *Gadeſden* afterwards was in *John Holland* Earl of *Huntingdon*; he married *Ann*, Widow of *Edmond Martin*, Earl of *March*, Daughter of *Edmond* Earl of *Stafford*. He was in joint Commiſſion with the Earl of *Northumberland* for the Guard of the Marches of *Scotland*, Admiral of *England* and *Aquitain*, Duke of *Exeter*, which Honour his Father had loſt upon his Attainder. He had the Privilege of ſitting in Parliament and Council next to the Duke of *York*; in 25th of *Henry VI.* Lord High Admiral for Life, in Conjunction with his Son *Henry*, and Conſtable of the *Tower of London*. Upon his Death his Son *Henry* ſucceeded, who had Livery of all his Caſtles and Manors, tho' under Age, for the Sake of his Father's Services. The King granted him farther the Conſtableſhip of *Fotheringay* Caſtle for Life, forfeited by *Richard* Duke of *York*.

But Fortune now turning about in Favour of the Houſe of *York*, after the Fight of *Towton Field*, he made his Eſcape with the Duke of *Somerſet* to *York*, and after to *Scotland*. When King *Henry* was depoſed, he was attainted in Parliament. He made one Puſh more for the *Lancaſtrian* Cauſe, with the Earl of *Warwick*, at the deciſive Battle of *Bernet*, where he lay many Hours amongſt the Dead; yet by the Help of a Surgeon, he at length got to *Weſtminſter* for Sanctuary. He was found afterwards dead in the Sea, between *Dover* and *Calais*, by what Means 'tis not told. *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of *Richard* Duke of *York*, and Siſter of *Edw. IV.* having no Children by him, got herſelf divorced.

The Manor was forfeited upon his Death. *Henry VII.* gave it to *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who married the King's Mother, for the Support of his Honour. It continued in the Family till the four Daughters of *Ferdinando* Earl of *Derby* ſuffered a Recovery in the 43d of *Eliz.* and conveyed it to Sir *Robert Cecil*. He the next Year granted it to Sir *Adolphus Carey* of *Berkamſted*, who ſettled it on his Heirs, and after to the Heirs of Sir *Philip* his Brother, of *Cadington*, who, with Sir *Henry* of *Berkamſted*, granted it to the Lord *Elleſmere*, from whom it deſcended, as *Little Gadeſden*, to his Grace the preſent Duke of *Bridgewater*.

The Manor of SOUTHALL,

This in the 13th of James I. was possessed by Henry Clerk, who conveyed it to Henry Clerk of Tring and Eliz. his Wife. They in the 14th of Charles I. to Henry Lake of Buckland in Bucks, who passed it to John Halsey of Gadesden, Esq; and Thomas Bamsford of Asbridge; and they, in the 16th of Charles II. granted it to John Earl of Bridgwater, from whom it descended as the Manor of Gadesden.

This Parish abounds with Beach Trees. There is a pleasant Variety of rising Ground and small Woods in it. Some of these Trees grow to a good Size, and are of Value to make Bowls and other Wooden Ware.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Sir John Halsey, who was Impropiator, aug-

mented the Vicarage with a Portion of the great Tythes.

And 20*l.* to be lent without Interest amongst four poor Tradesmen, giving Security.

Mrs. Lettice Halsey, his second Daughter, gave the same Sum to the same Use.

Mrs. Dorothy Abdy, his eldest Daughter, gave 20*s.* per Ann. to be distributed at Christmas to eight poor old Widows of the Parish.

Stephen Monn gave all his Goods, valued at 100*l.* the Interest to be paid half to the Vicar in Money, half to the Poor in Bread. This is paid by Mr. Halsey.

The Church is in the Deanry of Berkamsted, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, dedicated to St. John Baptist. Henshaw Halsey, Esq; is Impropiator and Patron. Mr. Thomas Whitehead Vicar. Mr. Halsey hath a Vault, and a Chapel over it, East of the Chancel.

In the Chancel a Bust, and this Inscription:

H. S. E.

Johannes Halsey, Eq. *Aur. Vir miri candoris et multiplicis Scientiæ, nec minoris Modestiae. In quo Religio, Literæ, et Virtutes, tanquam in Collegio sororiantes coaluere, Præsidiæ, vel ipsa Jurisprudentiæ: Quippe cum Oxoniæ Inventam expolierit societate et sanguine Wicchamicus*

Æquitatem denuo excoluit Cancellariæ Magister Bono publico magis quam sibi Natus, Denatus 1670. æt. 55.

Judithæ Halsey Uxori Johannis merito charissimæ Filias inter et Cohæred. Jacobi Neeton Arm. post Filios 5. hic reconditos An. ætat 31. Conjug. 16. In puerperio - - - Apr. 25. 1658.

Neeton Halsey Arm. Fil. Joh. Halsey, Mil. sextus maximus tamen natu. Ob. Dec. 12. 1670.

*Hic communi pulveris lecto
requiescunt Conjuges notæ fidei*

Gulielmus Halsey
et Læticia

*Utriusque voto juxta positi, occu-
buerunt circiter sexagenarii*

Ille Nov. 27. 1637. Illa Jun. 23. 1649.

*Hi primogenitum filium
lugarunt Robertum ætat.*

21. præreptum.

Filiam unicam reliquerunt

*Dorotheam Geor. Franklin Arm.
nuptam,*

Filiumque unicum et Her. Johannem.

" Here lieth the Body of Letitia Halsey, second Daughter of Sir John Halsey, Kt. deceased, who died Dec. 26. 1679."

M. S. Spe resurgendi hic jacet Christopherus Abdy, Arm. Christopheri Abdy de Uxbridge, Eq. Aur. Filius qui Aug. 21. 1664. ætat. suæ 31. Corpus telluri Animam Deo reddidit. Cui mæstissima Uxor Dorothea Johannis Halsey Arm. filia natu maxima hoc Amoris sui pariter ac Doloris Monumentum D. D.

" Here lieth the Body of Dorothy Abdy, eldest Daughter of Sr. John Halsey. Ob. Apr. 16. 1686."

In the middle Isle: *Depositum Thomæ Wells, nuper Parochiæ hujus, Gen. In uxorem duxit Aliciam Residuam Roberti Baldwyn, nuper de Chesham in Com. Buck. Gen. Ob. Oct. 9. 1605. æt. 50.*

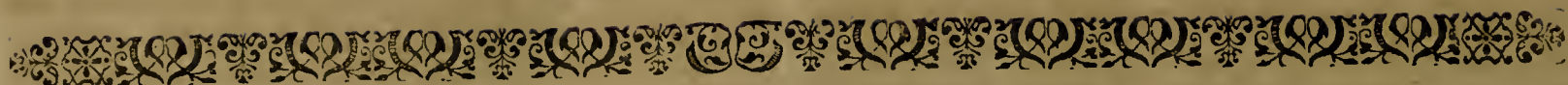
On the Wall of the North Side a Marble with this: " Here lieth Stephen Munn, born in this Parish, bred up in the Parsonage House in the Place of a Cook, where he lived all his Time a most faithful and desired Servant; and there dying, he divided the Goods that

" God had given him, equally between the Vicar and the Poor of this Parish, to continue for ever. He died aged 51. 1656."

Hic jacet Wilhelmus Croke et Alicia filia Wilhelmi Farynton, Militis, uxor dicti Wilhelmi. Qui quidem prædictus Wilhelmus Croke ob. 29 mens. Octobr. A. D. 1506.

In the Church-yard, South of the Chancel, a Tomb. " Here lie deposited the Remains of Frances Greene, late Wife to Charles Greene of the Inner Temple, London, Gent. and youngest Daughter of Tho. Halsey, Esq; and Ann his Wife, of this Parish, both deceased. Ob. July 25. 1721."

Another East of the Chancel. " Beneath this Stone lies interred the dear Remains of Mrs. Eliz. Green one of the best of Women, late Wife to Edward Green of London, Surgeon. Ob. Sept. 12. 1723. She was the only Daughter to Mr. William Wells, and sole Heiress to her Uncle Mr. Thomas Wells, late of the Hoo in this Parish, and left behind her 3 Sons and 1 Daughter."



F L A M S T E D,



IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Dacorum* Hundred, hath *Bedfordshire* on the North, *Great Gadesden* on the West, and *Great Gadesden* and *Redburn* on the South. It stands upon the River *Verlume*, now called the *Mure*, near the Spring which rises about *Market-street*; and so came, for Easiness of Pronunciation, from *Verlamstedt* to *Flamstedt*. The History of *St. Alban's* tells us, that in the Confessor's Days, *Leofstan* the Abbot gave this Manor to *Thurnoth*, *Waldef*, and *Thurman*, military Men of great Valour, to defend the Possessions of his Church from the Insults and Rapine of Thieves and Robbers. *Math. Paris's* Words are, p. 998. *Abundabant enim eo tempore per Ciltriam totam Nemora spatiosa densa et copiosa, in quibus habitabant Prædones, Latrones, Vespillones, Exules & Fugitivi.* They undertook to protect Travellers, or pay their Losses, as they passed across the *Chiltern*, upon the new-erected *Dunstable* Road, as I take the Freedom to call it. Thence would I derive the Name of that Vill from a Building upon the *Dune* or Hill, which in the *Norman* Times might be called a Stable. This Building, I presume, they kept a Guard at: But enough of this is said in *St. Alban's*.

There are indeed who admit that the *Druids* had borrowed the Name of *Flamen* from the *Romans*, and that the *British* Priesthood was distinguished by the Title of *Arch-Flamen* and *Flamen*. With all Deference to the Learned *Dr. Stillingfleet*, I cannot think the *Romans*, amongst other Customs, introduced the Name and Office of *Flamen* here, from whence this Place should be named. This must be one of the *Figmenta* of *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, or such another Author.

This Place hath evidently a *Saxon* Name, and fairly contracted from *Verlamsted*; *Somersetshire*, and its Neighbour Counties, use *V* and *F* promiscuously, and rather keep to the *V* where we pronounce the *F*.

Ralph de Tony had it of the Gift of the Conqueror, or else enjoyed it after his Father *Roger*. *Mr. Camden* makes it a Grant to the Father; and so it might be, tho' *Domesday* mentions the Son as Possessor. It was the chief Place of *Ralph's* Residence, who married the Daughter of *Simon de Montfort*, and dying, left a Son *Ralph*, who married the Daughter of the Earl of *Huntingdon* and *Northumberland*, his Heir. *Roger* was his Heir, and married the Daughter of the Earl of *Hainault*; after whom *Ralph* inherited. *Ralph* was disinherited by King *John* for assisting the Barons. That King granted the Manor to *Walleran Tey*s for Defence of *Berkamsted* Castle. Yet *Ralph* came again into Favour amongst other Barons, and was restored by *Henry III.* took upon him the Cross, and died in his Journey to the Holy Land. He left a Son *Roger* under Age, the Guardianship of whom was granted to *Humphrey de Bohun*. He

was firm to the King against his Barons, and was made Prisoner with the King at the Battel of *Lewes*. *Ralph* his Son was Heir, and attended King *Edward I.* in an Expedition to *Gascoigne* in the 22d of his Reign, where he died, leaving *Robert* his Son, who was also in Arms for the King in *Gascoigne* and *Scotland*. He had a Grant from the King in the 27th of his Reign for a *Thursday's* Market at *Flamsted*, and a Fair of eight Days, beginning on the Eve of *St. Leonard*. He died in the 3d of *Edward II.* and his Sister *Alice* was his Heir. She was Widow of *Thomas Leyborn*, and married *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*; whose Heir was *Guy*, a Man famous for Feats of Arms, who died of the Plague near *Calais*, in the 43d of *Edward III.* in an Expedition against *France*. He left several Sons, *Guy* was the eldest, who married *Philippa*, Daughter of *Henry Lord Ferrers*, and died at *Vendosme* with the Reputation of Valour hereditary to the Family. But leaving only Daughters, and dying before his Father, his next Brother *Thomas* enjoyed the Estate, who by the Commons was chosen Governor to King *Richard II.* in the 3d of his Reign. This Earl was afterwards laid aside by the King; upon which he retired, and built the Tower at the North East Part of *Warwick* Castle. He also built the Body of the Collegiate Church of our Lady at *Warwick*. The King invited him to Dinner. He went, and was arrested, and putting himself upon the Parliament, was found guilty, and received Sentence of Death. But at the Request of the Earl of *Salisbury* he was only banished to the Isle of *Man*, to be kept in safe Custody there. His Castle and Manor of *Warwick*, with other Lordships, were taken away, and given to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, and his Heirs Males; and the rest of his Lands to others. One aggravating Circumstance there was, that this Earl of *Holland*, also Duke of *Surrey*, obtained a Grant of a Suit of Arras Hangings belonging to the banish'd Earl, containing the Story of the famous *Guy* of *Warwick*. The Earl was afterwards carried Prisoner to the Tower, and kept there during King *Richard's* Life: Yet we find him restored to all again in the 1st of *Henry IV.*

This Earl is an Instance of the Vicissitude of Fortune. The Turn in his Favour may serve for Comfort to the Distressed; as well as his Fall gives a Hint to the Prosperous, to distrust the Stability of Greatness.

He had given him all the Goods that the Earl of *Kent* had in *Warwick* Castle, and particularly his Hangings again, in which was the Story of his Ancestor *Guy*; for *Holland* was now attainted, and his Possessions forfeited to King *Henry*. He died 1401, in the 2d of *Henry IV.* and was buried on the South Part of the Collegiate Church at *Warwick*. His Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*,
lies

lies buried near him. *Richard* his Son succeeded, who kept up the Reputation of the Blood, and shewed his Valour against *Owen Glendour* and the *Percys*. He was accordingly honoured with the Order of the Garter; and at the Coronation of *Henry V.* was High Steward. He was Ambassador in *France* to treat of Peace and a Marriage with that King's Daughter. He it was that founded the Chantry at *Guy's Cliff*, the Place of all others perhaps in the Island to be picked out for Shade and Solitude; where the cragged Rock and murmuring Streams make a Scene so unlike the rest of the World, as is not to be found but in the Description of Poets. This was done, as we are told, in Memory of the great *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, who, after all his martial Achievements, built here a Chapel, lived and died a Hermit, and was buried here. Some take the greatest Part of the Story of *Guy* to be fabulous, tho' doubtless there was one anciently of that Name, and indeed it was from the Beginning a Family of Heroes. *Richard* however did this Honour to his Ancestor, and built a Chapel dedicated to *St. Margaret*. He also set up the Statue for *Guy* of gigantick Dimensions, to which the Reliques of his Equipage agree. With what Design this was, does not appear to me: His Feats in War would be the more extraordinary, if he were but of the Size of other Men. This Fancy we find of *Alexander* in his farthest Expedition to *India*, if we may credit his Historian, that he ordered every Tent in his last Camp, to be of double the Length and Breadth of what they were usually made, not only for the Foot, but the Cavalry too, that future Generations, we suppose, might tremble at the Thoughts of such a Conqueror. Had he indeed left, as *Guy* has done, the Utensils of his Kitchen and Pantry, that might have been a more effectual Method of bringing the World into an Opinion of the gigantick Figure of the *Greeks*. *Guy's* Pot for Broth is to be seen. And if the Accounts we have of the vast Quantity of Wine the *Pelleas* Youth soaked up, especially in his last Debauch, be true, his Pitcher would have allowed him to be as tall as the Turrets of *Troy*. This Porridge Pot at last might belong to *Richard* the stout Earl, who had at a Breakfast six Oxen.

Earl *Richard* married first *Eliz.* Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, by whom he had only three Daughters. His second Wife was *Isabel*, Daughter of *Thomas le Spenser*, Earl of *Gloucester*, with whom he had the Estate of the Family upon the Death of her Brother and elder Sister, and by whom he had a Son *Henry* and a Daughter *Ann*. He died at *Roan* in *Normandy*, *Ann.* 1439. and *Henry* succeeded. He was at his Father's Death but fourteen Years old. At nineteen he engaged in the King's Service in Defence of the Dutchy of *Aquitain*. Upon which the King made him First Earl of *England*, and allowed him, above all the rest, to wear a Coronet of Gold at all Festivals, and even in his own Presence. Within three Days he made him Duke of *Warwick*, with Precedence of all but the Duke of *Norfolk*; and for the better Support of his Honour 40*l.* per *Ann.* to be paid by the Sheriffs of *Warwickshire* and *Leicestershire*, out of the Revenue of those Counties. Nay farther, he conferred upon him, after the Death of *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*,

the Reversion of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, *Ermy*, and *Harevey*, at the Rent of a Rose; and the Manor and Hundred of *Bristol* at the yearly Rent of 60*l.* with all the Royal Manors and Castles in the Forest of *Dean* at the Rent of 100*l.* per *Ann.* And to compleat his Favours, with his own Hand crowned him King of the Isle of *Wight*.

This pious Prince, for such his other Actions entitle him, seems to have been at Childrens Play, where a Favourite cannot be too much made of. He distributed Slices of the Royal Demesne, with the Royal Title too, which perhaps he thought his own, being no great Judge of Titles. This Duke *Henry* married *Cecily*, Daughter of *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Salisbury*, by whom he had only a Daughter *Ann*, who was left to the Care of Queen *Margaret*; and died young. The Duke himself was buried at *Tewksbury*, near Prince *Edward*, Son of *Henry VI.* His Sister *Ann* inherited, who was married to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who had with her the Title of Earl of *Warwick*, and Livery of the Castle, and other Manors in *Warwickshire* and in sixteen other Counties, entailed upon the Heirs of them two; in default, to the Heirs of the Countess; and in failure of her, on her elder Sister *Margaret*, Daughter of her Father by *Eliz.* of the House of *Berkley*.

This *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* we have seen at *Barnet*, and elsewhere. Upon his Death, which happened at *Barnet* Field, fighting against *Edm. IV.* the great Estate fell in to the Crown. His Countess came even to Want in the Time of *Henry VII.* She was stript of all, and her Patrimony divided between her Daughters *Isabel* and *Ann*, the first married to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, the other to *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*. Yet in the 3d of *Henry VII.* she possessed it again, by Virtue of an Act repealing the former. This was after the Death of her Daughters, and the King procured it for her. She had Power thereby to alien it; and she did entail it upon the King, and his Heirs Male, afterwards to herself and Heirs. It was kept in the Crown till *Henry VIII.* granted it to *George Ferrars* and his Heirs, from whom it came to Sir *John Ferrars* and *Knighton Ferrars*; whom we find at *Bayford*. *Knighton* left a Daughter *Katharine*, married to *Thomas* Lord *Fanshaw*. Lord *Fanshaw* and his Lady sold it to *Edward Peck*, Esq; from whom it descended to *William* his Son, whose Seat is at *Stamford* in *Essex*, and who left a Son *William*, present Possessor.

He bears Or, on a Cheveron Gules 3 Crosses formee of the first.

The Manor of BEACHWOOD.

Is a new Name taken from the Abundance of those Trees this Part of the Country affords. It is near *Buckinghamshire*, which is denominat- ed from the same *Buchen* or *Beach* Trees. Anciently it was called *Woodchurch*, and *St. Gyles* in the Wood, to which Saint it was dedicated; for here *Roger de Tony*, whose Family had this Vill given them by the Abbot of *St. Alban's*, as has been mentioned, founded a Nunnery of a Prioress and ten Nuns, independent of any other Convent, and visitable by himself and his Heirs: This he beneficently endowed to pray for the Souls of himself and his

Kindred. There were other Benefactors to this House, as appears by the confirming Grant of Henry III. in which it is called the Priory of *Flamstede*. *Agatha*, Wife of *William de Gadesden*, gave her Lands at *Hamelhempsted*, with all the Privileges belonging thereto: And *Isabel*, Daughter of *Bernard*, the Son of *Nicholas*, gave her Lands at *Edelsbure* (perhaps *Aylsbury*) to the same Use. This latter is in her Grant said to have received of the Nuns sixty Pounds Sterling Consideration Money, which 'tis probable she bestowed amongst her Relations: For she saith the Nuns had received her, and the Souls of her Ancestors into their Offices, to be continued for ever. She doth not say they received her Soul: And therefore I conclude she professed herself, and became a Nun there, as was frequent for Founders to do.

This was one of the smaller Houses, and therefore its Time was come, as our Saying is, before the greater. King Henry granted it to Sir *Richard Page*, Lieutenant of the Band of Pensioners. He had only a Daughter, who was his Heir, and was married into the Family of *Skipwyth*. These were of *Lincolnshire*; but some of them have been long of *St. Alban's*, as appears by their Epitaphs. They joined in the Sale of this Estate to Mr. *Thomas Saunders* of *Puttenham*, from whom it came to his Son *John*, and from him to his Son and Heir *Thomas Saunders*, Esq; This Gentleman left only a Daughter, married to Sir *Edward Sebright* of *Worcestershire*, Bart. from whom it descended to his Son Sir *Thomas Saunders Sebright*, who enjoys it. He bears, *Argent*, 3 Cinquoils Sable with Arms of *Ulster*.

This is a well built delightful Seat, on a rising Ground, in the Middle of a Park.

The Tythes of this Parish are Improprate, part in *University College Oxford*, and part in Sir *Thomas Sebright*. They were long in the Crown, probably from the Dissolution, and were set to Farm by Lease to one that should find a Curate to officiate at the Parish Church. King *James I.* granted the Reversion to Trustees for Mr. *Gunsty*, Curate there in 1618. There was a Lease going on then, made for 42 Years. Mr. *Gunsty* gave part of the Tythes to his Heir at Law, who sold them to Mr. *Saunders*; the other Part, with the Rectory, to *University College*, appointing 60*l.* for the Maintenance of a Curate to be yearly paid thereout.

Anth. a Wood saith, Mr. *Gunsty*, who was Rector of *Tiitesley* in *Surrey*, gave this Impropration to the College, to furnish 60*l.* per Ann. to the Curate and four Scholars in that House.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Four Alms-houses over-against the Church were built and endowed by Mr. *Saunders* for two Widowers and two Widows. They have five Pounds per Ann. out of Lands called *Gately Grounds*.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Leonard*, is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. *University College* nominates a Curate. The present is Mr. *John Bibey*.

According to *Mat. Paris*, p. 1006, this Church was a Chapel depending upon the Church of *Redborn*, which *Richard* Abbot of *St. Alban's* fraudulently and simoniacally alienated from his Monastery about the Year 1112.

This he tells us farther under the Year 1252. *Anni sub ejusdem circulo obiit sanguine clarus & moribus Richardus Thesaurarius Andegavensis cognomento de Thony. Hic Domini Regis Scotiæ consanguineus Frater fuit nobilis militis ex utroque parente Radulphy de Thony. Hic cum multos in Regnis Francorum, Anglorum & Scotorum redditus obtinisset & eo de medio sublato vacarent ejus Ecclesiæ vacavit Ecclesiæ de Flamstede, quæ non multum distat ab Ecclesiâ sancti Albani, Regina igitur ratione Tutelæ quam ei contulerat Rex de Terrâ Radulphi de Thony, cujus donationi pertinebat ipsa Ecclesiæ contulit eandem Ecclesiâ Willielmo Capellano suo Clerico Ecclesiæ sancti Albani, ratione Ecclesiæ de Kenebell sibi ab Abbate sancti Albani collatæ. Et hoc fecerat Regina confisa de Jure suo. Nam ipsum puerum filium et hæredem dicti Rogeri de Thony, & hoc de dono Regis gratuito obtinuit, annis pluribus educaverat, ad quem Jus Patronatus spectare videbatur. Et sic ad Reginam Collatio fuerat devoluta. Hoc cum Rex audierat in iram magnam excanduit, & ait, Ob in quantum ascenderet muliebris si permitteretur superbia! Revocavit igitur & cassavit indecenter & injuste factum Reginæ, & contulit memoratam Ecclesiâ, cujus redditus ad centum Marcas ascendere dignoscitur cuidam Clerico suo & Consiliario nomine Hertoldo natione Burgundo. Qui illico ejecto Willielmo sibi eam usurpavit immittens se corporaliter in eandem. Regina autem hæc graviter tulit propter injuriam & verecundiam multiplicatam. Hujus autem rei Notitia cum ad aures Episcopi Lincolnensis, in cujus Diocesi est Ecclesiæ memorata, pervenisset, ipsum Hertoldum excommunicavit, & postea Ecclesiâ suspendit & interdixit ita ut nec corpora defunctorum ibidem sepelirentur.*

From this Relation, 'tis observable there was a Church of *Kenebell* near *Flamsted*. In the *Monasticon*, Vol. I. p. 18. we find *Ecclesiæ de Kenebella*. Where this should be, 'tis hard to say. If we should guess that Part of *Harpenden* which adjoins, and is called *Annabuls*, we have no manner of Proof for it. There is a Person buried at *Harden*, in *Henry VI's* Time, by the Name of *Annabul*, who either gave or took Name from that Manor. It would not be wonderful to have the Name as much altered as *Annabul* from *Kenebell* in 200 Years. It must be left to future Discoveries; the Conjecture may be pardoned, since we have otherwise lost this *Ecclesiæ de Kenebellâ*.

M O N U M E N T S.

Mr. *Weaver* mentions three wondrous ancient Monuments, whose Inscriptions are lost, and supposed to have been for Noblemen, Lords of this Manor. Perhaps they were more ancient than the Use of Inscriptions in England. They might be for *Thurnoth*, *Waldolf*, and *Thurman*, the Knights to whom *Leofstan* gave the Manor.

Another old one he hath preserved, but calls the Person *Oundeley*, which is a Mistake, for the Epitaph is still legible;

In the Chancel. *Hic jacet Johannes Oudeby, Rector istius Ecclesiæ et de Barughby, Lincoln. Diocesis. et Canonicus in Ecclesiâ Collegiatâ beatæ Mariæ in Warr. & Camerarius ex parte Comitum War. in Scatario Domini Regis, qui ob. 7 Maii. 1414. Cujus an. &c.* A Label from his Mouth hath these:

*Miserere Miserator quia vere sum Peccator,
Unde precor licet Reus Miserere mei Deus.*

“ Here

" Here lieth the Body of Sr. Bartholomew
 " Fouke, Kt. who served King Edward, Queen
 " Mary, and was Master of the Household to
 " Queen Eliz. for many Years, and to King
 " James, that now is: In Memory of whose
 " virtuous Life Edward Fouke, Gent. his Brother,
 " hath erected this. Ob. 19 Jul. 1604. æt. 69.
 " Arms, Azure a Fleur de Lys Argent, in Chief
 " a Lyon passant Gules."

" At the upper End of this middle Isle lieth
 " interred the Body of George Cordal, Esqr; who
 " served Queen Eliz. and was Serjeant of the
 " Ewry to King James, and the late King Charles,
 " in all 60 Years, who married Dorothy, the only
 " Daughter and Heir of Francis Pryor of this
 " Parish, with whom he lived 52 Years. Ob.
 " 26 Maii 1653. æt. 84."

*Mortale quiescat Dom. Mariæ Luke, quæ filia
 quinta Henrici Coningsby de Mymms Boreali,
 Eq. Aur. et Eliz. clara Familia Botelorum de
 Woodhall in Com. Hertford.*

*Conjux olim fuit Johannis Saunders de Putten-
 ham, Arm. (et ibid. sepulti) in dict. Com. tandem
 Joh. Luke de Flamsted nupta et viduata - - - Ob.
 22 Aug. 1664. This is covered by raising the
 Floor, but the Arms are visible of Saunders im-
 paling Coningsby.*

A Monument with Arms, Per Cheveron
 Sable and Argent 3 Elephants Heads counter-
 changed, impaling Sadlier. Thomas Saunders
*Peccatorum maximus credens in unum Deum divinâ
 suâ Providentiâ, terrena quæcunque gubernantem et
 sapientissime disponentem, et in Redemptorum Mundi
 Jesum Christum die ultimo futurum Judicem, cum
 ex Helenâ Filiâ et Hærede Roberti Sadleir, clara
 et antiqua in hoc Agro familia sex liberos suscepit.*

Thomam,	Johannem,
Robertum,	Annam,
Helenam,	Helenam,

*Quorum quinque ante Parentes decesserunt, et Anna
 tantum parvula superstes existit cui Deus propitius
 sit; in eorum piam memoriam (quibus nihil amplius*

*dari possit) Monumentum hoc ut signum Amoris;
 Cura, et Beneficentiæ si vixissent futura lugens po-
 suit spe certâ confidens se futurum heredem Regni
 Cælorum et licet e corpore heredem in terris non re-
 linquit hanc tamen consolationem affecutus quod ex se
 additur Regno Cælorum.*

" He that looks hereon, may consider how
 " fleeting all worldly Comforts are, and how
 " great a Vanity it is to place his Affection
 " thereon. Such Things there are as worldly
 " Comforts, 'tis true; but they ought to be
 " looked on as little Streams; and whoever de-
 " lights in them, more than in the Fountain
 " from whence they proceed, may soon find
 " them dry and vanished. The Truth of which
 " he that wrote this hath sensibly found, and
 " wills others to place their Affections chiefly
 " on that Object of Love which is unchange-
 " able, and is the Centre of all true Joy and
 " Felicity."

M. S. E.

Thomas Saunders filius natu maximus Gulielmi
 Saunders de Londino Gen. fratris Thomæ Saun-
 ders de Beechwood, in hac Parochiâ Arm. et Abi-
 galis uxoris ejus filia Thomæ Saunders de Had-
 nam in Com. Bucks, Arm. Ob. 15 Feb. 1691.
*æt. sue 11 indolis optimæ et maximæ spei, Luctus
 nunc olim Deliciæ Parentum. Hic juxta reconditur
 Gulielmus vix bimestris filius natu minor Gulielmi
 supradicti.*

" In this Isle is buried the Body of Ann Poure,
 " second Daughter to Francis Poure of Blechinton
 " in the County of Oxon, Esqr; and of Ann his
 " 2d Wife, the 3d Daughter to Julius Ferrers of
 " Market in the County of Hertford, Esqr; who
 " died 13 June 1631."

In the Chancel. " Here lieth interred the
 " Body of Sarah Cotton, Wife of William Cotton
 " of Turners Hall, in the Parish of Harpenden,
 " Gent. who dep. this Life Jan. 16. 1698."

In the Arch between the Nave and North
 Isle, Effigies of Man and Wife in a Stone Mo-
 nument, their Right Hands joined.



S T U D H A M,

THIS Vill joins to Kensworth. There
 is a Manor in it called Berwith, which
 was ancient Demesne, and granted
 by Henry I. to his Monastery of Dun-
 stable. After the Dissolution we find no Owner
 here till Queen Elizabeth's Time, when this

Estate was possessed by William Belfield, Citizen
 of London. William was his Son and Heir,
 from whom it came to his eldest Son John,
 from him to his Son William, and from William
 to Henry, who left a Son Henry present Pos-
 sessor.

K E N S W O R T H,



IN the Diocese of *London*, and Hundred of *Dacorum*, stands at the Edge of the County, half Way between *Dunstable* and *Market-street*, a little to the South West of the Road, between *Studham* and *Caddington*, Vills of *Bedfordshire* and *Bucks*, which however have Manors in *Hertfordshire*. It seems to have its Name from being some Queen's Estate, for in *Saxon* it is *Queen's Place*. *Edward* the Confessor gave it to the Church of *St. Paul* at *London*. It might be the Land of *Editha*, which the King joined with her in the Grant of. The Manors before mentioned of *Studham* and *Caddington* were, as this, ancient *Demesne*. The Church of *St. Paul* did anciently hold Courts at *Caddington* and this Place about the same Time. The Custom of the Manor here is to pay but a Penny Fine, either upon Descent or Purchase, be the Estate great or small. For the Relief of their free Lands the same is paid.

The Church of *St. Paul* are Patrons of the Vicarage, which is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*. This Church is dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. Mr. *John Lord* is Vicar. There are no Monu-

ments in this Church. One old Stone had Brasses for Effigies and Inscription, but they are broke off.

Within this Parish is a Situation surprizingly fine. This is *Kensworth Green*, about half a Mile in Length, a good Turf and Level, with *Whipsnade Woods* on the Back of it, and Rows of high Trees on the other Side. There is nothing to be seen from it one Way but Sky, and the other we have a View of the Top of a Grove only at Mr. *Coppin's* of *Market Cell*. When Retirement was the Fashion, and the Aim of the Religious was to sequester themselves from every Object that might divert and amuse, it's strange this happy Spot should miss of a Cell. It seems to claim a Preference to the whole Country, and comes little short of the famous *Guy's Cliff* near *Warwick*. There the shady Grove, and rolling Stream below, make a beautiful Scene for Solitude. Here the Woods and Trees afford Shade enough, and the pure *Aether* which surrounds us, would make a Hermit think himself out of the World, with nothing in his View but the Tops of Trees.

C A D I N G D O N,



LIES a Mile from *Kensworth*, towards *Luton*. Part of the Parish is in the County of *Hertford*. King *Athelstone* gave a Manor here to the Church of *St. Paul*, which they enjoy still.

A Cell for Nuns was founded in *Caddington* by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul* in the Year 1145, called the Priory of the Holy Trinity *de Bosco*, or of the Wood.

And another was founded and endowed by *Geoffrey* Abbot of *St. Alban's*, against the Con-

sent of the Monks. These were both about *Markate*: But they seem to be both in *Bedfordshire*. The Reason of claiming them to our County, was perhaps for the Sake of the Nuns Petition preserved in the *Cotton Library*. The Poetry was sufficiently honoured by having a Place in that valuable Collection. And Sir *John's* Penance having lasted long enough, I contribute my Silence to discharge him from it.

H A R D E N,



IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Dacorum* Hundred, was anciently wrote *Harpendon*. It is not in *Domesday*, having been part of *Whethamsted*, to which it joins, and to which the Church here is a Chapel of Ease. It has *Whethamsted* on the East, *Flamsted* and *Redborn* on the West. In *Edward IV*'s Time it was called *Wrackhamstede*; but that seems to mean the same as *Whethamsted*.

How it is derived I cannot determine. But it is upon the *Watling-street*, as I take it, between *St. Alban's* and *Luton*, where is a fair broad Road, that has the Appearance of a military one. And tho' hitherto the *Watling-street* has been accounted to lead by *Redborn* and *Dunstable*, there is sufficient Reason to believe it lay through this Vill of *Harden*. It seems to have had its Name from *Watling*, which is winding, and therefore the *Winding-street*, by Distinction from the other three *Chemini majores*, which keep their Direction where the Soil will admit it. The working up Hurdles with Withs twisted about Staves, is yet called *Wattling*; and to say no more, the Street, according to the Imperial Itinerary, and the Interpretation of all that have attempted to delineate it for us, is between *London* and *Chester* above sixty Miles farther about than the Post Road. This carries us from *Verulam* through *Harden* to *Luton*, then crosses the *Ikening* below *Lilly-Hoo*, and leads to *Ravensborough* above *Hexton*, as I presume, the *Durocobrivæ* of the Romans.

This Manor is found as early as *Edward I*. to be in the ancient Family of *de Hoo*. *Robert de Hoo* was Sheriff in the Reign of that King, and had a Charter for free Warren here. *Sir Thomas*, who was a Descendant from him, had also a Grant for free Warren in his Manors of *Hoo*, *Stopesley*, and *Whethamsted*, from *Edward III*. *Sir William* was his Son and Heir, and served in the Garrison of *Calais*, first in the Reign of *Richard II*. when he helped off *Michael de la Poole* Duke of *Suffolk* to *Calais*; and after, in the Time of *Henry IV*. under *John* Earl of *Somerset*, Governor there. This Gentleman married *Alice*, Daughter and Heir of *Sir Thomas St. Maur*, by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Malmaines*.

His Son *Sir Thomas* succeeded, who in the 14th of *Henry VI*. commanded in an Expedition against the Rebel *Normans*, defeated them, and destroyed Part of their Country with Fire and Sword. He was again employed in the War against *France* in the 23d of the same Reign. And for his Merits, three Years after made Baron *Hoo* and *Hastings*, and Knight of the Garter. He married three times, but left no Heir Male. His first Wife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Sir Thomas Felton*, by whom he had a Son that died before him. His second was *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of

Sir Nicholas Wichingham, by whom he had a Daughter, married to *Sir Geoffrey Bullen*. His third was *Eleanor*, Daughter of the Lord *Wells*, Sister and Coheir of *Richard* Lord *Wells*. By her he had three Daughters his Coheirs; *Eleanor* married to *Sir James Carew* of *Beddington* in *Surrey*; *Jane* to *Sir Roger Copley*; *Elizabeth* to *Sir John Devenish*.

Upon the Division, the Manor was sold to *Mathew Cressy*, who possessed it in the Time of *Edward IV*. and married *Joan*, Daughter of *Edmond Perient* of *Digswell*, a Family of Note in this County, but some time ago extinct. In this Name of *Cressy* the Estate descended to *William*, who died in the 1st of *Eliz.* and left *Edmond* his Son and Heir. *Edmond* had only a Daughter, married to *Edmond Bardolf*, probably of the ancient Family of *Watton*, who took their Name from the Estate there, which it still retains. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Dartnold* of *Kent*, and had a Son *Richard*. From *Richard* it descended to his Son *Richard*, who sold it to *Sir John Witterong*, created Baronet the 14th of *Charles II*. *Sir John* gave it to *James* his second Son, who had a Son *Jacob* that died in his Father's Life-time, and left a Son *Jacob* the present Possessor. He bears, Bendy of Six *Argent* and *Gules*, on a Chief *Azure* a Barrulet indented Or.

The Manor of ANABULL

Is supposed to be named from a Lord of that Name in *Henry VI*'s Time. But if the Name be no older, it is much more probable the Lord took his Name from the Place. There is one of that Name buried in the Church here with such a Date. *Annabill*, I find in *Warwickshire*, has been a Christian Name of *Sir John Goban's* Lady, in the Time of *Edward III*.

In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth* this was the Estate of *Christopher Smith*, who married the Daughter of *John Hide* of *Aldebury*, and had a Son *Nicholas*, who married *Katharine*, Daughter of *William Gardner* of *Southwark*. He left a Son *Edmond*, who enjoyed it in his Turn, and had a Son *Edmond*, and this another Son *Edmond*, who died, and his Widow is the present Possessor.

In *Mathew Paris's* Account of the 36th Year of *Henry III*. there is mention of a Church of *Kennebull*, which seems to have been hereabouts, and may possibly be mistaken for *Annabull*. Speaking of the Abbot of *St. Alban's* fraudulently alienating the Church of *Flamsted* from his Monastery, which was but a Chapel depending upon *Redborn*, he proceeds to inform us, that the Queen took upon her to dispose of the Presentation to *Flamsted*, which of Right belonged to the Heir of the Family of *de Thony*, then under Age, and gave it *Willielmo Capelano suo Clerico Ecclesie Sancti Albani ratione Ecclesie*

Ecclesiæ de Kennebell, sibi ab Abbate Sancti Albani collatæ. The rest of the Story is, that the King, enraged at this Injustice, broke out into Abhorrence of Womens Arrogance, displaced the Clerk, and put one *Hertoldus*, a *Burgundian*, into the Benefice. *Hertoldus* is here called an Usurper, and the Bishop of *Lincoln*, in whose Diocese is the Living, excommunicated *Hertoldus*, interdicted the Church from all Offices, even from the Burial of the Dead. In this Heat on both Sides there might be many Disorders. This may serve for a Hint to those that have more Light, to enquire into the Church of *Kennebull*, whether there was any such, or whether it could mean *Annabull*; as is not improbable from its Neighbourhood to *Flamsted*, and the same Clerk being presented to both: And if it has ever been a Parish, it might give Name to the Gentleman buried in the Church, as well as he might take it from the particular Manor; and much more probably than that he gave Name to that Manor.

To countenance this Conjecture, that *Annabull* once was a Parish, it may be considered, that *Harden* is not mentioned as such in *Domesday*: And probably *Harden* Church was erected upon the Decay of the other, and united with it. We find too that was a considerable Place, from the Epitaph of Lady *Barrington* at *Knebworth*, Widow of Sir *George Smith* of *Annibals*. This Epitaph indeed is modern, but it may be founded upon the more ancient Way of writing Things. We seldom find the Seat mentioned, without mentioning the Parish too; we frequently find the Parish mentioned, without taking Notice of the Seat.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Nicolas*, is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*, and a Chapel of Ease to *Wheathamsted*.

BENEFACTIONS.

Six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence given to the Poor by - - - *Hunt*, payable out of Mr. *Witterong's* Copyhold Lands, which he holds of the Church of *Westminster*.

Forty Shillings per Ann. paid to the Poor from *Brocket Hall*.

Ten Shillings given by *William Hunt* for Communion Wine, charged upon a Field called *Pollards*. This has been paid above 70 Years.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel. *Hic jacent Willielmus Annabul et Isabella uxor ejus, qui quidem Willielmus obiit quarto die mensis Octobris 1457. - - -*

Hic jacet Nathan. Cotton de Turnors-Hall, Gen. servus domesticus Jacobi, Caroli 1. et Caroli 2. Regum Angliæ. Ob. 8. Novembr. 1661. æt. 74.

On the North Wall an Inscription, "for *Margaret Morris*, Widow, the Daughter of *Edmond Smith* of this Parish, Esq; Ob. May 7. 1702."

In the South Isle. *Hic jacet Willielmus Seabrooke, qui obiit Apr. 2. 1462. et Joanna uxor ejus - - - quorum - - -*

Hic jacent Nathan et Maria liberi Gulielmi Cotton de Turnors-Hall, Arm. et Eliz. uxoris ejus filia senioris Godmanni Jenkins, Gen. 1661.

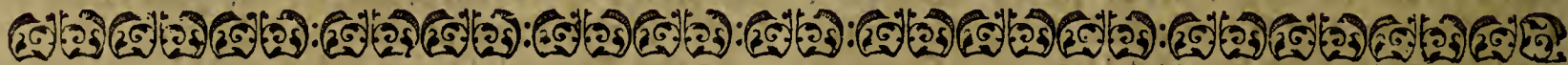
Orate pro animabus Mathæi Cressy et Johannæ ux. ejus quondam filia Edmondi Perient, Arm. et Annæ dicti Matthæi ux. quondam filia Thomæ Vernon Arm. quæ Johanna ob. 29 Nov. 1478.

Another with Arms quartered, the first - - - A Lyon rampant - - - "Here lies the Body of *William Cressy*, Esq; who dec. 24 Octob. in the first Year of Q. *Eliz.* Grace *Johnson* his Wife died 14 May 1571. and was one of the Daughters of *Robert Darkenold* of *Penhurst* in the County of *Kent*."

Another, "for *Robert Rudston*, Son of *Belknap Rudston* of *Boughton Mount Chelsea* in *Kent*. Ob. Aug. 21. 1642."

In the middle Isle. *Hic jacet beatam in Christi adventu Resurrectionem prestolans Corpus Godmanni Jenkins, Gen. qui duorum Regum illustrium Jacobi et Caroli primi servus fuit domesticus. Ob. Nov. 3. 1670.*

Hic etiam quiescit corpus Eliz. uxoris ejus, quæ e vitâ migravit. Jun. 17. 1666.



W H E T H A M S T E D,



IN *London* Diocese, and *Dacorum* Hundred, lies upon the River *Lea*, adjoining to *Saundridge* and *Hatfield*. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Watamestede*.

It has been thought derived from *Wheat*, which is good and plentiful here: And was so reckoned in the Time of *Henry VI.* when the Abbot of *St. Alban's* wrote himself *Joannes de loco Frumentario*. But whether that Name of the Grain be so old as the Town, I shall not pretend to determine. If *Wet* will signify what it does now, it may be to distinguish it from the other *Hampsteds* on the Hill, the *Berkamsteds*; this lying low, whereas the chief Parts of them were on the Hill. Or it may be from *Watling-Hamsted*, as standing upon

that Street which *Harden* (anciently of this Parish) does. And we see frequently a Syllable dropt for Brevity, as *Harden* from *Harpenden*.

This Manor was given by *Edward* the Confessor to the Monastery of *St. Peter, Westminster*, and so it is in the Record: Valued at sixteen Pounds per Ann. upon the Conquest, at thirty in the Confessor's Time. Upon an Inquisition in *Edward I's* Time, it was found to be ancient Demeasne, and settled upon the Church as above mentioned, that it was worth 50*l.* per Ann. Master *John* of *Leicester*, the Parson, claimed then the Privileges of the Manor; but the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* enjoy them, and hold Court-Leet and Baron.

The Manor of LAMERE

Stands upon a rising Ground half a Mile off the Church, on the North Side the River. It is said to be named from *Pontius Lamere*, Lord here in the Time of *Henry III.* to whom that King granted the Lands of *William de Say* or *Sabridgworth*, a Minor, in Wardship. But this *Pontius* was much more likely to take his Name from the Place.

It was the Custom of the Britons to denominate Towns and Houses frequently from Rivers; and this seems to be so from the *Lea*, which runs below it: And the Saxon Name imitates the British *Luy*. Thus the Vill at its Rise in *Bedfordshire* is *Luygrave* or *Leagrave*; and the Town it passes through *Layton* or *Luton*. And this Lordship is called *Leamere* or *Lammer* most probably from that Rivulet. Thus again at *Cheshunt*, from the British *Dour Luy* came the Roman *Durolitum*. Sir *William Roch*, Son of Sir *John Roch* of *Wixley* in *Yorkshire*, had this Manor in the Time of *Henry VIII.* He left only one Daughter *Grizel* his Heir, married to Sir *John Boteler* of *Woodhall*. They levied a Fine to the Use of themselves and Sir *John's* Heirs. *Philip* his Son enjoyed it some time. Afterwards it was purchased by Sir *William Garrard* of *London*, Son of *William Garrard* of *Sittingburn* in *Kent*, Esq; His Son *John* succeeded, who was made a Baronet the 19th of King *James I.* He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Barkham*. Sir *Samuel* his second Son succeeded him; and upon his Death Sir *Samuel* his Son came to the Estate, and is present Possessor. He bears, *Argent* on a Fess *Sable* a Lyon passant of the Field, with Arms of *Ulster*.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Helen*, is in the Deanry of *Berkamsted*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, and is a very old Building. It is of Cathedral Fashion, and seems to be the oldest in the County, even elder than *Anstie*. The Rector of this and *Harden* is presented by the Bishop of *Lincoln*. The Rectory has a Share of the great Tythes with the Church of *Westminster*. The Church receives Tythe on one Side the River, and the Rector on the other; and they change Sides once in three Years. Mr. *Edward Wake* is Rector.

The Rood seems to be left in the Church still: A plain Figure of coarse Wood, with the Head almost cut off with a Saw, or some other Instrument, flanting. This Image is made the Clerk's Desk, and a Shelf made above it to hold his Book. In the Chancel Window is the Effigie of St. *Helen*.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

To the Poor 40s. per Ann. paid from *Brocket-Hall*, the Gift of - - - *North* (as it's said) *Redborn*, *Sandridge*, *Hatfield*, *Ayot*, *St. Peter's*, and *Harden* have the same.

Mr. *Kentish* of this Parish lately left ten Shillings per Ann. out of an House in this Parish called the *Cross*.

Ten Pounds per Ann. given to the Poor by one of Sir *Samuel Garrard's* Family.

M O N U M E N T S.

In the Chancel, under the Altar, with *Ermine* 3 Crescents on a Fesse - - - a Marble for

William Bristow, Gent. and *Agnes* his Wife. He died Apr. 17. 1599. She Sept. - - 1590. leaving Issue *Luce*, *Martha*, *Margaret*, their Coheirs.

- - - *Domini Willielmi Grettewelle quondam Rectoris istius Ecclesie de Whethamstede, ac Canonici in Ecclesia Cathedrali Lincoln.* Qui ob. 4 idus Feb. A. D. 1401. His Arms, Or, a Cross crossed *Sable*.

Uxori charissimæ Dominae Janæ Leventhorpe filie Domini Richardi Michell nuper hujus Parochiæ, quæ secundo factu prægnans febre correpta immaturam prolem, cum animâ maturâ reddidit June 28. 1661. et. 27.

Ob pietatem in Deum singularem; Mores erga omnes suavissimos; amorem in Virum supra muliebrem, hoc voluit extare mnemosynon *Staffordus Leventhorpe Pastor Ecclesie de Shephall.* *Heic unicuique reliquit pignus charissimum Thomam Leventhorp, Patris solatium, Amicorum delectamentum, qui quartam post mensem hac Matrem pro dolor sequutus est; et. mense 12.*

Hic juxta Thomas Stubbing, Civis et Mercator Londinensis in ordinem Senatorium ascitus F. Marci (hujus Ecclesie per lustra X Rectoris) ex Eliz. F. Georg. Rotherham de Farley in Com. Bed. Arm. An. felicissimi redditus Caroli 2^{di} propter Parentes requiescit; post ibi lapsis 15 annis illum - - - Anna maestissima Conjux Liberis 5 superstibus. Arms, Vert 3 Stags Or, impaling Azure a Chevron Or between 3 Roses of the second.

Hic situs est D. Nathan Vereard apud Cantabr. A. M. Vir pius, prudens, probus et doctus, noxiis nemini, singulis benevolus, in vitâ Religiosus ad exemplum, in tadio Morbi et Morte patiens ad miraculum. Ille magno suorum et omnium mærori. An. Christi 1685. et. sua 37 improles pro dolor e vivis excessit, et heic servatoris sui expectat adventum. Abi lector, Ora et Imitare.

"Here lieth interred the Body of Mr. *Thos. Hunsdon*, Gent. Son of Mr. *John Hunsdon*, Gent. who died Oct. 5. 1695."

"Here lieth *Eliz. Hunsdon*, Daughter of Mr. *John Hunsdon*, jun. who died 1695."

There are more old Stones, whose Inscriptions and Arms are defaced.

A Stone for Dr. *Lamb* Dean of *Ely*. *J. L. ob. 10 die mensis Augusti An. Dom. 1708. et. sua 60.*

Another, "For *Eliz.* his Wife, Daughter of Dr. *Henry Killigrew*, of the ancient Family of the *Killigrews* in *Cornwall*, who died Oct. 28. 1701."

In the North Isle. *Orate pro animabus Joannis Heyworth, Gentilman, et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, qui quidem Johannes obiit vicesimo die Septembris 1520. et an. Regni Regis Henrici 8^{vi} 11mo.* Arms of *Heyworth* 3 Owls expanded *Sable*.

Another near it with the Man's Arms defaced, the Woman's *Heyworth*, and this broken imperfect Epitaph,

Hic Pater, hic Mater, soror hic jacet, hic quoque Frater, Pastoris - - - Protomartyris Angligenatis, Bostok Hugo Pater, Marci, Margarettaque Mater, Nomen erat simile; genitus trahit a Genitore, Huic qui - - - rogo - - - Ut pariter recubent in pace precare

"Here resteth the Body of *Alice* late Wife of *James Bayly* of *Makary-End* in this Parish, Gent. sole Daughter of *William Hodson* of *Bourton* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. Ob. Feb. 26. 1642. - - -

"Here

" Here lieth buried *John Heyworth* of *Mackeyre-End*, Esq; and *Joan* his Wife. They had 3 Children buried in their Infancy, wherefore they both did adopt *Margaret Hoo* their sole Heir. Her first Husband was *Jerram Reynolds*, by whom she had no Issue. Her second Husband was *Nicolas Brocket*, Esq; who lieth buried next to Mr. *Heyworth*. They had Issue *John*, who at the Commandment of the said *Margaret* erected this Monument. The said *John Heyworth* deceased Dec. 25. 1558."

In the South Ile. " Here lieth interred the Body of *Mary Brocket*, Wife of *John Brocket* of *Whethamsted* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; and Daughter of *George Banister* of *Drayton* in the County of *Middlesex*, Gent. She had Issue by him 6 Sons and 2 Daughters, and died - - - 1669."

" Here lieth *Edward Brocket*, 2d Son to Sir *John Brocket* and Dame *Mary* his Wife; the said *Edward Brocket* married *E - - - Chall - - -* Widow, one of the Daughters of *Fred - - - Sham* of *Elton* in *Cheshire*, by whom he had a Son and 2 Daughters. Ob. Sept. 3. 1599."

" Here lieth the Body of *Edward Brocket*, Gent. eldest Son of *John Brocket*, late of *Whethamsted* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; and late Husband of *Mary* the Daughter of *Henry Tooke* late of *Bishops Hatfield*. He had Issue by her one Son and 4 Daughters. Ob. Jan. 9. 1669."

In the North Transept an Alabafter Monument with Effigies of a Knight and Lady.

" Here lieth the Body of the virtuous Lady Dame *Eliz. Garrard*, late Wife of Sir *John Garrard*, Kt and Bart. one of the Deputy Lieutenants of this County, Son of Sir *John Garrard*, and Grandchild of Sir *William Garrard*, Knights, both of them sometime Lord Mayors of the City of *London*, whose Ancestors lie buried in the Parish Church of *Sittingburn* in *Kent*, but themselves in the Parish Church of *St. Magnes* in *London*. She was the eldest Daughter of Sir *Edward Barkham*, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of *London*. She was born 1611, died 1632 - - - - -"

Whethamsted is the Place where the rebellious Barons in 1311 assembled their Forces against *Edward II.* under the usual Pretence of restoring to the Church or State their Liberties that had been invaded. Hither came two Nuncio's from the Pope to mediate a Peace, but the Lords rejected their Offers; and roundly told them, they had amongst themselves learned and pious Bishops, whose Counsel they would sooner rely on than that of Foreigners, who did not understand the Cause of their Commotions: Adding, They never would suffer Strangers to intermeddle in their private Affairs, nor what concerned the publick Safety: Upon which the Nuncio's got off in Haste and Confusion.



The HUNDRED of HITCHEN,



N the North hath *Bedfordshire*, on the East the Hundred of *Broadwater*, on the South *Dacorum*, on the West *Bedfordshire*. It is without Question named from the Town of *Hitchin*, which is derived from *Hitch*, and perhaps *Hitch End*. There is a Wood between *Hitchin* and *Offley* still called *Hitch Wood*, which might be continued to the Town. In the Record of *Domesday* 'tis written *Hiz*, which though pronounced *Hitch* by the Saxons, could hardly come otherwise from a *Norman* Scribe, or *Norman* that dictated.

In the same Record it is called a *Half Hundred*, either because it had originally but half the Number of Families that another had, or that it was assessed for half the Sum in the publick Taxations that a Hundred paid for. The same Thing is to be seen of the Town of *Bedford* and its Dependencies, that it defended it self for the Half of an Hundred in Expedition and Ships. The Town of *Hitchin* was by *Edward* the Confessor given to *Harold*, with *Offley*, *Waldeney*, *Wimondestai*, *Weley*, *Wavedene*, *Deneslei*, *Hefmere*, *Hegasteneſton*, and *Eye*. These

seem all to be comprehended under *Hiz*, where the Record values it at 106 l. per Ann. burnt and weighed, and ten Pounds numbered, in the Confessor's Time. Or that might be the Value of the Vill at present contained in the Hundred, except two whose Privileges either before or since the Conquest brought them into *Caishoe*. These two however *Pauls Walden* and *Hexton*, I have placed where they lie, though they are under another Jurisdiction.

I will not say that the Name of this Place did not come from the Figure of the Wood, or of the Valley below it, or the Turn that the Brook makes near the Priory, and so derived from *Ichen*, in *British* an Elbow or Horn, since the Country of the *Iceni* hath been thought denominated from thence; and since the Vill of *Layston* was anciently called *Icheton*, and then the Manor *Cornei*; of which more is said upon *Layston*.

Under this Hundred these following are ranged; *Kimpton*, *Pauls Walden* with *Stagenhoo*, *Kings Walden*, *Lilly*, *Offley*; *Hitchin* with *Mindleſden*, *Preston*, *Densley*; *Hippolits*, *Hexton*, *Pirton*, *Ickleford*, and *St. Thomas Chapell*.

K I M P T O N,



IN *Lincoln* Dioceſe, and *Hitchin* Hundred, hath *Paul's* and *King's Walden* on the North, *Whethamsted* on the South. It ſtands at the Riſe of a ſmall Stream which ſoon falls into the *Mimram*. The Name of that Rivulet is *Kime*, and the Town is probably denominated from it. In *Domeſday* 'tis written *Kamington*. Yet the Incorreſtneſs of that Record is ſometimes ſo viſible, that one would as readily mend that by the Writing of old Deeds and Charters, as them by that.

This Manor, upon the Survey, was found to belong to *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux* by Grant of the Conqueror. This Biſhop was the King's Brother by the Mother's Side, and a great Favourite with him. For he gave him in *Kent* 184 Manors, in *Eſſex* 39, in *Oxfordſhire* 32, in *Hertfordſhire* 23, in *Buckinghamſhire* 30, in *Worceſterſhire* 2, in *Bedfordſhire* 8, in *Northamptonſhire* 12, in *Nottinghamſhire* 5, in *Norfolk* 22, in *Warwickſhire* 6, in *Lincolnſhire* 76. To theſe Poſſeſſions were added the following Honours: The Earldom of *Kent*: He was a Count Palatine, and gave Laws as Viceroy: He was Juſticiary, and upon the Death of *William Fitz-Osborn*, *Vicedominus*, or *Vidame*, of all *England* under the King.

Upon the Rebellion of *Robert Curthoſe* againſt the Conqueror his Father, this Prince paſſed into *Normandy* with an Army. *Philip* of *France* growing jealous of *William's* Power, had ſpirited up his Son to claim *Normandy* in his own Right, and joined him with an Army to ſupport him. Some of our Hiſtorians from the Monks ſay, *William* had made him a Promise of the Dukedom in his own Right; but the Son, rather than wait the Time, was for ſtepping in at the Back-door. In the Engagement both Father and Son laid about them heartily, and the Father was unhorſed by the Son, and wounded in the Arm; who finding by his Voice what a Part he was acting, leaped off and remounted his Father, and ſuffered him to march off with his Son *William*. This Act of Duty produced a generous Forgiveneſs, and *Robert* came to *England* with the King in Favour again, and was employ'd by him in his Wars.

Whiſt theſe Things were doing, our Biſhop *Odo*; not content with Temporal Greatneſs, aſpired to be Pope. He bought a Palace at *Rome*, and was going thither with a great Treafure, and a great Train of *Normans*, of which *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter* was one. The King having Notice of this, and reſolving to prevent the Conſequences of it, met him ſecretly at the Iſle of *Wight*, and ſeized him with his own Hands, and committed him to Priſon, where he remained till that King died. He could not, it ſeems, perſuade any of thoſe about him to arreſt the Biſhop, ſuch was the Veneration in which the Clergy were held. *Odo* proteſted

againſt the Violence, and ſaid, He was a Clerk, and could not be ſentenced without the Judgment of the Pope. The Conqueror, as good as a modern Diſtinguiſher, made Answer, He ſeized him as Earl of *Kent* and his Viceroy, and not as Clerk or Biſhop. All his Treafure was taken from him. The Crimes objected to him were, infinite Oppreſſions of the People under his Government, Seduction of the King's Subjects to forſake the Realm, and ſacrilegious robbing many Churches. And he was ſent Priſoner to *Roan*.

In the Beginning of *Rufus*, this great Man was again engaged in the turbulent Times. He with ſome other Foreigners made offer of their Service to *Robert Curthoſe* for ſetting him up King of *England*, as well as Duke of *Normandy*. They had ſworn Allegiance to him as Duke of *Normandy*. And here lay the Difficulty upon the *Normans*; they had Poſſeſſions in *England* and the Dutchy both, and when they found a Quarrel like to be between the two Brothers, expected which ever they favoured, they muſt forfeit what was in the Dominion of the other: So the Majority here were for ſupporting *Rufus*, in whoſe Realm were the Majority of their Eſtates. The Friends of *Robert* came over, amongſt them *Odo*, and fortified themſelves in *Rocheſter*, as conveniently ſituated to receive *Robert* from *Normandy*, and Supplies for their Army, and alſo to move on to *London* if they ſhould ſucceed. The King inveſted the Town before *Robert* could arrive, and forced the Beſieged into the Caſtle, many of which periſhed there by Sickneſs: The reſt would have capitulated to be faithful Subjects, if they might have their Eſtates. The King ſwore he would reduce them by Force; and that they ſhould not only ſuffer Death, but Torture: Yet at the Interceſſion of all his Biſhops, and ſome Temporal Peers, he gave them their Lives without Loſs of Limb, and ſuffered them to march out with Horſe and Arms, but without Hope of enjoying their Inheritance during his Reign. *Odo* retired to *Bayeux*, ſtript of all here, was forced to abjure the Realm, and never came back.

This Eſtate, ſince it reverted to the Crown, we find in three ſeveral Parcels, and called diſtinct Manors; *Huckinhangre*, *Parkbury* or *Legats*, and *Bibbſworth*.

The Manor of K I M P T O N

Is the ſame with *Huckinhangre*. What Lord had it by that Name, it is not ſaid. The Lord *Mordaunt's* Family poſſeſſed it till it was ſold to *Thomas Hoo*, Eſq; and *William* his Son. They both in the 38th of *Eliz.* held Court here. *William* enjoyed it after him, and had a Son *William*, who kept Court the 3d of *Charles I.* He was Sheriff in the 5th of the ſame King, and dying,

dying, left a Son *Thomas* and Daughter *Elizabeth*, 1636. *Thomas* died, and his Sister was married to Sir *Jonathan Keate*, Bart. who held Court here 1657. From him it descended to Sir *Gilbert Hoo Keate* his Son, and from Sir *Gilbert* to Sir *Henry*, present Possessor, as the *Hoo* in *Paul's Walden*, his Residence.

The Manor of PARKBURY or LEGATS

Is thought to have been possessed by an Owner named *Legat*; but the highest Possessor we can fix it on, was one of the *Knighton's* of *Beyford*, from whom it came, as *Beyford*, to the *Ferrars*, and so to the *Fanshaws*. *Thomas Fanshaw*, Esq; and *Katherine* his Wife held a Court-Baron here 1649, and after conveyed it to Lady *Amy Mordaunt*, who was married to *Basset Cole*; they held Courts in 1656 and 1658. It was sold to Sir *Jonathan Keate*, who kept Court here 1665, from whom it descended to Sir *Henry* as the other.

The Manor of BIBBYSWORTH.

This, as derived from the Bishop's Manor, might have its Denomination from the Owner. There were of this Name as early as *Henry III.* Sir *Walter Bibbysworth* then was Lord, and dying in *Edward I's* Time, was buried before the Altar of *St. Peter* at *Dunmow*. It fell to an Heiress in *Henry VII's* Reign, Mother of *Rich. Barley*, from whom it descended till *Robert Barley* bought it. This *Robert* being a Relation and Tenant of *William Wiseman*, was probably a Sharer in the Purchase, or bought it for *Wiseman*; for they both conveyed to Sir *Jonathan Keate* in 1659, from whom it descended to Sir *Henry* as the other.

Notwithstanding this hath passed hitherto for Truth, the Manor of *Bibbysworth*, I believe, was Parcel of the Lands of the Priory of *Hertford*, founded by *Ralph de Limesay*, and encreased by his Son *Alan*, and his Grandson *Gerard*; but whether it were of their Donation or not, nothing shews. I have in my Hands a Piece of an old Book, found amongst the waste Papers of an Attorney that is dead, which contains the Minutes of the Courts kept there in Part of the Reigns of *Edward III.* and *Richard II.* The Court was all that Time kept in the Name of the Prior of *Hertford*. *Curia & Visus Doni Walteri Prioris de Hertford tenta apud Bybesworth, die Veneris in Sept. Pentecost. A. R. R. E. tertii post Conquestum tertio.* This Form goes on till the 27th of the same King, then comes *Curia Fratris Roberti Penny Pr. de Hertford*. We find after this, *Curia Fratris Johannis Gate Prioris de Hertford*, in the 36th of the same Reign. The Courts go on still, sometimes the Prior being named, and sometimes not. In the 10th of *Richard II.* 'tis held in the Name of *William Winselowe*, Prior, &c. and is continued to the 13th of that King.

It is probable Sir *Walter Bybesworth* and his Family were but Tenants to the Prior. I find one *John Bybesworth* mentioned as a Copyholder in the 27th of *Edward III.* That we may be sure this is the Place, I will recite one Clause of the 35th of *Edward III.* *Johannes*

Henlowe Rector de Ayot - - - Prioris de Hertford in villâ de Kympton, viz. in Hamelitto de Bybesworth. This may account for the Difference we meet with between the Valuation of the Priory in the *Exchequer*, and the Valuation of the *Monasticon*, the first amounting to 86*l.* odd Money, the second but to 72*l.* Some of the Lands perhaps were sold as belonging to a private Estate. Here are in the upper Windows of the Church a Saltire Or. the Arms of *St. Alban's*, to which Abbey the Priory of *Hertford* was a Cell; but the Coat is different, having a Field *Argent* between four *Roses*, perhaps *Scallops*.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, is in the Deanry of *Hitchin*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. Sir *Henry Keate* is Patron. Mr. - - - *Keate* Vicar.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel a Stone. *B. M. S. Christophori Fox de Deane in Comit. Bedford, hujus Eccles. Pastor, ob. Nov. 15. 1722.*

On the Chapel South Wall a Monument with Arms of *Keate* and *Hoo*.

" Here lie interred the Remains of Sir *Jonathan Keate* of the *Hoo*, Bart. who built that fine Seat of the Family. He died Sept. 17. 1700. *æt. 67.*"

" Of Dame *Susanna Keate* his first Wife, who was the only Daughter and Heiress of the Hon^{ble} *William Hoo*, Esq; She died 1673. *æt. 34.*"

" Of Sir *Gilbert Hoo Keate*, Bart. Son and Heir of Sir *Jonathan* and the said Dame *Susannah*. He died Apr. 13. 1685. *æt. 44.*"

" Of Mrs. *Mary Keate*, Sister of Sir *Gilbert Hoo*. She died unmarried Jan. 5. 1705. *æt. 40.*"

" Of Dame *Susannah*, second Wife and Relict of Sir *Jonathan* her only Husband. She was Daughter of Mr. *John Orlebar* (an eminent Citizen of *London*, of a good Family in the County of *Bedford*) Ob. Jan. 13. 1719." " And of Mrs. *Judith Orlebar* her Sister, who died unmarried 1690. *æt. 56.*"

This Chapel, by the Bigness of the Arches, seems to have been built with the Church. In the middle Arch an old Altar Tomb two Foot high, defaced. At the North West Corner another three Foot high, also defaced. Many more in the Church and Chapel. In the latter, one with Arms not altogether lost, which seem to be one of the Quarterings of *Hoo* with *St. Leiger*, *Azure* a Fret *Argent* a Chief *Gules*. The Paternal of *Hoo*, as I have heard, is quarterly *Sable* and *Argent*.

A Gravestone had lately an Inscription for *Margaret Bybesworth*, which is now lost.

In the middle Isle a Stone. " Here lieth the Body of *Eliz. Bigge*, late Wife of *Thomas Bigge* of *Lawrence End* in this Parish, Esq; and Daughter of *William Cotton* of *Turnors-Hall* in the Parish of *Harpeden*, Esq; She dep. this Life Apr. 4. 1719. *æt. 26.*"

" Also the Body of *John Bigge*, Son of the said *Tho.* and *Eliz.* his Wife, who died Sept. 11. 1718."

P A U L's W A L D E N,

IN the Diocese of London, and Hundred of *Caishoe*, hath *Hitchin* on the North, *Kimpton* and *Ayot* on the South. It is an Exempt from the Hundred of *Hitchin*, and is reckoned to *Caishoe* by Privilege of the Church of *St. Alban*, to which it belonged. It has been thought by some to be named from Springs, which *Wall* signifies in *Saxon*; but then we may as well expect to find the other Places with the Name of *Wall* famous for Springs too, which they are not. *Waeltden*, *quasi Silvestris Vallis*, answers better to the Situation of this, and the other its Neighbour, for Distinction called *King's Walden*. The same occurs again at *Waltham Holy Cross*, which is justly interpreted a Dwelling in the Woods. That Parish was all, and is yet almost all Wood and Forest, except what lies by the River Side, which was anciently a Mere or Lake.

This Vill of *Paul's Walden* was given to the Church of *St. Alban*'s either by *Offa* or *Egfrid* his Son. The Instruments confirming the Privileges of that Monastery by King *John* and Pope *Honorius*, do not determine which King was the Donor; but it was in the Year 796. Thence it was called *Abbot's Walden* till the Dissolution. *Henry VIII.* kept one Court upon it in his own Name in the 36th Year of his Reign. And in the next Year he granted it to the Church of *St. Paul* at *London*. Soon after a Court Leet and Baron was held here in the Name of the Dean and Chapter. They enjoy it still.

There is a Custom of this Manor, that no Surrender of Copyhold Estate shall be good, but what is taken by the Lords or their Steward, unless when he that would surrender is *in extremis*, and then he must do it to a Copyholder sworn to take such Surrenders. If the sick Man recovers, his Act is void.

The Widow of a Copyholder has her Dower in the Lands he dies possessed of.

The Manor of Hoo

Is said to be derived from the Manor of *Walden*; but it seems rather to have been originally distinct from it. If it had been a Part of the Estate granted by *Offa* or *Egbert* to *St. Alban*'s, how could it have been separated? And if it had been another Manor in the same Parish, we might have expected to find it recorded by itself in *Domesday*. *Stagenhoo* in the neighbouring Parish, is particularly mentioned in the Record, and this is not. I am therefore inclined to believe this anciently a Part of *Stagenhoo*, if some intermediate Lordship does not bar that Conjecture: Or that it was a Part of *Kimpton*, and comprehended under that Manor in *Domesday*. *Kimpton*, by the Value set upon

it in the Record, may be allowed to have more Land in it than at present.

If any Part of the Manor of *Huckinhangre* lies near enough to this; or if we can find any Lands that have been since the Conquest sold off one or the other of these two, by which they originally may have joined, there would be room to guess they were the same; because the Pronunciation of *Hoo* and *Hough* are much the same, and the Termination (*ing*) put to either of them, and joined to *angre*, as *Cleyhangre* and *Tittenhangre*, is a pretty fair Derivation.

If the Family of *Hoo* possessed this in the Time of *Cnute*, as the ancient Roll preserved in that House informs us, and this distinctly from *Abbot's Walden*, there is no Room to think it would have been omitted in *Domesday*; for that seldom happens, but in waste Ground, or where the Estate is comprehended in another Manor. This great Family probably possessed all in this County and *Bedfordshire* that bears their Name, this Manor we are upon, *Stagenhoo*, *Lilly Hoo*, and *Luton Hoo*. That the Lords of this were a Branch of that of *Luton* is unquestionable, if the Roll we mention belonged to the Lords here; because several of the earliest are said to be buried at *Luyton*.

The Account that is preserved is a Copy, supposed to be taken from the Leiger of some Monastery, perhaps *Dunstable*, as it was near *Luton*, or continued from Father to Son down to *Thomas Hoo* of *Hoobury* in *Abbot's Walden*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* The Substance of it follows:

Robert Hoo, in the Time of *Canutus*, married *Ann*, the Daughter of *Iden* or *Guido* Lord *Griffith* of *Wales*. She was Mother to Sir *Thomas Hoo*, and lies buried in the Parish-Church of *Luyton*. Sir *Thomas* married *Amy* Daughter of Sir *William Walton*, died Oct. 19. 1018. buried at *Luyton* in *Bedfordshire*. His Son Sir *Robert* succeeded, married *Wylmote*, Daughter of *John Malmanes* or *Malmanes* in *Normandy*. He died 1129, and she 1148. They left Sir *Robert*, who married *Rosamond* Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Chelton*, and died 1166. Sir *Alexander* his Son succeeded, married *Dernelle* or *Darmagnel*, Daughter of *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, died, and lies buried in the Island of *Rhodes*.

He had a Son Sir *Robert* who inherited, and died without Issue, upon which the Estate came to Sir *Robert* his next Brother. I find frequently in old Pedigrees two Brothers of the same Christian Name alive at the same Time. Is this an established Custom, or Error of the Transcriber putting a Nephew for a Brother? The last mentioned Sir *Robert* married *Beatrice*, Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Andivel* in *Normandy*. This Sir *Robert* was Knight of the Shire the 26th of *Edward I.* and dying 1310, was

was buried at *Luyton*. She dying 1314 was buried at *Knebworth*. His Son Sir Robert was installed Knight of the Garter, married *Hawise*, Daughter of *Fulk* Lord *Fitzwareyn*, dying 1311 was buried in the Church of *All-Souls* at *Comsel* upon *Humber*. She dying 1344 was buried in the Church of the Grey Friars in *Dunstable*; whence, if we suppose this Pedigree preserved in a Monastery, we may believe it was that of *Dunstable*.

Sir *Thomas* their Son married *Isabel*, Daughter and Heir of *John St. Leiger*; he dying 1380 was buried in the Church of *St. Alban's*; she dying 1393 was buried in the same. Their Son *William* was Knighted, and married *Alice*, eldest Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas de St. Omer*; and *Petronella*, Daughter and Coheir of *Nicolas de Malmaynes*: He died 1410; she 1456, and was buried at *Monkbuton* in *Norfolk*, leaving Sir *Thomas*, who married *Alienor*, one of the Heirs of Sir *Thomas Felton*. They had Issue *Thomas*. She died 1400; he 1420. *Thomas* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William de Echingham*, and had Issue *Thomas Hoo*, Esq; created in the Time of *Henry VI.* Baron *Hoo* of *Hastings*, and Knight of the Garter. He married first *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Felton*, by whom he had Issue *Thomas*, who died without Issue in his Father's Life-time; next *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Wychingham*, by whom he had only a Daughter *Ann*, who married Sir *Geoffrey Boleyn*, Mayor of *London*, from whom Queen *Elizabeth* and Lord *Hunsdon* descended; lastly *Eleanor*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Leo* Lord *Wells*. By her he had Issue *Jane*, married to *Robert Copley* of *London*; *Eleanor*, married to *Thomas Echingham*, Esq; by whom she had no Issue; after his Death she married *James Carey* of *Beddington* in *Surrey*, Esq;. *Elizabeth*, youngest Daughter of Lord *Hoo*, married *Thomas Massenberd* of *London*, and after his Death Sir *John Devenish*.

This Lord died the 33d of *Henry VI.* After him the Manor came to *Thomas Hoo*, Esq; who married the Daughter and Heir of *Norwood*. He died 1480, and was buried in the Parish of *Kympton*. His Son *Thomas Hoo* succeeded, married the Daughter of *Edmond Bardolf*, Esq;. He died 1516, and lies buried in this Parish Church. He left a Son *Thomas*, who married the Daughter and Heir of *John Newman* of *Hatfield*, by whom he had *Thomas*, and three Daughters; *Ann* married to *Thomas Read* of *Barton*, Esq; *Dorothy* to --- *Cater*; *Margaret* to *Nicolas Brocket*, Esq;.

He died 1551, left a Son *Thomas*, who held Court here in the 31st of *Elizabeth*, and married *Helen*, Daughter of *William Perient*. *William* his Son succeeded, married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Francis Bickley* of *Darleston* in *Hackney*, by whom he had *Thomas* and *Susan*. This Gentleman was Sheriff of the County in the 5th of *Charles I.* and died 1636. His Son *Thomas* inherited, but dying without Issue, his Sister *Susan* was his Heir. She was married to Sir *Jonathan Keate*, created Baronet 1660. Sir *Gilbert Hoo Keate*, Son of Sir *Jonathan*, succeeded, and left Sir *Henry* his Son, present Possessor.

The Coat Armour of *Hoo* being quarterly *Sable* and *Argent* impaleth; *Azure* a Grifphon rampant, Wings display'd *Or*, by the Name of *Griffith*: *Argent* a Cheveron *Sable*, *Wanton*: *Azure* 3 dexter Hands *Argent*, *Malmaynes*: *Topaz* a

Lyon rampant within a double Tressure Fleurette *Gules*, the Daughter of the King of *Scots*: *Or* a Fesse *Azure*, Earl of *Andeville*: *Argent* and *Gules* quarterly per Fesse indented, *Fitzwareyn*: *Azure* a Frett *Argent*, a Chief *Gules*, *St. Leiger*: This seems remaining upon a Monument in *Kimpton* Chapel, quarter'd with what is not visible.

Hoo and *St. Leiger* quarterly impaling *St. Omers*, the first Wife and *Malmaynes* quarterly; *Azure* a Fesse between 6 cross Crofslets *Or* in 1st and 4th Place; and *Azure* 3 dexter Hands *Argent*: *Hoo* quarterly in the 1st and 4th Place, with *St. Omer* in the 2d, and *St. Leiger* in the 3d, impaling *Wingfield*, *Argent* on a Bend *Gules* 3 Hawks Lures of the first between two Colizes *Sable*: *Hoo* and *Felton*, *Gules* 2 Leopards passant *Ermine*: *Hoo* and *Echingham*, *Azure* frettee *Argent*: *Hoo* and *St. Omer* quarterly with *St. Leiger* in an Escutcheon of Pretence, the usual Bearing of Lord *Hoo* and *Hastings*: *Hoo* impaling *Wychingham*, *Ermine* on a Chief *Sable* 3 Crosses formee pattee *Argent* (so it is written): *Hoo* with the same Bearing impaling *Wells*, *Or*, a *Lyon* rampant *Sable*.

The Manor of STAGENHOO,

In *Domesday* written *Stagnehou*, seems to have been independent of any other Parish formerly, tho' at present in this. It is in the Hundred of *Hitchin*, whereas *Walden* is in *Caishoe*, from the Privilege of the Church of *St. Alban's*. It appears that in *Edward III's* Time a Fine was levied of this Manor and that of *Chedeburge* in *Suffolk*, between *Edmund de Verdune* and *Jane* his Wife Plaintiffs, and *John de Verdune* Deforceant. These are supposed to be of the *Verdunes* of *Brisingham* in *Norfolk*. By a Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Verdune* this Estate is thought to come to the *Pilkingtons* of *Pilkington* in *Lancashire*, because they had it in the 1st of *Henry IV.* when a Fine of this Manor was levied between some of that Family; another Fine was passed by the same Family the 38th of *Henry VI.* Sir *Thomas Pilkington* was the last, who was killed amongst those that supported *Lambert Simnel* the counterfeit *Plantagenet*. His great Estate in *Lancashire*, and this, were forfeited to the Crown. *Henry VII.* granted this and other Lands in *Kent* of *Pilkington's*, to *George* Lord *Strange*, Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Derby*. Lord *Strange* or his Son sold this to *Richard Godfrey* of this County, Esq;. In this Family it continued two or three Generations; at length they sold it to *Richard Hale* of *King's Walden*, Esq; whose Son *William* enjoyed it after him, and gave it to *John* his seventh Son, who in 1660 was Knighted, and made Sheriff of the County 1663. He married *Rose*, Daughter of Mr. *Bale* of *Saddington* in *Leicestershire*, and built the Manor House in the Year 1650. He left only a Daughter *Rose*, who was his Heir, and married Sir *John Austin* of *Bexley* in *Kent*. His Son Sir *Robert* sold this Estate to *Robert Heysham*, Esq; whose Son *Robert* a Minor is present Possessor. He bears, *Gules* an Anchor *Or*, On a Chief of the 2d 3 Hurts of the Field.

BENEFACTIONS.

Mr. *Smith* gave to fourteen Parishes the Profits of an Estate at *Tolson Darcy* in *Essex*, of which

which this of *Paul's Walden* is one, to such of the Poor as receive no Collection. It is to be bestowed in Cloaths and Bread. The Deed of Declaration of Uses dated 1641, is enrolled in *Chancery* by the Benefactor. The Estate in 1647 was rented at 140*l.* per Ann. but is now sunk to 75*l.* Every Parish loseth in Proportion to this. In 1709 this Parish received but 4*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* In 1724 6*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

Mr. *Thomas Chapman* of *Stevenage*, Clerk, gave to the Poor of this Parish yearly for ever seven Yards of Yard-wide Cloth at 2*s.* per Yard, and six Dozen of good Wheaten Bread. The like Gift to several other Parishes in the County. These are paid out of an Estate of Mr. *John Adams*, jun. of *Walkern*.

Robert Heysham, Esq; Alderman of *London*, gave by Will 120*l.* to be laid out in Purchase of Land for 2*s.* per Week, to be distributed in Bread to the Poor at the Church. His Executors provide the Bread till a Purchase is made.

The Church, dedicated to *All-Saints*, has a small Chapel adjoining to it, said to be built by the Family of *Hoo*. The Patronage is in the Church of *Paul's*. Mr. *Abram Mackbeth*, Vicar. This is in the Archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*.

M O N U M E N T S.

Near the Altar. " Here lieth the Body of Dame *Eliz. Hale*, late Relict of *Sr. John Hale* of *Stagenhoo*, Kt. who dep. this Life Aug. 5. 1673. in 63 Year of her Age, who left one only Daughter *Rose*, married to *Sr. John Austen* of *Hall Place* in the County of *Kent*, Bart."

" Here lieth interred the Body of *Jane Heysham*, Wife of *Robert Heysham*, Esq; of *Stagenhoo*. She dep this Life Feb. 16. 1721."

" Here also lieth *Robert Heysham*, Esq; of *Stagenhoo*, who died Feb. 25. 1722."

" Here lieth the Body of *Jane Heysham*, Daughter of *Robert Heysham* of *Stagenhoo*, Esq; She died Nov. 14. 1711."

" Here lieth also *Eliz. Heysham*, Daughter of *Will. Heysham*, Esq; of *Greenwich*. Feb. 20. 1720."

On the North Wall. " Nigh to this Place lie interred the Bodies of *Henry Stapleford*, Gent. and *Dorothy* his Wife. The said *Henry* was Servant to Queen *Eliz.* King *James*, and King *Charles* till the Time of his Death. He dep. this Life May 31. 1631. aged 76 Years. *Dorothy* his Wife died Feb. 2. 1620. aged 72 Years; the said *Henry* and *Dorothy* having Issue then and yet living *Dorothy*, married to *Henry Henn*, Esq; who had Issue *Mary*, who died at the Age of six Months, and lies here interred."

In the Chapel. " Here lieth interred the Body of *William Hoo* of the *Hoo* in *Paul's Walden*, Esq; who deceased 14 March 1636. leaving *Susan* his Wife, by whom he left Issue *Thomas* his Son, and *Eliz.* his Daughter; at. 56."

In the South Isle. " Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Hoo* - - - Son of *Thomas Hoo*, Esq; and *Hellen* his Wife lately deceased the 14th of - - - Also here lieth *George Hoo*, Gentleman, who died in his - - -"

" Here lieth the Body of Mrs. *Hellen Hoo*, Wife of *Thomas Hoo*, Esq; and Daughter of *William Puryent*, Esq; who deceased in the - - -"

In the Middle of the Church an old Stone with this imperfect Inscription on the Verge: - - - Ville - - - gift icy, Dieu de sa Alme eit Merci.

In the North Window next the Pulpit are two large Figures, one with a Fan in his Hand, and *St. John* written above.

In another Window seems to be a King with a Saxon Crown on, holding a Child in his Arms.



K I N G ' s W A L D E N,



N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Hitchin* Hundred, situate at the Head of the *Mimram*, joins to *Paul's Walden* on the South East, hath *Hitchin* on the North, and *Bedfordshire* on the West. It was for some time in the Hands of the Crown, whither it came to *William* the Conqueror upon the Death of *Earl Harold*. And so it remained till *Henry I.* gave it to *Peter de Valoines*, whom we have seen at *Hertingsfordbury*. In the 6th of *Edward I.* it was found that *Walter de Nevil* held this Vill of the Honour of *Valoines*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. And he paid yearly to the Sheriff for the View of Francpledge half a Mark. *Walter de Nevil* and *Alan Hayran* gave this Church, of which they were Patrons, to the Canons of the Order of *Semplingham* at *Malton* in *Yorkshire* for ever. The Manor was granted to —

Dokesworth, who died possessed of it the 11th of *Edward III.* In the 4th of *Edward VI.* *Thomas Lord Burgh* died seized of it. *William Lord Burgh* his Son enjoyed it after.

King *Henry VIII.* granted to *Sir Ralph Sadlier* and his Heirs, the Rectory and Church and Advowson of the Vicarage. In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Richard Hale* of *London* purchased this Manor. His Son *William* enjoyed it after him, married *Sir George Bond's* Daughter, and was Sheriff in the 19th of King *James*: His Son *Rowland* succeeded, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir Henry Garway*, was Sheriff in 1647, and died. His Son *William* was his Heir; upon whose Death *Richard* his eldest Son came to the Estate, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Isaac Mennel*, Alderman of *London*. He died 1689, and left a Son *William*, who left a Son — a Minor, to whom the Manor belongs,

longs. He bears, *Azure* a Cheveron embattled *Ermine*.

The Church is a Donative in the Deanry of *Hitchin*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Lord of the Manor nominates to it. His Family hath given 10*l.* per *Ann.* to augment it. The present Incumbent is Mr. *John Whiteside*.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Mr. *Richard Hale*, who purchased the Estate, gave 5*l.* per *Ann.* payable out of a Farm called *Hallwoods* in *Codicote*, 4*l.* to the Poor at two several Payments, and 1*l.* for two Sermons at the same Time.

The Rent of a House at *Studham* of 40*s.* per *Ann.* belongs to the Poor of this Parish.

M O N U M E N T S.

In the Chancel. " Here lieth the Body of
" *William Hale*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Rich.*
" *Hale*, Esq; who dep. this Life 27 *Aug.* 1634.
" *æt.* 66.

" *Let him rest in Peace.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *Rose*, the Daugh-
" ter of Sir *George Bond*, Kt. and Wife of *Wil-*
" *liam Hale*, Esq; who dep. this Life 31 *July*
" 1648. *æt.* 75.

" *Let her rest in Peace.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *William Hale*, the
" Son and Heir of *William Hale*, Esq; who dep.
" this Life 21 *July* 1641. *æt.* 44.

" *Let him rest in Peace.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *Rowland Hale*, Esq;
" one of the Sons of *William Hale* and *Rose* his
" Wife. He died 7 *Apr.* 1669. *æt.* 64.

" *Let him rest in Peace.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *Eliz. Hale*, Widow,
" Daughter of Sir *Henry Garway*, Kt. and Re-
" liēt of *Rowland Hale*, Esq; She died 9 *Jan.*
" 1678. *æt.* 70.

" *Let her rest in Peace.*"

" Here lies the Body of Sir *John Hale*, Kt.
" who was the 7th Son and 11th Child of *Will.*
" *Hale*, Esq; and *Rose* his Wife. Ob. *Jan.* 27.
" 1672. *æt.* 79."

" Here lieth the Body of *Sibil*, late Wife of
" *Robert Barber*, Gent. who had Issue 2 Sons
" and 2 Daughters. She was Daughter of
" *Will. Shepheard* of *Great Rolerich* in the County
" of *Oxon*, Esq; and Sister of *Timothy Shepheard*,
" who was buried here. She deceased *May* 24.
" 1614."

Here are three very old Stones but defaced;
one had eight Shields upon it.

On the Chancel South Wall,

Deo Uni Trino Opt. Max. Gloria.

*Timotheo Sheppard Filio quarto genito Gulielmi
Sheppard de Rowlrich in Com. Oxon. Arm. Ju-
veni optima indolis et perquam bono; Qui die Mens.
Apr. 29. 1613. æt. suæ 39, in Dom. placide obdor-
mivit: Tho. Sheppard et Johannes Ferrar Fra-
tres ejus et Executores, hoc exile sui grandis amoris
posuerunt Monumentum.*

A Chapel built by Mr. *Hale*, adjoining on
the South Side to the Chancel, hath on the
South Wall,

Gulielmus Hale

Natus ex Rolando Hale, Armigero,

Et Elizabethâ uxore;

Denatus 25 die Maii Anno salutis 1688,

Ætat. suæ 56.

In hoc quod ipse posuit Sacello

Reconditorio si Deus voluerit

Sibi et suis futuro

Heic juxta primus quiescit.

Heic juxta requiescit

Richardus Hale, Armiger,

Qui Ingenio et comitate Morum

Ut Patrem optimum expressit,

Ita fato heu nimis properato

Intra anni spatium quo Pater sublatus est

Et ipse eodem concessit.

Duxerat uxorem Elizabetham

Filiam et Hæredem Isaaci Mennel

De Mennel Langley Comitatu Derbieni,

Quæ hoc illi Monumentum

Pio affectu et modesto apparata posuit.

Ob. 13 die Aprilis An. Salutis 1689. æt. suæ 30.

" Here lieth the Body of *Mary Hale*, Widow,
" who was the Daughter of *Jeremy Elwes* of
" *Roxby* in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq; and
" Reliēt of *Will. Hale* of this Parish. She dep.
" this Life *July* 28. 1712. *æt.* 72."

" Here lies the Body of *Katherine*, one of
" the Daughters of *William Hale* of this Pa-
" rish, Esq; by *Mary* his Wife. She was born
" *Sept.* 15. 1673. was married *Dec.* 11. 1695.
" to *John Hoskins*, one of the younger Sons of
" *Charles Hoskins* of *Oxted* in the County of
" *Surrey*, Esq; and died *March* 5. 1704. in the
" Life-time of her Husband, leaving 2 Chil-
" dren *Katherine* and *John*."

" Here lieth the Body of *William Hale*, Esq;
" who dep. this Life *Octob.* 2. 1717. in 32 Year
" of his Age."

All the Inscriptions upon Gravestones in this
Church begin from the East End, and must be
read with one's Face to the East.

L I L L Y,



IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Hitchin* Hundred, joins to *Bedfordshire* on the West and South West, hath *Offley* on the North, *Hitchin* and *King's Walden* on the East. It was anciently written *Lindley*, in *Domesday Linley*, to which the Cognomen of *Hoo*, the Lord, was added. What the first Syllable is derived from 'tis hard to guess. *Ley* signifies Land, and we still use it for Grass Ground, such as is a Sheep Walk. The Adjunct *Hoo* is retained for that Piece of Ground where the Horse Race is kept. Here they make a four Mile Course of two Rounds upon a good Turf, but the Turnings are too short.

It was granted by the Conqueror to *Godfrey de Bech*. Yet we find it in the Reign of *Edw. I.* possessed by *Robert de Hoo*, whom we have seen at *Paul's Walden*. It was in that Family till *Henry VII.* when *Thomas Hoo* sold it to *Nicholas de Vaux*. That this Name of *Hoo* is *Saxon*, and that they flourished in the *Saxon* Times, we have as much Proof as we need desire. They are traced up almost to the Conquest; and several distinct Manors bear their Name, which must have been taken before the Conquest, because we find other Cognomens generally *Saxon*. We follow *Godfrey de Bech* no farther than *Domesday*: And it is not improbable that *Hoo* should go before and succeed him in it. When *Godfrey* had the Grant, *Hoo* might have perhaps Personal Estate enough to redeem it; or he might find Favour and come in to it cheaper, as perhaps a Relation or Friend of the Confessor, to whom the Conqueror, owing his Title to the Crown, as he pretended, might shew some good Graces.

This Family *de Vaux* makes a great Figure in our Histories. *Nicholas* derived himself from *Robert de Vaux*, who was considerable in the Reign of King *Stephen* and *Henry II.* *William*, the Chief of the House, at the Dispute of *Tork* and *Lancaster*, followed the Fortunes of *Henry VI.* and lost all. Upon the Advancement of the Earl of *Richmond* to the Throne, *Nicholas* Son of *William* had Restitution of his whole Estate; for he had signalized himself in the Battel of *Stoke* against the Earl of *Lincoln* and his Friends, who were setting up a Counterfeit *Plantagenet*. He was Knighted, and in the 17th of *Henry VII.* wore a Gown of Purple Velvet at Prince *Arthur's* Wedding, adorned with Silk, and Furs, and massy Gold, that the last Article amounted to a thousand Pounds. He had also a Collar of SS's weighing eight hundred Pounds in Nobles. This was magnificent; but it was making himself a Packhorse to his own Treasure. How would his *Manes* stare at the Approach of a *South Sea* Equipage, where a Drawing-Room can boast greater Riches than Prince *Arthur's* Wedding? And perhaps greater than that Prince's Estate Real

and Personal would amount to? So happy is the present Age in an Epitome of Wealth, that they can in much less Compass carry about their Trophies and Rewards of their Valour, as much easier as they merit them.

It was a Sign of a plain Age, and perhaps the Age was never the worse for it, if Plainness of Manners were the Fashion too. How much more sparkling were Mr. *Pit's* Diamond in *de Vaux's* his Hat, than the Furniture of two or three Iron Chests upon his Back?

It may indeed be esteemed *Montagne's* Revenge, to rail at that Greatness we cannot arrive at; yet I take the Freedom to say, the imaginary Value we set upon Rarities, for no other Reason that I know of but being more easily portable, hath done much more Mischief than Good in the World. It has made more Thieves than all other Opportunities put together. It has made Men disobedient, unfriendly, ungrateful, because they could carry off enough to support themselves upon their own Bottom. There may be now and then a Case, where a Person imposed upon and oppressed, may be happy in a Convenience of transferring his Stock to a better Place. But where this Shift serves one honest Man, it has served a thousand of the other Sort. It so seldom happens, that a Man of Integrity wants the Protection both of publick Authority and private Assistance; that portable Riches are in the main but little Advantage to Probity. They are indeed highly useful for Intrigue, Dispatch, and Bribes. They dissolve Fidelity and Honour, and, with the Quickness of a Juggler, erase Conscience and Inclination. When Wealth is portable, Virtue must be so too. And it is not an ungenerous Wish, that Nature might be empowered to make a Resumption, and every Thing reduced to, its true Standard, Use. 'Twere better for the World, if no other Remedy is to be had, that the Medium of Traffick were as cumberfom as in *Sweden*, where a Man that receives ten Pounds, must employ a Cart to fetch it Home.

De Vaux was sent Ambassador to *France*, to confirm the Articles of Peace between the two Kings. In the 15th of *Henry VIII.* he was raised to the Dignity of a Baron; the Solemnity performed at the King's Palace of *Bridewell*. He married two Ladies. His first was *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *William* Lord *Fitzhugh*, Widow of Sir *William Parre*. He had three Daughters: *Katherine* married to Sir *George Throckmorton* of *Coughton* in *Warwickshire*; *Ann* to Sir *Thomas Strange* of *Hunston* in *Norfolk*; *Alice* to Sir *Edward Sapcote* of *Elton* in *Huntingdonshire*. His second was *Ann*, Daughter of *Thomas Greene* of *Greens Norton* in *Northamptonshire*, Esq; by whom he had two Sons and three Daughters: His Sons, *Thomas* and *William*; His Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Francis Pulney*

Pultney of Misterton in Leicestershire, Esq; Maud to Sir John Farmer of Eton in Northamptonshire; Bridget to Maurice Walsb of Sudbury in Gloucestershire, Esq; His eldest Son succeeded, and in the 19th of Henry VIII. was amongst those that attended Cardinal Woolsey in his splendid Embassy to make Peace between the Emperor, the King of England, and Francis King of France. In the 22d of that King he sat as Peer in Parliament: Two Years after he attended the King to Calais and Boulogn, was Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Queen Ann, and Captain of the Isle of Jersey, which he surrendered in the 28th of this King. He married Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of Sir Thomas Cheyny of Inlingborough in Northamptonshire, by whom he had two Sons William and Nicholas, and two Daughters Ann and Maud. Ann was married to Reginald, Brother to Edmond Lord Bray of Eton; the other died unmarried.

In the 2d of Philip and Mary, Thomas, who is styled Sir Thomas, Vaux Lord Harrowden, sold this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, to Thomas Docwra of Temple Dinsley, Esq; from whom it descended to Thomas, who left a Daughter his Heir, married to Sir Peter Warburton of Cheshire, whose Son Sir George is present Possessor. He bears, *Argent* a Chevron between 3 Estriches *Sable*, with Arms of *Ulster*.

BENEFACTIONS.

Three Acres of Land were anciently given for the Repair of this Church. One enclosed by Sir George Warburton in a Field called Long-Hedge, for which Sir George pays the Rent. The other two are in Bury-Hill Field: John Harper, Occupier.

The Church is in the Deanry of Hitchin, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, dedicated to St. Peter.

The Rectory in the Gift of the Lord of the Manor. Mr. William Hatfield is Rector.

MONUMENTS.

On the North Side the Chancel. "Here lieth the Body of Thomas Docwra the elder, Esq; Lord of this Town, and Patron of this Church, descended of the ancient Family of the Docwra's of Docwra-Hall in Kendal in the County of Westmorland, Nephew and Heir to the Right Hon^{ble} Sir Tho. Docwra, Lord Grand Prior of the Knights of St. John's of Jerusalem. He had to Wife Mildred Hales of an ancient Family in Kent. - - He died in his House in Putteridge, by him built, in the 84 Year of his Age 1602. leaving 4 Sons and 2 Daughters.

"Thomas Docwra his eldest Son, by his Study

"in the University, Inns of Court, and France, arrived unto great Knowledge and Experience: His first Wife was Hellen, Daughter of George Horsey, Esq; and of his Wife the Daughter of the Right Hon^{ble} Sir Ralph Sadleir, Kt. by whom he left only one Daughter, married to Sir Henry Pakeman, Kt. His second was Jane, one of the Daughters and Heirs of Sir William Periam - - by her he left Issue Periam, Henry, Ann, Eliz. Jane, Mary. Ob. Mar. 6. 1620."

Coats of Arms: Docwra and Green; Docwra and Docwra; Docwra and Brocket; Docwra and Haspedine; Docwra and St. George; Docwra and Hales; Docwra and Periam; Docwra and St. John.

"Here lieth the Body of the Hon^{ble} Dame Diana Warburton, Daughter of the Right Hon^{ble} William Lord Allington, who married Sir George Warburton of Arley in the County Palatine of Chester, Bart. She dep. this Life June 17. 1705. *et. 28.*"

This following was lately in the Chancel, now defaced. *Hic jacet Christopherus Middylton, qui ob. 27 Aug. A. D. 1467. Cujus an. &c.*

On the South Wall of the Church. *Hic situs est pientissimus Daniel Houghton filius Danielis Houghton de Chedington in agro Bucks et Franciscæ Carter de Lilly in Com. Hertford. Ortus Majoribus per longam annorum seriem insignibus, Scholæ Eton alumnus, ubi sub Dom. Buncle linguis Orientalibus imbutus. Dein Col. Magdal. Oxon. sub auspiciis R. Doct. Goodwyn in Albinos Deinceps cooptatus sub tutelâ D. Theoph. Gale multum per septennium in Philosophiâ, profecit, tandem Lillii præceptoris munere indefessâ diligentia defunctus est - - Ob. Apr. 29. 1672. *et. 35.**

In the Chancel East Window two large Figures without Name.

In the South, a Shield with Arms of France and England quarterly, impaling, *Azure* a Bend *Argent* between 6 Lyons rampant *Or*.

The North Window of the Church is painted Glass, almost entire. The middle Pane hath our Saviour on the Cross, with the Apostles and holy Women attending. Two Figures in the other have their Heads broken out. This remains, *Orate pro - - - et Elizabethâ uxore ejus; Qui istam Fenestram fecerunt fieri.*

At the Bottom of these two are three Shields.

The first, *Azure* 3 Stags *Or*.

The next, quarterly *Argent* a Cross *Gules* between four Palmers Scrips, the second Chequy *Gules* and *Or*, a Bend *Argent*. 4 as 1, 3 as 2.

The third hath the Man's Coat defaced, impaling, 3 Pair of Stags Horns proper.

O F F L E Y,

IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Hitchin* Hundred, hath *Lilly* on the South, and *Hitchin* on the North East. The *Roman Ikening* Way, which divides this County from *Bedfordshire* till it comes hither, passes between this Parish and *Hexton*, in its Line from *Dunstable* to *Baldock*. *Offley* receives its Name from the great *Mercian* King *Offa*, one of whose Places of Residence it was, and where he died. It was never out of the Crown before the Conquest, nor till some time after. In *Domesday* it is *Terra Regis*, except three small Parcels belonging to *Edward de Pirton*, *Alwyn*, and *Abo*. The Reason of its being a Royal Settlement, besides the Agreeableness of the Situation, may be its Neighbourhood to the *Roman* Camp at *Ravensborough*. For the *Saxons* getting their Ground by Inches, made frequent Use of *Roman* Works. They were sure whatever was *Roman* was chosen with Judgment. In the Time of their possessing *Britain*, they had Opportunity of picking out the best Situations of the Island. And farther, there was always a military Way to the *Roman* Stations, which did much facilitate the *Saxon* Inroads. The Labour of the Legions to make Highways good and direct, as it was a Convenience to themselves, it was also for the Benefit and Traffick of the *Britons* with one another: But it seems to have been the Occasion of their Ruin afterwards. If the Country had been as hard to march an Army through when the *Romans* left it, as it was when they came, the *Saxons*, without Disparagement to their Valour, would not have found it so easy to over-run. The Camp of *Ravensborough* might be necessary whilst they were establishing themselves; and when they had secure Possession, they might spread a little farther into the open Country, as hither. Their Royal Seat seems to have been earlier at the Foot of *Ravensborough*, as will be seen in *Hexton*. We find too the *Danes*, when they had got Footing, after they thought of a Settlement here, took *Roman* Situations, as well trusting to the Choice of that sagacious People.

The first Subject we hear of, Master of this Manor, was *St. Leiger*, in whose Family it continued, and from whom it was named, till *John St. Leiger* left only a Daughter *Isabel*, married to *Sir Thomas Hoo*, whom we have seen in *Walden*. They levied a Fine of the Manors of *Offley* and *Cokernhoo*; where the latter lay 'tis not said. It might be a Part of the grand Manor upon the Subdivision; for whilst it was in the Crown, this was not parted from it. *Sir William* of *Luton Hoo* in *Bedfordshire* succeeded his Father, who with *Eleanor* his Wife, in the 3d of *Richard II.* levied a Fine of the same Manors. This *Cokernhoo* might possibly be *Huckingangre* in *Kympton*, the *Angre*, which signifies Place, being disused. He had a Son *Sir Thomas*, who married *Elizabeth Eckingham*; and

they another *Sir Thomas*, created Lord *Hoo* and *Hastings*. Upon this Lord's Death without Issue Male, *Thomas Hoo*, Esq; was Lord of this Manor, and kept a Court in the 30th of *Henry VI.* *Sir William Bullen*, Knight of the Bath, Son of *Sir Godfrey*, by his Wife, Daughter of the Lord *Hoo*, held a Court for these Manors in his own Name in the 3d of *Henry VII.* *Sir William Bullen* and *Sir James St. Leiger* married two Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas Boteler* Earl of *Wiltshire* and *Ormond*.

This Estate afterwards was conveyed to *Richard Farmer*, Esq; Merchant of the Staple, who kept Court here the 18th of *Henry VIII.* It came to that King, but it's not said how, in the 34th of his Reign; and he kept Court in his own Name. *Edward VI.* granted the Manor of *St. Leiger*, in the 4th of his Reign, to *Richard Farmer*, Esq; who left a Son *John* his Heir. They sold to *Sir John Spencer* of *Althorp* in *Northamptonshire*, who married *Katharine*, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Kitson* of *Hengrave* in *Suffolk*, and had Issue *John*, who was Knighted, and married *Mary*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Sir Robert Catline*: *Thomas*, who married the Daughter of *Sir Henry Cheek*: *Sir William Spencer* of *Tarnton*, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *Sir Francis Bowyer*: And *Sir Richard Spencer*, who married *Helen*, Daughter of *Sir John Bocket* of *Brocket-Hall*; to this Gentleman *Sir John* gave the Manor of *St. Leigers*.

Sir Richard had two Sons, *John* and *Brocket*, and three Daughters. The eldest Daughter married to *Sir John Colepepper* of *Alesford* in *Kent*; *Elizabeth*, married to *Sir John Boteler* of *Watton Wood-Hall*; *Alice*, married to *Sir John Jennings* of *St. Alban's*. *John*, created Baronet in the 1st of *Charles I.* married the Daughter of *Sir Richard Anderson* of *Penlay*, by whom he had only *Alice*, married to *Sir James Altham* of *Mark-Hall* in *Essex*. The Honour was extinct with this Gentleman. *Brocket* his second Brother succeeded, was created Baronet the 18th of *Charles I.* and married *Susan*, Daughter of *Sir Nicholas Carey* of *Beddington* in *Surrey*. He died 1668, leaving six Sons, *Richard*, *John*, *William*, *Robert*, *Charles*, and *Thomas*; and four Daughters: *Elizabeth*, married to *Sir Humphrey Gore* of *Gilston*; *Susan* to *Abraham Nelson* of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; *Ann* to *Robert Meredith*, Esq; of *Leeds* in *Kent*; and *Alice*. *Sir Richard* inherited after his Father, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir John Musters* of *Colwick*, *Nottinghamshire*, who left a Son *John* an Infant, who enjoyed the Estate some time. Upon *Sir John's* Death, the Honour and Estate came to *John* his Father's Brother, who died intestate. The Estate came to the Sisters of this *Sir John*. Arms of *Spencer* were quarterly *Argent* and *Gules* in 2 and 3 a Fret Or, over all a Bend Sable, charged with 3 Scallops of the 1st.

Sir *Henry Penrice* married the Daughter of one Sister, purchased the Share of a second, the third died, and he is present Possessor. He bears, Per pale indented *Gules* and *Argent* in the Fess Point an Inescutcheon, viz. Quarterly

The Manor of P O D E R I C H

Was, upon the Conquest, granted to *William d' Ewe*. It had been, as appears by *Domesday*, separated before from the grand Manor, for *Alestante de Boscombe*, one of the Confessor's *Thanes*, had possessed it. This *William d' Ewe* seems to have resided in *Normandy*, and to have let out his Manors here, for they are said to be in other Hands. And he was in *Normandy* at the Time of the Consultation of the Bishop of *Bayeux* and the rest, who attempted to set up *Robert Curthose* King of *England* against his Brother *Rufus*; yet he came over in the 6th of *Rufus*, after swearing Allegiance to *Robert*, and engaged himself to keep *Robert* out. And as the Doaters upon Destiny say, a Man was born to be hanged, when his own Will, needing no other Force, carries him into Practices deserving it; this Earl could not afterwards keep out of Harm's Way, but engaged with the Earl of *Northumberland* to murder the King in a Wood. When one of his Accomplices charged him home with the Plot, to shew his Innocence, he challenged the Accuser to a Duel, in which he was worsted. Then his Eyes were pulled out, and his Body mangled at *Salisbury*, where the King then held a great Council in the 9th of his Reign.

Henry his eldest Son succeeded him in the Earldom of *Ewe*, who married the Granddaughter of the Earl of *Blois*. He joined with the Earl of *Mellent* and others of the Nobility of *Normandy*, in honourably receiving King *Henry I.* upon his landing there, after he possessed the Crown of *England*. Yet, as if it ran in the Blood, he was in a Plot with *Baldwyn* Earl of *Flanders*, to set up *William* Son of *Robert Curthose* for King of *England* against *Henry*; upon which *Henry* arrested him at *Rouen*, and confined him till he had delivered up all his Places of Strength. He was however in Favour again the next Year for attending the King to the famous Battel of *Brenneville*, where the *Englisch* routed *Lewis* of *France* with a great Slaughter.

This *Henry* Earl of *Ewe* died in the 4th of King *Stephen*, and his eldest Son *John* succeeded. In the 12th of *Henry II.* upon the Aid for marrying the King's Daughter, he certified that he had 56 Knights Fees, and that his Father had 60 in the Rape of *Hastings*, for which he paid 44*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* An. the 14th of *Henry II.* and had also sixty Fees of his own Demesne of ancient Feoffment in the Time of *Henry I.* He married *Alice*, Daughter of *William d' Albigny* Earl of *Arundel*, and dying the 17th of *Henry II.* his Son *Henry* inherited after him. He paid 62*l.* 10*s.* for levying the Scutage in the 6th of *Richard I.* upon the King's Redemption. This was a great Sum in those Days, a hundred thousand Pounds, of which fourscore was paid down, and the rest never; for the Emperor that succeeded was so generous to refuse the Money, tho' Hostages were given for it. The King had lain fifteen Months in their Hands,

being taken up at *Vienna* on Pretence of having thrown down Duke *Leopold's* Colours at *Ptolemais*, and that he was the Death of *Conrade* Duke of *Tyre*. This at last was not so much a Tax as a Contribution in the honest Sense of the Word; for it was made up amongst his Subjects in his Absence; and tho' every Man's Estate was liable to his Share, yet it had from those that regulated the Payment, the Nature of a Gift. After all the Satires that Historians and Remarkers have made upon this Prince, there must have been something amiable in him. The last Act of his Life determines him a Hero. *Peter de Bertrade* or *Basil* shot him in the Arm with a Cross-bow, of which after four Days he died. When he despaired of Cure, he sent for the Man, and demanded why he did so. *Bertrade* answered, King *Richard* had killed his Father and two of his Brothers with his own Hand; and if the Stroke were yet to be given, he would give it again. Generously the King forgave him, ordered him to be released, forbid he should be prosecuted, and gave him a hundred Shillings. *Richard* so generally ill treated, deserves at least thus much Acknowledgment of his Royal Temper. And since great Men go not without their Attendants, I will presume upon the Reader's Patience so far, as to mention the Bravery of one of his Knights. He was *William de Patrollis*, who was in Company with the King in the Holy Land. They had lain down to rest after Hawking somewhere about *Joppa*, and were surprized by a small Party of *Turks*. The King and his Company mounted, and attacked the Enemy with their Swords, who retired, and drew them into an Ambuscade. The faithful *William* cried out in the *Saracen* Language that himself was the King, and by being taken, gave his Master Opportunity to escape.

Henry Earl of *Ewe* died in the Reign of King *Richard*, and left only a Daughter *Alice*, married to *Robert d' Usendon*. They had a Son *William*. She survived her Husband, and forfeited her Honour and Estate to the Crown. It is not told us for what. The King gave it to Prince *Edward* his Son, who granted it to *Henry* of *Almaine*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*.

The next Account we have of the Manor is, that in the 30th of *Henry VI.* it was possessed by the *Darrels*. *Elizabeth Darrel* held the Manor of *Poderichbury* by the yearly Rent of a Pound of Pepper and a Pound of Cummin; and that in the 24th of *Edward IV.* this had not been paid for six Years past. In the 9th of *Henry VII.* it was still in the Family, and *Joan Darrel* held it upon the same Rent. At her Death it came to Sir *Edward Darrel* her Son and Heir. Of him, or about that Time, *John Docwra*, Esq; purchased this Manor. He married *Ann*, Daughter of *Thomas St. George* of *Hatley St. George*, and had a Son *Thomas* his Heir, who married *Mildred*, Sister of *John Hales* of *Coventry*; and he a Son *Thomas*, who married *Helen*, Daughter of *George Horsey* of *Digswell*, Esq; he another *Thomas*, who married *Jane*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *William Periam*, Kt. Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* the 1st of *James I.* *Periam* was his Son and Heir, and married *Martha*, Daughter of *Oliver* Lord *St. John* of *Bletshoe*, by whom he had 11 Children. *Thomas* was the eldest, married *Margaret*,

garet, Daughter of Robert Cherry, by whom he had only one Daughter, married to Sir Peter Warburton of Cheshire; from whom it descended to Sir George his Son, who enjoys it, as the Manor of Lilly. *Docwra bore, Sable a Cheveron engrail'd Argent between three Plates, each charged with a Pale Gules.*

The Manor of LITTLE OFFLEY,

Is in *Domesday* called the *Other Offley*. In the Time of Henry VIII. this was in the Crown. In the 3d of Philip and Mary it was granted to Richard Helder. It had been held by Lease from the Crown in the Family of Helder from the Reign of Henry VI. From Richard, that had the Grant from Philip and Mary, it descended to Thomas his Son; from him to Richard; from Richard to William; from William to Richard; from Richard to William; and from him to Richard Helder, Esq; who died 1718. He had a Son William who died before him. The Estate is now in the Widow of Richard Helder, Esq; Mary Daughter of Mr. John Hind of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Mr. Helder's Arms: *Sable a Fesse embattled between 3 Lyons rampant Or.*

The Manor of WELLS

Is always reckoned into Offley. According to *Domesday* it has been once laid to Lilly, and once to Hyz or Hitchin. In the Time of Edward III. it was possessed by John Earl of Oxford. He married Maud; one of the Sisters and Coheirs of Giles de Baddlesmere of Kent. He had a Son by her Thomas de Vere, and others. Maud the Mother surviving her Husband, had for her Share this Manor of Wells, and several others. It was afterwards sold to Thomas of Woodstock Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester. He married Eleanor, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Humphrey de Bohun, late Earl of Essex and Hereford. In the 3d of Richard II. he had the Custody of all the Castles, Manors, and Lands in England and Wales, which were his Wife's, upon the Division made between her and her Sister Mary. He founded a College in the Parochial Church of Plessy in Essex in the 17th of Richard II. for nine Priests, two Clerks, and two Choristers, which he endowed with nine Acres of Land in Plessy, and the Advowson of that Church: Also with the Manors of Bokingsfield and Whitstaple in Kent, the Manor of Bernstone in Essex, and this of Wells.

At the Dissolution it was conveyed to John Gates, whom we have seen at Cheshunt. He was attainted in the Time of Philip and Mary. It was granted afterwards to Sir Henry Gates and Lucy his Wife, and their Heirs, reserving a yearly Rent of 9*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* which was paid lately to Queen Dowager as Part of her Dowry belonging to the Fee-farm Rents. Sir Henry Gates and Dame Lucy conveyed it to Richard Helder and his Heirs. Mr. Helder to William Crawley; Crawley to Wells; from Wells it came to his Daughter and Heir, married to Henry Doldern. It has since been divided, Sir Ralph Radcliff had one Part, Richard Helder, Esq; another, Mr. Henry Doldern, great Grandson to Wells, the other, with the Mansion House. It is at length divided between Edward Radcliff, Esq; and — Hurst of London.

A Manor called *Westbury* belongs to Mr. Byde: Another called *Hallbury* is Gregory's by Mortgage from Dearnor.

The Rectory of OFFLEY,

In the Beginning of Henry IV. was given by Sir Nigel Loring to found a Chantry at Chalgrave in Bedfordshire. He directed it by Will, and left Baybroke Bishop of London to execute it, who dying before it was done, committed it to the Care of others, and they got the King's Licence and endowed it. There was a Confirmation of this by the Authority of Pope John 1411, directed to his Legate the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a farther Confirmation by the Bishop of Lincoln.

Upon the Dissolution this fell with the rest to the Crown, and in the 1st of Edward VI. there was a Lease of this Parsonage for 44 Years from Thomas Shele and Sir William Rote to John Triday. Queen Elizabeth, in the 32d of her Reign, granted another Lease upon the Expiration of the first, to Richard Spencer, Esq; and Edward Adams, and their Heirs. They sold it to George Gravely. He had a Daughter, with whom it went to her Husband Luke Norton, from Luke to Gravely Norton, and from Gravely to his Son Luke. Gravely sold off the greatest Part of the Tythes and Glebe; Luke conveyed what was left to William Angel; so that at present almost every Landlord is an Impropiator, having purchased the Tythe of his own Land.

The Right of Presentation was in the *Gravellys*, but at present in the Family of Helder, and Mrs. Helder presented Mr. Tho. Deane the Vicar in present.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is in the Deanry of Hitchin, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon.

BENEFACTION.

The Lady Radcliff, Relict of Sir Richard Spencer, gave an anniversary Sermon on the Birthday of her Son Sir John Spencer, deceased. The Minister to have 40*s.* the Clerk 10*s.* About 4*l.* to be given to poor Families at a Crown apiece. See Hitchin.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel. "Here lieth interred the Body of Sir Bocket Spencer, Bart. Son to Sir Richard Spencer of Offley, who leaving 4 Sons and 4 Daughters by Susanna, Daughter of Sir Nicolas Carew of Bedington in the County of Surrey, deceased July 3. in 63d Year of his Age. A. D. 1668."

"Here lieth interred the Body of Sir Richard Spencer, Bart. Son of Sir Bocket Spencer of Offley, who leaving one Son by Mary, Daughter of Sir John Masters of Coluic in the County of Nottingham, deceased Feb. 21. in 41st Year of his Age. A. D. 1687."

"Here lieth the Body of Susanna Nelson, Daughter of Sir Bocket Spencer, Bart. and Relict of Abram Nelson of Grays Inn, Esq; who dep. this Life Feb. 12. 1712. *et.* 72."

"Here lieth the Body of Dame Eliz. Gore, Daughter of Sir Bocket Spencer of Offley in the County of Hertford, Bart. Relict of Sir Humphrey Gore, late of Guilston in the said County,

" County, Knight, by whom she had only one
 " Daughter *Eliz.* Having lived exemplary for
 " Prudence, Piety, and Charity, she dep. this
 " Life *Nov. 16. 1709.*"

" Here lieth the Body of Dame *Susanna*
 " *Spencer*, Daughter of Sir *Nicolas Carew* of *Bed-*
 " *dington* in the County of *Surrey*, Kt. Relict of
 " Sir *Brocket Spencer* of *Offley* in the County of
 " *Hertford*, Bart. by whom she had 7 Sons
 " and 4 Daughters. Having lived exemplary
 " for Prudence, Piety, and Charity, she dep.
 " this Life in 72 Year of her Age *May 9.*
 " *1692.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *Roger Meredith*, Esq;
 " sixth Son of Sir *Will. Meredith* of *Stansty* in
 " the County of *Denbigh*, and late of *Leeds*
 " *Abby* in the County of *Kent*, Bart. He mar-
 " ried *Ann*, the third Daughter of Sir *Brocket*
 " *Spencer*, died *Feb. 17. 1700. et. 63.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *William Helder*,
 " Gent. only Son of *Richard Helder* of *Little*
 " *Offley* in this Parish, Esq; by *Mary* his Wife.
 " He dep. this Life *Sept. 27. 1714. et. 22.*"

" Here lieth the Body of *Richard Helder* of

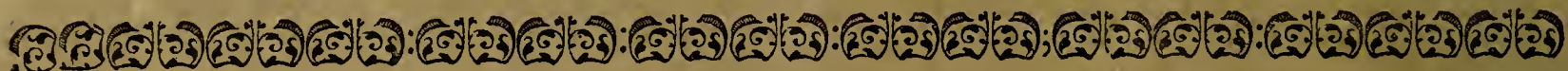
" *Little Offley* in this Parish, Esq; Patron of this
 " Church, who dep. this Life *Feb. 25. 1718. et.*
 " *60.* and was at his own Desire interred in
 " his Father's Grave."

A Monument of black and white Marble
 with Arms of *Spencer*.

On a Tomb a young Gentleman leaning on
 his right Arm, a Lady kneeling at the other
 End. " Here lieth the Body of Sir *John Spen-*
 " *cer*, Bart. by Dame *Mary*, the only Daughter
 " of *John Musters* of *Colwick* in the County of
 " *Nottingham*, Kt. by Dame *Ann* his first Wife,
 " the Daughter of Sir *John Maynard* of *Tooting*
 " *Graveney* in the County of *Surrey*, Kt. of the
 " *Bath*. He died a Batchelor in 22 Year of
 " his Age. *Aug. 6. 1699.*"

In the North Isle. " Here lie *John Samuel*,
 " *Eliz.* and *Joan* his Wives; which *John* de-
 " ceased *Feb. 23. 1529.* On whose Souls Jesu
 " have Mercy. *Amen.*"

In the North Window is the Effigie of a Bi-
 shop with his Crosier; near him is a Knight
 with his Spurs on. Arms just by, *Argent a*
Cross Gules.



H I T C H I N,

IN the Diocese of *Lincoln*, lies in the
 North West Part of the County, with-
 in three Miles of *Bedfordshire*. It is a
 Market Town, in a Bottom, out of
 any considerable Road, at four Miles Distance
 from *Stevenage*, and the same from *Baldock*;
 within a Mile of *Ickleford*, where the *Ikening*
 Way leads from *Dunstable* to *Baldock*. The same
Ikening is the Boundary of this Parish against
Norton, and passeth through that Piece of
 Ground on *Willberry Hill*, which is enclosed by a
Vallum, and has been thought a *Roman Camp*
 of the *Exploratores*. A Part of this Spot is in
Hitchin Parish.

It is written in *Domesday Hiz*, when the
 Town is meant, or the Half Hundred which
 takes its Name from the Town. Doubtless
 the old Name was *Hitch*. But if we are to
 suppose a *Norman* dictating that Syllable to the
 Clerk, with an *H* at Beginning, and another
 in the End, so difficult of Pronunciation to the
French, we may allow it to come as near the
 Truth as that Record generally is. It was
 called in the Time of the *Saxons* *Hicce*, and in
 the Charter of Donation to Earl *Harold* from
Edward the Confessor *Hitche*. It seems to have
 its Name from a neighbouring Wood called
Hitch, which once reached to the Town, built
 at the Wood End. There is now a Wood in
 the Way from thence to *Offley* called so, which
 has been very large, and probably continued
 to the Town. It may be asked, Why might
 not the Wood be named from the Town, as well
 as the Town from the Wood? There was a
 Wood before there was a Town.

Some will derive it from the *Ikening* Way,
 and that *Ickleford* may be easily corrupted from

Hicklingford. But if so, we might expect to
 find Foundations of Buildings continued to
Ickleford, which the Nature of the Ground, be-
 ing moory, will not allow. And farther, a
 Town, of a Mile's Extent at least, lying upon
 a military Way, would have made us look for
 a Station there, and expect to find Coins. It's
 true a *Faustina* has been found at *Wilberry*, now
 in Possession of Sir *Robert Abdy*; but one Swal-
 low, we say, makes no Summer. The Medal
 is of coarse Silver, and the common Size, and
 not scarce. Because 'tis the only one found
 hereabouts I will describe it: On one Side is
 the Head of *Faustina*, Wife of *Aurelius*, inscribed
Faustina Augusta: Reverse, Two little Children
 sitting on a Bed, inscribed, *Saculi Felicitas*. This
 Medal was struck upon the Empress being
 brought to Bed of Twins, *Commodus* and *Anto-*
ninus. The first lived to be Emperor, the
 younger died at four Years old, and had the
 Name of *Verissimus*.

What was the Use of this enclosed Piece of
 Ground, which the *Ikening* Way goes through
 the Middle of, 'tis hard to say. It seems to
 have been about seven Acres, enclosed with a
Vallum of four or five Foot high. The one
 half of the *Vallum* is now to be seen, and in its
 pristine State, except what the Rains in 1200
 Years may be supposed to have washed away.
 It is upon a small rising Ground, with an Ascent
 to it every Way; but by no means upon Emi-
 nence enough for the Security of a Camp,
 without greater Fortification than there are
 any Traces of. Neither does it appear to me
 to be a *British Oppidum*, which was defended
 always by a Fosse, the Earth perhaps all thrown
 inwards. They took a greater Compass of
 Ground

Ground for that Purpose, and a Place where Groves or Hills protected them from Cold and Winter Storms. I should take it to be contrived for some Theatrical Entertainment, some Exercise for the Youth, or for Rural Sports; such as a great Number of Spectators might attend. The *Vallum* might be to keep off the Crowd from pressing upon the Actors. There is here an Interfection of the *Ikening* by another Road, which seems a Vicinal Way to *Magiovinium*, *Sandy*, in *Bedfordshire*; by *Arlsea*, *Henlow*, *Clifton*, *Southil*: Or perhaps by the three first of these, and so to *Shefford* upon the *Watling-street*. The other Branch of this from *Wilberry* points towards *Stevenage* and *Hertford*. To confirm this, *Arlsea* in old Charters is *Alrichsea*. This might come from *Aldridge* the same as *Old Ridge*, and is the Name of a Parish in *Staffordshire*, in which is *Barbacon*, an old Camp, the *Etocetum* of the Romans, as I presume. *Aldridge* there, and *Alrichsea* here, may both have been named from the military *Agger*.

Hitchin has been allowed to be kept in the Hands of the *Mercian* Kings. Its Manor running into *Offley* is a Proof of it. The Confessor gave it to Earl *Harold*, with more in this County, *Offley*, *Waldeney*, *Wymondestai*, *Weley*, *Wavedene*, *Denestai*, *Hesmere*, *Hegastaneston*, and *Eye*. *Harold's* Title determined with his Life. After the Conquest it was alienated by *Rufus*, who gave it to *Barnard de Baliol*, by the same King made Baron of *Biwell* in *Northumberland*. In the 3d of King *Stephen*, *David* King of *Scotland* advanced with an Army against *England* as far as the Banks of *Teyffe*. *Barnard* and *Robert Bruce* were sent down to persuade him to desist. Not prevailing, they met him in the Field, and, under *William* Earl of *Albemarle*, obtained a signal Victory near *North Allerton*, called the Battel of the Standard. *Stephen* however, and our *Barnard*, were made Prisoners by the Earls of *Gloucester* and *Chester*, who commanded for *Maud* the Empress in the 7th Year of King *Stephen*.

Barnard, and his Son *Ingelram* gave 15 *l.* per *Ann.* lying in *Weedeele*, a Member of *Hitchin*, to the Knights Templars; with this Provision, by Consent also of *Ingelram*, that if the Estate, according to the Value of Money in King *Henry's* Time, fell short of that Rent, it should be made up out of his Lands that lay nearest to it. *Ingelram* dying before the Father, *Eustace Baliol* succeeded. He gave a hundred Pounds for Licence to marry *Robert Fitz-Piers* his Widow. From him descended *Hugh de Baliol*, Baron of *Biwell*, for whom it was certified, that he held his Barony by the Service of 5 Knights Fees, and to furnish 30 Soldiers for the Guard of *Newcastle upon Tyne*. He held his Manor of *Hiche* in *Capite* as an Augmentation of his Barony by the Service of two Knights Fees. Upon levying the Scutage of *Wales* in the 13th of King *John*, he answered for 30 Knights Fees. *Henry III.* in the 4th of his Reign, gave him the Lordship of *Meere*.

In the 13th of *Henry III.* *John de Baliol*, Son and Heir of *Hugh*, paid 150 *l.* for Relief of his 30 Knights Fees. He married *Devorguil*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Alan* of *Galway* by *Margaret*, eldest Sister of *John Scot*, the last Earl of *Chester*, and one of the Heirs of *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, by which *Galway* came to him. He had in her

Right the Manor of *Thorkesey* in *Lincolnshire* assigned to him, with the Fee-farm of *Gernemuth* in *Norfolk*, and *Ludlingland* in *Suffolk*, till the King should give them an Equivalent for her Part of the Earldom of *Chester*. He was of great Service to the King in the 48th of his Reign against his Barons at the Battel of *Northampton*. He was taken Prisoner with the King at the Battel of *Lewes*.

Hugh his Son and Heir came to the Estate at 28 Years old, and doing Homage, had Livery of his Lands, except the Manor of *Hiche*; which being Part of the Dower of *Devorguil*, she held it in *Capite* by the Service of one Knight's Fee and half, and it was valued at 40 *l.* per *Ann.* It descended to *Alexander*, second Son of *Hugh de Baliol*, his elder Brother *John* being dead. *Alexander* died in the 7th of *Edward I.* and *John de Baliol* succeeded. He married *Isabel*, Daughter of *John de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, who claimed the Crown of *Scotland*. All the Competitors agreed to refer their Title to the King of *England*, who in the 19th of his Reign gave it for *John de Baliol*.

His Title and Estate then came to the Crown of *England*, where it is probable it remained till the 14th of *Richard II.* when this Manor, called *Hychen*, was valued at 100 *l.* per *Ann.* That King granted it to *Edmond de Langley*, 5th Son of *Edward III.* and Earl of *Cambridge*, in Part of 1000 *l.* per *Ann.* promised him when he was made Duke of *York*, in the 9th of that Reign. He was created by the Cincture of the Sword. In the 18th of this Reign he was made Lieutenant of *England*, and held a Parliament at *London*, whilst the King was in *Ireland*. He was Lieutenant again two Years after, and died in the 3d of *Henry IV.*

Edward Earl of *Rutland* his Son and Heir succeeded. He had the Title of *Rutland* given him by King *Rich.* to continue but till his Father's Death. He was one of the Party with the Dukes of *Surrey* and *Exeter*, who engaged to kill the King at *Windsor* upon Twelfth Day. By discovering the Design he obtained his Pardon, and soon after his Estate was restored. He married *Philippa*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John* Lord *Mohun*; and by the Parliament of the 7th of *Henry IV.* was restored to his Hereditary Dukedom of *York*. He built and endowed the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringay*. He attended King *Henry V.* into *France*, and was slain at the Battel of *Agincourt*. It was his Desire to command the Vantguard of the Army that Day, which was granted him, and being a corpulent Man, was pressed to Death in the Crowd. He was buried at *Fotheringay*. Having no Issue, his Nephew *Richard*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, was his Heir. He was 30 Years of Age at that Time; was in the 8th of *Henry VI.* made Constable of *England*; and in the 18th of the same Month Captain-General for *France* and *Normandy*. Being lineal Heir Male to *Edmond* of *Langley*, 5th Son of *Edward III.* and Heir to *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, 3d Son to the same King by *Ann* his Mother, Daughter of *Roger*, and Sister and Heir to *Edmond Mortimer* Earl of *March*, he was drawing together a Force, but the Queen came before his Castle with an Army, and routed him: He was killed in the Action. By his Wife *Cecily*, Daughter of *Ralph* Earl of *Westmorland*, he had *Henry*, who died young;

young; *Edward* Earl of *March*, afterwards King of *England*; *Edmond* Earl of *Rutland*, stabbed by the Lord *Clifford*; *John*, *William*, and *Thomas*, who all died young; *George* Duke of *Clarence*; and *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, afterwards *Richard III.* *Ann* married to *Henry* *Holland* Duke of *Exeter*, afterwards to Sir *Thomas* *St. Leiger*; *Elizabeth* to *John de la Pool*, Duke of *Suffolk*; *Margaret* to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, and *Ursula*. *Edward* Earl of *March*, upon this Miscarriage of his Father's Design, raised an Army, and by Assistance of the *Mortimers* routed the Queen's Forces at *Mortimer's Cross*, deposed *Henry*, and placed himself in the Throne.

This Earl, now *Edward IV.* granted to his Mother *Cecily*, Dutcheſs of *York*, many Manors for her Life, and *Hychen* amongst the reſt. Upon her Death, in the 11th of her Son's Reign, this reverted to the Crown, and has been the Dower of ſeveral Queens ſince.

This Town hath a ſmall Brook running through it, called the *Hix*, riſing from a Spring a little above it, called *Well Head*. The Stream drives two Mills here, and runs to *Ikleford*. Some will have the Town named from this Brook; and it muſt be confeſſed, the *Britains* did frequently give Names to Towns from the Water they ſtood on: Yet I cannot find the Inhabitants have any Name for this but *The Brook*; the other ſeems owing to Geographers, that have fixed this Appellation to diſtinguiſh it from the neighbouring Rivulets.

The Manor of *Hitchin* is at preſent leaſed out by the Crown; *William Bogdany*, Eſq; hath the Grant of it, who lets out the Profits to them that collect them.

The Manor of *Hitchin* hath Court-Leet and Baron, the Jurisdiction extends to ſome neighbouring Pariſhes. The Court is kept at *Michaelmas*, when two Conſtables are choſen for the Town, and two for the Foreign. *Boncroft* Ward, *Bridge* Ward, and *Tyle-house-street* Ward, have each two Headboroughs choſen then; and two Leather-ſellers, Ale-taſters, a Bellman, and Heyward, are then choſen. Forty Shillings are paid yearly at the Court by the Inhabitants to the Lord: *Hitchin Portman* pays 12*s.* *Hitchin* Foreign 12*s.* *Langley* 7*s.* *Offley* 4*s.* *Winch-hill* 2*s.* *Wandon-end* 3*s.* The Lord's Allowance to the Steward has been 60*s.* to the Bailiff 100*s.* for his Fee, and 100*s.* more for the Dinner. The Fine is certain; the Moiety of a Year's Quit-rent for any Admiſſion or Licence to demiſe. King *James I.* in the 6th of his Reign, in Conſideration of 266*l.* granted all the Wood and Timber to Truſtees for the Benefit of the Copyholders. Here is a Market on *Tueſdays*; the particular Grant for it is not known. There were three Fairs, but at preſent they are of little Account.

The Manor of the RECTORY.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Andrew*, with the Chapels, the Tythes, and all the Privileges of it, with a Virgate of Land worth 40*l.* per *Ann.* were given by *William Rufus* to the Nunnery of *Heleneſtow* or *Elſtow* in *Bedfordſhire*. This was confirmed by *Henry II.* and in the 6th of *Edward I.* it appeared upon a *Quo Warranto* before the Juſtices Itinerants, that the Grant they had, entitled them to the Exemptions and Pri-

vileges they demanded. Upon the Diſſolution *Henry VIII.* gave this to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, to hold of him in free Socage; as of his Manor of *East Greenwich* in *Kent*: And the College leaſe it out to the Duke of *Bedford*.

The Manor of MOREMEAD.

The Lands of this Manor lie intermixed with the King's Manor; moſt of them have been made Freehold. The Manor is in *Edward Radcliff*, Eſq; as the Priory.

The Priory of WHITE CARMELITES.

Theſe are ſometimes called *White Friars*, from the white Habit they were ordered to wear; and *Carmelites*, as they were Followers of the retired Life of *Elias* the Prophet, when he ſo-journed on *Mount Carmel*. They are of the *Benedictine* Order.

This Houſe at *Hitchin* was founded by *John Blomvil*, *Adam Rouſe*, and *John Cobham*, and dedicated to our Saviour and the Bleſſed Virgin. They had a Grant of Confirmation from *Edward II.* *Henry VIII.* upon the Diſſolution, granted it to *Edward Watſon* and *Henry Herdſon*. They conveyed it to *Ralph* the Son of *Thomas Radcliffe*, of the Family of *Radcliff Tower* in *Lancaſhire*. From him it deſcended to his eldeſt Son *Ralph*, who died without Iſſue, Then to *Edward* a Brother's Son. This Gentleman married *Ann*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Cheſter* of *Royſton*. *Ralph*, the Son of *Ralph*, the youngeſt Son of Sir *Edward Radcliffe*, was his Heir. He married *Ann*, Daughter of *John Pigot* of *Abingdon* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq; and was Knighted in the 19th of King *Charles II.* and died 1720. *Edward Radcliffe*, Eſq; his Son, is preſent Poſſeſſor. He bears, *Argent* two Bendlets engrail'd *Sable*.

The Priory of NEW BIGGING.

Bigging is in ſome Countries written *Bugging*; and means no more than Houſe. Several Manor Houſes in the North retain the Name, and we have it in this County for a Manor at *Anſty*. Who was the Founder of this *New Bigging*, I have not found. Till therefore I am better informed, I ſhall believe the Lands to be of the Gift of *Rufus*, out of that Virgate he granted to *Elſtow*, with the Church of *St. Andrew* here. The Nuns of *Elſtow* might erect this Priory, as *Geoffrey*, Abbot of *St. Alban's*, did the Nunnery of *St. Mergate*, or the *Trinity* in the Wood. There is in this Pariſh a Tradition, that the *Bigging* once enjoyed the Privileges of *Elſtow* Abbey; which may be kept in Memory ever ſince the Diſſolution.

King *Henry*, in the 36th of his Reign, granted this to *John Coke* and his Heirs. In *Edward VI's* Time it was conveyed to *Thomas Parrys*. The Lands have been all ſold off. Mr. *Joſeph Kemp*, whom we find amongſt the Benefactors to this Town, purchaſed the Houſe, with Garden, Orchard, and ſome other Ground, which lies private and entire, for a School, in the Year 1655, and gave it with his other Eſtate to publick Uſes, as may be found amongſt the Benefactions.

The Church is a large Building, in Length 153 Foot, in Breadth 67. It conſiſts of the Nave

Nave and two Isles, and a large Chancel, with two Chapels, or, as they are called, Chancels parallel to it. It was at first dedicated to St. Andrew, but upon rebuilding was dedicated to St. Mary. The Steeple, in which is a Ring of six Bells, is large, but low, disproportionate to the Bigness of the Church: But as the Town stands in a Bottom, with Hills about it, if the Steeple had been high, it could not have been seen at a Distance.

The Vicarage, in the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, is in the Gift of *Trinity College, Cambridge*, who are Impropriators. It gives Name to the Deanry. Mr. *Francis Bragge*, Vicar.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Oliver Clements gave a Rent-Charge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Vicar for ever, payable out of Houses in the Parish of St. *Nicholas, London*. It is paid by the Clothworkers Company.

1591 *Simon Warren*, Yeoman, gave 20*s.* to the Poor out of a House in *Tyle-house-street*, in the Possession of Mr. *Robert Draper*.

1609 *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Ralph Radcliff*, Esq; gave a Sum of Money to purchase four Acres of Land towards the Relief of the Poor.

1618 *Thomas Whittamore* of this Town, Yeoman, gave 20*l.* by Will, with which four Acres of Land near *Walsworth* were purchased.

1625 *Edward Radcliff*, Esq; gave two Houses in *Tile-house-street*.

1635 *James Huckle*, Esq; born here, gave his House and Lands in *Wingsfield* in *Berks*.

1630 *John Mattock* of *Coventry* gave two Closes of Pasture in *Hitchin*, for the Education of Children at the Free-School.

1653 *William Guyver*, Gent. gave 4*l.* per Ann. out of his Lands in *Hitchin*, to put out an Apprentice yearly.

1655 *Joseph Kemp*, M. A. Schoolmaster here, gave all his Lands, Houses, and Revenue in *Hitchin*, viz. His House now in the Occupation of *William Dellow*, for the educating six poor Children in the Free-School; 20*l.* per Ann. to put out four Apprentices; 10*l.* per Ann. for ten poor Widows; 40*s.* once in two Years for the Trustees Dinner, when they meet to settle the Accounts.

1660 *James Carter* of *London*, Bricklayer, born here, gave the Rent of two Tenements in *Hounsditch, London*, for the Term of a long Lease, since expired; with which Rents was purchased the House at *Starlings Bridge*.

Sir *Thomas Byde* gave the two Stone Dials on the South Side the Church.

And also the Ground whereon Mr. *John Skynners* Alms-houses are built.

Thomas Honylove, Citizen of *London*, built the Wall belonging to the Free-School next the Street; and gave two Barns and Yard in *Mill-lane* to the same School, for teaching one Boy there for ever.

1668 *John Skynner*, Gent. gave 300*l.* to build Alms-houses; 300*l.* to purchase Lands for the Revenue of the same; 100*l.* to put poor Children Apprentices; 100*l.* to the Free-School, for the purchasing Lands for

educating poor Children; and his Orchard next the Church-yard to keep the Alms-houses in Repair.

1673 *William Chambers*, Tanner, gave the Rent of two Tenements in *Back-street*, to be yearly distributed amongst the Poor.

1676 *Thomas Kidner*, M. A. Vicar of this Church, gave all his Lands in the Parish of *Higham Gobion* in the County of *Bedford*, purchased of *Nicholas Crowch*, to the Free-School, for teaching ten poor Children.

1678 Mr. *Robert Lucas* gave the Branch now hanging in the Church, and 24*l.* for putting out six Children Apprentices.

1694 Mr. *Joseph King*, late of this Parish, gave 25*l.* to buy Land, the Rent of which to be yearly laid out in Bread, and distributed on Good Friday. This is from *Kelsball, Hertfordshire*.

1697 *Ralph Skynner*, Gent. late of this Parish, gave at his Death 200*l.* to buy Land for an Augmentation of this Vicarage.

And 800*l.* for building and endowing eight Alms-houses here.

And 60*l.* for apprenticing ten poor Children.

And 20*l.* as a Legacy to the Poor.

These arise from Mr. *Docwra's* Estate in *Ikleford*.

1703 *Edward Draper*, Gent. late of this Parish, gave by Will to 20 poor People here, constant Frequenters of the Church, 2*s.* 6*d.* and a Six-penny Loaf apiece on every Easter Monday; and 20*s.* for a Sermon to be preached on that Day in this Church, in Commemoration of the Benefactors to the Church and Poor, and 20*s.* for Entertainment of the Trustees.

1705 *Ralph Skynner Byde*, Esq; by Will gave 5*l.* 4*s.* per Ann. to the Church Wardens and Overseers, to be distributed at 2*s.* per Week in Bread to the Poor every Sunday. His Lands in *Walsworth* Field charged with it.

1710 Mr. *William Joyce* gave 50*s.* per Ann. for six Sermons yearly, on the six Sunday Mornings next before the Feast of St. *Michael*. Houses in this Parish engaged to pay it.

1714 Mr. *Simon Lucas*, late of this Parish, by Will gave 5*l.* per Ann. for four Years to cloath some of the Poor. He also gave the other Branch to the Church.

1716 Mr. *John Turner*, late of this Town, by Will gave 30*s.* per Ann. to the Poor out of a House in the Church-yard, in the Occupation of *Joseph Turner*.

1719 Dame *Mary Radcliff*, Wife of Sir *Ralph Radcliff*, and Relict of Sir *Richard Spencer* of *Offley*, gave 12*l.* 10*s.* payable yearly out of the *Exchequer*, for Teaching, Schooling, and Cloathing poor Girls of this Town, as her Trustees shall think fit.

1720 Sir *Ralph Radcliff* gave 40*s.* yearly out of his Close shooting upon *Maiden Croft Lane*, purchased of Sir *Edwyn Sadler*, to be distributed in Bread to the Poor by the Church Wardens and Overseers upon Christmas Day.

He gave also 20*l.* to be distributed in Bread at his Death.

Plate given to the Church.

Mrs. *Alice*, Relict of *Thomas Pigot*, Esq;
gave a Chalice and Cover.

Mr. *Thomas Weol* gave one Silver Plate.

Mrs. *Dorothy Till*, Widow, gave the Silver
Basin used for receiving the Offerings.

Mrs. *Ann*, Relict of Mr. *John Chapman*,
Vicar of *Willian*, gave a Piece of Plate.

1704 Mrs. *Jane*, Widow of *Henry Kingsley*, Esq;
gave a Purple Cloth and Cushion, and a
Suit of Damask Linnen, for the Use of the
Communion Table.

1706 Dame *Mary*, Relict of Sir *Ralph Radcliff*,
gave two large Silver Flagons for the same
Use.

The present Church of *St. Mary* stands upon
more Ground than did that of *St. Andrew*. There
is a cross Isle East of the Chancel, and two
Chapels, which goeth beyond the old Founda-
tion. Over the Porch Door in Stone seems to
be a Coat of Arms something like an Anchor.
The same is on the Roof of the North Isle:
But on the Roof of the South Chapel, the
lower Part of this Anchor surmounts the Chief
of another Shield, which is Party per Cheveron
- - - in Base a Bezant or a Plate. This may
have Relation to the Founder. Here also are
the Arms of *England* on the Roof; and *France*
and *England* quartered; and a Mitre with two
Fleurs de Lys Or. In the North Windows of
the North Chapel are many small Figures
painted, about the Middle three large ones, two
of them seem to be *St. Peter* and *St. John*. One
with a Crozier.

There is still remaining a Room over each
Porch, probably the Treasury for Plate, Vest-
ments of the Altar and Priests, and for Re-
liquies. In the North Isle Window are Paint-
ings of the three Graces, Faith, Hope, and
Charity; and of the four Cardinal Virtues
with their Titles upon each; not perhaps for
want of Painting good enough, but lest there
should come an Age in which their Hierogly-
phics may not be intelligible. In the next
North Window are represented the Beatitudes.
There is a Figure sitting with a Label near it
Beati Pacifici; another with *Beati Pauperes in*
Spiritu; and so quite through, in a Posture ex-
pressing the Temper they recommend.

In the North Isle Windows are three several
Figures lying, cut in a coarse Stone. They
are said to be brought from *Temple Dinsley*
when that Chapel was pulled down; if they
were, there is but one of them a Knight Tem-
plar; the second is in Armour, but not such;
the third is a Woman. Under the most Eastern
Part of the Church, East of the Altar, is a
Cellar or Charnel House with a strong Door
and Stairs from the North Chapel. In it is a
Sort of Chimney, but no Funnel visible. This
was a Prison of the Cavaliers, and perhaps in
earlier Wars, so the Chimney was stopped up
for Security. The Font hath the twelve Apo-
stles round it, but they have been assaulted and
battered by those that exceeded them, in Pre-
sence of Sanctity.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel a Stone. *Tertio* Aug. 1654.
- - - - *Magni nominis* *Josephus Kempe*, *Qui*

omnes Terras suas Aedes ac Reditus in Hitchin ad
valorem libr. plus mille in Egenorum istius Oppidi Li-
berorum in bonis Literis et Artibus ingenuis provec-ti-
onem, necnon Viduarum sustentationem pie consecra-
vit et in perpetuum munifice donavit - - -

Depositum Viri omni memoriâ dignissimi Thomæ
Kidneri, Col. Magd. Acad. Oxon. A. M. hujus Ec-
clesiæ quondam Vicarii.

Ἐκείνος ἦν ὁ λίκνος ὁ κείσμενος ἐν φάινων.

In *Higham Gobyan*, *Agro Bedfordiensi*, *omnes*
quas habuit Terras ad annualem Reditum 24 Libr.
Scholæ liberæ hujus Oppidi testamento donavit: Qui-
bus decem egenorum liberos per Scholarchas ibidem
erudiendos libere in perpetuum curavit - - - Ob.
ult. Aug. 1676.

Felicem expectans Resurrectionem sub hoc marmore
requiescit in Domino Corpus M^{ri} Roberti Lucas,
Sen. Ob. Jan. 27. 1678. æt. 69.

Another with Effigies of Man and Wife, with
4 Sons and 6 Daughters.

Hic jacent - - - quondam Mercatoris Stapulæ
Villæ Calesiæ, qui ob. 19 Apr. 1452. Et pro Animâ
Aliciæ ux. ejus, quæ ob. - - - 14 - -

Hic jacet Jacobus Hert in Theologiâ Baccalaureus
ac Vicarius hujus Ecclesiæ, qui ob. 23 Jan. 1498.

Orate pro animâ Johannis Sperehawke, hic ja-
centis quondam Doctoris Theologiæ ac Canonici Ec-
clesiæ Cathedralis Wellen. et nuper istius Ecclesiæ
Vicarii, qui ob. 11 Sept. 1474.

In the North Chapel, a Stone inscribed, *Gu-*
lielmus Clophill, et Petronella uxor ejus, nuper
Vicarius hujus Ecclesiæ - - -

Hic jacet Johanna quondam uxor Johannis
Flexman, quæ ob. - - -

"Here lieth *Stephen Fox*, Gent. and *Mary* his
"Wife; which *Stephen* deceased Aug. 7. 1582.
"And *Mary* Jan. 25. 1581."

An old defaced Tomb remains, according to
Tradition erected for *John Sturgeon*, Sheriff of
the two Counties in the 2d of *Richard III*. The
Inscription and Arms were upon a Stone against
the Wall.

Juxta hic requiescit in Domino Johannes Skyn-
ner, Gen. - - - Prope et hanc Tabulam inhumatur
Gratia uxor ejus, Pudicitia, Pietate, Humilitate
decora ex quâ genuit duas filias Mariam, et Eliza-
bethum. Eliz. hic subjacet. Mariâ Thomæ Byde,
Eq. Aur. nupta superest. Ob. hic Mart. 20. 1669.
Illâ Oct. 23. 1631.

"To the pious Memory of *Ralph Skynner*,
"Gent. who died Jan. 17. 1697. æt. 90. - -"

"Here underlieth the Body of *Frances*, Wife
"of *Ralph Skynner Byde*, Esq; Daughter of
"George *Nodes* of *Shephall-Bury*, Esq; and *Eliz.*
"his Wife. Ob. Apr. 24. 1697. æt. 33."

"Here lies the Body of *Ralph Skynner Byde*,
"Esq; second Son of Sir *Thomas Byde* of *Ware-*
"Park by Dame *Mary* his Wife, only Child of
"John *Skynner* of *Hitchin*, Gent. He married
"Frances, Daughter of *George Nodes* of *Shephall-*
"bury, Esq; who lies likewise here interred.
"He had Issue by her one Son *John*. He after-
"wards married *Sarah*, the Daughter of *George*
"Draper of *Hitchin*, Gent. Ob. Aug. 9. 1705."
This has Arms - - 3 Cross Bows - - quar-
tered with Azure 3 Anchors Or.

"Here lieth the Body of *John Barnwell*, Gent.
"Ob. Aug. 28. 1693. æt. 76."

"Here lies the Body of *John Papworth*, Gent.
"Ob. Dec. 16. 1698. æt. 67."

"Here lies the Body of *Thomas Papworth*,
"Gent. Ob. Feb. 14. 1700."

In the Window of this Chapel several Figures, and St. Andrew.

In the South Chancel, at the East End, are Inscriptions for the Family of Radcliffe.

"Here lieth the Body of Ralph Radcliffe, Gent. whose Wife was Eliz. Daughter of - - - Marshal, Gent. by whom he had 3 Sons, Ralph, Jeremy, and Edward. He died in 46th Year of his Age, in the Reign of Henry 8th. He came out of Lancashire, where his Ancestors were anciently seated; one of whom was Richard Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower, who lived there in the Reign of Edward 3d.

"Here lie the Bodies of Ralph Radcliff, Esq; and Eliz. his Wife, Relict of William Wilcox, Esq; by whom he had 6 Children, but all short-lived. - - - He died in 78th Year of his Age, and was buried Jan. 4. 1621. having left his Estate, which he had very much improved, to Ed. Radcliffe, Esq; his Nephew.

"Here lie the Bodies of Sir Ed. Radcliffe, Kt. (sworn Servant and Physician to King James) and of Dame Martha his Wife, Daughter to Eliz. the Wife of his elder Brother Ralph Radcliff, Esq; and one of the Sisters and Co-heirs of John Wilcox, Esq; - - - He was buried Sept. 27. 1631. His Wife was buried near him March 2. 1636.

"Here lie the Bodies of Edw. Radcliffe, Esq; (Son and Heir of Sir Edw. Radcliffe, Kt. and Nephew and Heir of Ralph Radcliffe, Esq;) and of Ann his Wife, one of the Daughters of Sir Robert Chester of Roston, Kt. who not having Issue of their own, did both agree upon an Inter-marriage betwixt Ralph Radcliffe his Nephew and Heir, Son of Ralph Radcliffe his Brother and Ann Pigot, one of the Daughters of Frances her Sister, Wife of John Pigot of Abington Pigot in the County of Cambridge, Esq; Ob. Oct. 5. 1660. near 70 Years of Age - - -

"Near this Place lie interred the Bodies of Sir Ralph Radcliffe, Kt. (Son of Ralph Radcliffe, Esq; and Edith his Wife) and of Ann Pigot, Daughter of John Pigot of Abington Pigot in the County of Cambridge, Esq; and of Dame Sarah, Relict of William Gilly, Citizen of London, and of Dame Mary Spencer, Relict of Sir Richard Spencer of Offley in this County, Bart. his Wives; all which he survived, having had Issue only by the first of them. He died July 15. 1720.

Here are two Altar Tombs for Men and their Wives; that on the East hath Arms - - - A Saltire. Upon some of the Shields are T. A. on others J. A.

To these seem to have belonged these Inscriptions, now obliterated. *Hic jacet Thomas Abbot, de Hitchin, Merceras, et Johanna uxor ejus, quæ quidem Johanna ob. ult. die Jan. 1481. quæ multa dona contulit huic Ecclesiæ et Fraternitati Nativitatis Beatae Mariæ Virginis ejusdem Ecclesiæ.*

Hic jacet Thomas Abbot - - - qui quidem Thomas erat filius Thomæ Abbot, sen. et prædict. Thomas ob. 16 Maii 1493 - - -

Hic jacet Johannes Bradwater, filius Wilhelmi Bradwater, quondam Fuller istius Villæ, qui ob. May 12. 1458. Cajus.

Another with this upon it, may be perhaps for the Father, as there are Gloves in St. Peter's Church on a Stone for a Glover; - - - On a

Cheveron - - - 3 Catherine Wheels between 3 Brushes.

Another with Effigies of Man and Wife, 4 Sons and 4 Daughters. *Hic jacet Johannes Beell et Margeria ux. ejus, quæ Marg. ob. 4 Maii 1477. et Johan. 14 - - -*

On the Roof are Arms of England; of France and England; a Mitre with two Fleurs de Lys Or.

"Here lieth the Body of John Parker, late of Lewes in Suffex, Gent. Ob. Sep. 3. 1578.

"Here lieth Charles Nichols, Gent. Ob. Sept. 1. 1692. Agnes his Wife 1672.

Another for Charles and Agnes their Children.

"Here lies the Body of Richard Rayner, Gent. who died July 8. 1708.

"Here lies the Body of William Joyce of Hitchin, Gent. eldest Son of Tho. Joyce, Rector of Hawnes in the County of Bedford, who married Martha, Daughter of Henry Kinnesley of Hitchin, by whom he had one Daughter Martha. Ob. Jan. 10. 1610.

In the North Isle, with Arms of Pulter, "Pray ye all for Charity."

"Here lieth William Pulter, Esq; late of Hitchin, who died 23 of May 1549.

This was put upon an older Stone, the Inscription of which now remains upon the Verge; Robert de Hendele *gyst ici. Priez a Dieu pour l'alme de lui.*

Hic jacet Johannes Ilom filius Thomæ Ilom, Aldermanni London. Qui ob. 1480.

In the middle Isle. *Hic jacet Johannes Pulter, Draper, qui ob. Feb. - - - 1421.*

"Here lieth John Wisebeard and Ellen his Wife, which John died Apr. 9. 1486.

"Here lieth William Pulter, Esq; late of Hitchin. ob. 20 March, in 5 Henry 6.

Hic jacet Johannes Parmontor qui ob. Vigil. Nativitatis 143 - - - et Margeria uxor ejus.

Orate pro Animabus Richardi Edmunds, Fabri istius Villæ; et Johannis Web; et Margarette uxoris eorum. Richard. ob. 1^{mo} Aug. 1472.

On the North Wall of the North Isle, a Monument for Robert Papworth, Gent. who died Nov. 9. 1693. And William Papworth his Son, who died Nov. 3. 1707.

In the North Chapel. "Here lieth John Pulter, late of Hitchin, Esq; who deceased 29 of June 1485."

Mr. Weaver preserves one, "for William Polter, Gentryman, who died May 20. in the 5th Year of King Henry eighth."

There is now in the same Chapel Effigies of Man and Woman, with Part of their Habit tyed above their Head standing up four Inches. The Woman's Hair hangs down on each Side like a long Peruke. *Hic jacet Corpora Nichol. Mattock, Mercatoris Stapula Villa Calesiæ ac Civis - - - Civitatis London, ac bonæ et laudabilis generosæ Eliz. uxoris suæ. Qui ob. - - - 14 - - - Eliz. 6 Sept. 1485.*

In the Church. *Hic subtus requiescit Corpus Edvardi Docwra hujus Villæ in Domo dictâ Fraternitatis incole, Qui filius fuit natu minimus Thomæ Docwra, senioris, de Putteridge, Arm. Ob. Jun. 18. 1610. æt. 57.*

Proxime hunc Lapidem conditi Cineres jacet Johannis Skynner, Gen. Qui hujusce loci municeps ultra 70 annos e quibus 30 totius Manerii Custodis (vulgo Stuartorum) provinciam tenuit: In urbe Norvicensi natus - - - Juxta cubant Mariæ dulcissimæ Conjugis Reliquiæ - - - Ob. ille 16 Decemb. 1660. Illa 6 Jun. 1651.

A Stone for *John Turner* of this Town, Gent. Jan. 19. 1716. *et. 76.* And for *John* and *Mary* his Father and Mother.

In the North Chancel, a Stone for *Gravelly Hurst* of *Hitchin*, Gent. Apr. 4. 1720.

MENLESDEN now MINSDEN, and
DENESLAI now TEMPLE DINSLEY,

Were reckoned into *Hiz* or *Hitchin*. *Deneslai* might be derived from the *Danes* Land, who were much in the Hundred of *Dacorum*, and nearer, as the six Hills of *Stevenage* convince me. *Densbanger* in *Bucks* is supposed to be *Danes Place*. These were both Manors, and in *Domesday Terra Regis*. Each of these have had Places of Worship. There was a Church of *Menlesdene* or Chapel of Ease to *Hitchin*. The Walls of it are yet standing, but it is uninhabitable, and coming to the Ground. There hath been Service in it within 30 Years. *Deneslai*, belonging to the Templars, afterwards to the Hospitallers upon the Union, has been a considerable Place, perhaps the Chief that Society had in this County. There is another indeed called *Temple Chelsin* in the Parish of *Benjoo*. Who gave that to the Templars it does not appear; but that, and this of *Dinsley*, were both granted at the Dissolution to *Sadlier*. There are under these Manors of *Minsden* and *Dinsley* some other Lands that have Names, as if they were Manors, such as *Preston* and *Wedele*; but they seem to be comprehended in these.

Bernard de Baliol, whom we have seen in *Hitchin*, gave the Knights Templars Land in *Wedele* in *Hitchin* of the Value of 15 l. per Ann. This Donation was made with great Solemnity, first in the Capitol of *Rome*, the Pope present; afterwards at *Paris*, before the King, four Archbishops, and 130 Knights Templars in their proper white Vestments. There was a Dispute whether *Minsden* was a Part of *Hitchin*, or distinct, and Judgment was given, that it was distinct from *Hitchin*: For when *John de Baliol* got the Crown of *Scotland*, and engaged in War with King *Edward*, the King seized the Manor, and granted it first to *Strange* for Life, then to *Robert de Kendal*, whose Son *Sir Edward de Kendal* held it after him. He pleaded it was a Branch of *Hitchin*; but the Jury found it otherwise to be a Manor by itself. *John de Baliol* had purchased the Manor of *Menlesden* of *Wyat de Bodicote*, which appearing, the Jury could not but find for the King against *Kendal*.

The Master of the Knights Templars pleaded great Privileges and Exemptions by the Grant of *Henry III.* One Point of that Prince's Purgation for the Murder of *St. Thomas of Becket*, was, that he swore to take upon him the Cross for three Years, and go to the Holy Land. In

the mean time, he swore to give to the Knights Templars as much Money, as the Brothers of that Society should judge sufficient to maintain two hundred Soldiers for a Year, in Defence of the Holy Land.

There was a Bargain between the Knights Templars, and the Nuns of *Elston*, that the latter should provide a Chaplain, Resident at *Dinsley*, to celebrate Mass on *Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays* in the Morning, and *Vespers* in the Afternoon, unless a Festival happened in the Week, then that was to be reckoned one of the three Days Service; and the Minister of *Hitchin* was to swear that this Duty should be performed. The Templars, on the other Hand, were to pay to the Nuns Tythes of all the Lands, *bona fide*, that they ploughed in *Hitchin*, and which the Church of *Hitchin* usually received Tythe of; and also of all Ground newly broken up and sowed.

In the 21st of *Edward III.* it was found, that the Prior of the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem* held *Temple Dinsley*, with the Appurtenances, finding two Chaplains for ever to celebrate divine Service for the Souls of the Founders of the Templars Possessions.

There is at this Day a Custom in this Manor of *Dinsley*, that if the Lord hold his Land himself, he shall pay no Tythe of his Corn; but if he lets it out to farm, the Farmer pays to the Impropiators of *Hitchin*.

There was a Castle once at *Dinsley*, the Scite of which the Prior of *Wimondley* rented at 10 s. per Ann.

An Account of the Institution of the Knights Templars, and their Union with the Hospitallers, is to be seen in *Broxborn*.

Henry VIII. upon the Dissolution, granted these Templars Lands to *Sir Ralph Sadlier*, whom we find in *Standon*, with all the Privileges they or the Hospitallers enjoyed, to hold of him in Capite for the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee, paying yearly a Rent of 4 l. 9 s. 4 d. *Sir Ralph* settled this Manor upon his second Son *Edward*, and *Ann*, *Edward's* Wife. *Edward* died in his Father's Life-time; *Ann* enjoyed it for her Life; then it descended to *Leigh Sadlier*, the eldest Son of *Edward*. He died in the 30th of *Eliz.* and *Thomas* his Son succeeded, being an Infant. He afterwards married *Frances*, Daughter of *Francis Berry* of *Bickering Park* in *Bedfordshire*. His Son *Edwyn* enjoyed the Estate after him, was created Baronet in 1663. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir Walter Walker*, and had Issue *Sir Edwyn*, who conveyed this Estate of *Temple Dinsley* to *Benedict Ithel*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, Quarterly *Argent* a Cross Avelane between 4 *Cornish* Choughs *Sable*; 2 Per pale *Or* and *Gules* 2 Lyons endorsed counterchanged; 3 as 2, 4 as 1.

P O L L I T S,



IN Lincoln Diocese, and Hitchin Hundred, stands upon the Road between Hitchin and Stevenage, three Miles from the latter, and one from the first. In this Parish riseth a small Stream, called *The Pirral*, which runs by *Much-Wimley* to *Ickleford*, and there joins the *Hix* and the *Oughion*. This Vill is named from *St. Hyppolitus*, to which the Church is dedicated, the first Syllable for Brevity being dropt. There is a Bush, upon the Road from *Hitchin* to *Coddicote*, which is in this Parish, that retains the first Syllable, and has dropt the rest. They call it *St. Tibbs*, corrupted from *St. Hip's Bush*.

We have a ridiculous Story of this Place in *Norden*, handed down to us by so grave an Author as *Weaver*, That there was a supposed Saint called *Hyppolitus*, whose Reliques lie buried here. He had been a famous Tamer of Colts, and Restorer of foundered worn-out Jades; for which he was so much honoured, that all Passengers this Way on Horseback, brought their Steeds up to the High Altar, where he was enshrined. A Priest attended with Fragments of this Saint's Miracles, which, if they paid well for, would produce wonderful Cures.

There may have been an Age ignorant, but hardly indevout enough, except that of our Grandfathers, to bring Horses up to the High Altar. He was no counterfeit *Larva*, but a real Bishop, and glorious Martyr, who having been at first infected with the *Novatian* Heresy, became at length a Follower of *Origen*, and a zealous Assertor of the true Faith, for which he suffered in the Reign of *Alexander Severus*. The Reason why they made him a Jockey and a Farrier, proceeded from a silly Allusion to his Name; *ἵππος* ἔξ ἁλώ, thus alluded to by the Roman Judge in *Aur. Prudentius*, describing the Passion of this Martyr, as I take it, but for want of the Book cannot justify the Quotation.

Quis, inquit,
Dicitur? Affirmant, dicier Hyppolitum,
Ergo sit Hyppolitus, quatiat, turbetque Fugales,
Intereatque feris dilaceratus equis.

The Custom of making particular Saints Tutelars and Protectors of one or another Species of Cattel, is still kept up in *Spain*, and other Places. They pray to the Tutelar when the Beast is sick. Thus *St. Anthony* is for Hogs, and we call a poor starved Creature a *Tantony Pig*.

The Manor of MAYDENCROFT,

Is traced up no higher than to Sir Robert Nevill of *Hornby* in the Time of *Edward III.* from whom it descended to Sir *Thomas Nevill*. He had only a Daughter, married to *Thomas Beaufort*, youngest Son of *John of Gaunt* Duke of

Lancaster. He commanded the Rere of the Army at the Battel of *Agincourt*, was made Lieutenant of *Normandy* in the 3d of *Henry V.* the next Year Duke of *Exeter* for Life, with a Grant of 1000*l.* per Ann. out of the *Exchequer*, and 40*l.* per Ann. from the City of *Exeter*. He died at *Greenwich* the 6th of the same King, and was buried at *St. Edmonds-bury*. His Nephew *John* Earl of *Somerset*, Son of *John* Earl of *Somerset*, succeeded. Beyond this we have no Account, till the Manor was possessed by the Family of *Radcliff*, which descended to *Edward Radcliff*, Esq; as the Priory of *White Carmelites* at *Hitchin*.

This Manor has Jurisdiction of Court-Leet and Baron. The Fines at the Will of the Lord. No Timber to be felled without the Lord's Licence. The Manor extends itself into the Parish of *Hitchin*; which would make one presume it was originally *Terra Regis*, and a Branch of *Hitchin*; and the rather, because there is no mention of it in *Domesday*.

The Manor of ALMSHOE,

Is in *Domesday* said to belong to the Bishop of *Batons*, and that *Adam* held it in the Bishop's Right. He was Uncle to the Conqueror, and to be found in *Kimpton*. In the 25th of *Henry III.* *Simon Fitz-Ade* was Lord here, who on his Marriage Day endowed *Fyne* his Wife *ad Ostim Ecclesie* with this Manor, the Capital Messuage, and all belonging to it; and with the Advowson of the Church of *Gravelee*, and the Service of *Ralph de Gravelee*; and all his Lands in *Minlesden* in *Hyche*, with the Rents and Services; and all he had in *Langlee*, *Estevenach*, *Offelei*, *Wylie*, and *Letchworth*, with all the Demesne, Rents, and Services. This Deed was signed by twelve Witnesses present at the Marriage, of which two were *William de Hatfield* and *Roger de Wylie*, of the rest were seven Knights.

Simon Fitz-Ade left a Son Sir *John Fitz-Simon*, who took his Surname from his Father's Christian Name, which is the Way of the *Welsh*. He had a Son Sir *Hugh Fitz-Simon*; and he Sir *Richard Fitz-Simon*, made Knight of the Garter. He had Issue *Adam Fitz-Simons*, and he *Hugh Fitz-Simons*, whose Sons were *Edward* and *Nicholas*. *Edward* was Knighted; but dying, his Estate came to his Brother *Nicholas Fitz-Simon*. *Nicholas* had only two Daughters; one of them had a Son who died without Issue; the other had a Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Thomas Bocket*, Esq; in the Reign of *Henry VI.* The Estate passed in that Family till it came to Sir *John Spencer*. An Account of that Family is to be had in *Hatfield*.

The Prior and Convent of the Virgin *Mary* at *Hertford*, had a Portion of Tythes out of a Part of the Demesne-Lands of this Manor, given them anciently by the Lord. *Thomas*, the Prior

Prior of that Convent, with the Monks, in the 26th of *Henry VIII.* demised to *Edward Brocket*, Esq; all their Tythe Corn, Grain, Hay, Wood, Wooll, and Lamb in *Hitchin*, *Minsden*, *Langlee*, and *Hippolits* for 41 Years. This Lease came to *Edward Brocket* of *Bradfield*, Son of *Edward*, and Administrator to him, who in the 4th of *Elizabeth* assigned it to *John Brocket* of *Brocket-Hall*, Esq; Lord of this Manor. This was sealed with the Common Seal of the Priory, a Woman with an Infant in her Arms. This Figure is in *Hitchin Church Window*.

Upon the Dissolution, King *Henry* granted the Priory to *Anthony Denny*, Esq; and *Joan* his Wife, and to the Heirs of *Anthony*, with the Tythes of this Manor to hold in Capite. *Henry* and *Edward Denny* of *Waltham*, Esqrs. sold these Tythes in *Hitchin*, *Minsden*, *Langlee*, and *Hippolits*, to Sir *John Brocket* of *Brocket Hall*, and his Heirs. He died in the 40th of *Eliz.* and by Inquisition it appeared, that Sir *John Brocket* was possessed of the Tythes of *Almshoe* in Fee, which was held in Capite. They came to Sir *Richard Spencer*, who married *Helen*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *John Bocket*. *John Spencer* inherited after him, was created Baronet in the 1st of *Charles I.* He obtained Licence to alienate these Tythes to Sir *John Bracket* and *Brocket Spencer*, Esq; with the two Messuages and Lands. The Tythes arose from 400 Acres of Land, 40 of Pasture, 140 of Wood, in *Hippolits*, *Almshoebury*, *Hitchin*, *Wymondley magna*, *Wymondley parva*, and *Preston*. Sir *Brocket* was his Brother and Heir; Sir *Richard* succeeded him, and Sir *John* Sir *Richard*. Sir *John* dying without Issue, the Estate fell to Sir *John* his Father's Brother: From him intestate to his three Sisters; so to Sir *Henry Penrice*, who became Lord of this Manor, as of *Offley*, by Marriage of the Daughter of one, and purchasing out another.

There is to be seen a Grant of *Henry VIII.* the attested Copy whereof is in the Vicar's Hands, allowing the Vicar here 46 Shillings and 8 Pence yearly out of the Monastery of *Elnstowe* in *Bedfordshire*, to be paid by the Receiver of the Revenues of that Monastery: But if it shall fortune to appear before the Chancellor and Council of the Office of Augmentations that this is not the Vicar's Due, then the Grant is to be void.

The Vicarage is in the Deanry of *Hitchin*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Advowson is in the Master and Fellows of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*. This Church hath been for

some Years united with that of *Wymondley magna* 1685. by the Procurement of *Thomas Ford* of *Ford Green* in *Staffordshire*, Vicar here; he was Master of Arts of *Christ's College*, *Cambridge*. Mr. *Richard Finch* is Vicar.

BENEFACTIONS.

Six and eight Pence every *Christmas* to the Vicar out of the Great Farm at *Redcotes*. This in the Register-Book.

Six Pounds per Ann. paid to the Vicar from *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, as at *Wymondley*. The Duke of *Bedford* pays it.

Two Alms-houses adjoining to the Church-yard for the Poor.

From *Luton* in *Bedfordshire* two Pounds yearly to the Poor, payable from Land in that Parish.

William Guyver pays out of his Lands 4*l.* per Ann. to put out an Apprentice.

Mathew Bray of *Gosmore* pays two Pounds yearly, for which six Acres of his Lands are engaged.

To the poorest Sort of the Poor ten Shillings are yearly paid at *Christmas* out of *Redcotes Farm*, to be distributed by the Minister and Church-Wardens, and two or three honest Men of the Parish.

The Church is beautifully situated upon a small Hill, from whence is a View of the Country round about: The Churches in this County are generally placed in the most delightful Part of the Parish.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, on a Plate, an Epitaph, "for *Alice Hughes*, Wife of *Rice Hughes*, Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*, by whom she had 1 Son and 2 Daughters, buried also near the Chancel Door. She was Daughter of *Thomas Kybworth*, an ancient Dweller in this Parish. She died Aug. 13. 1594."

In the North Isle a Stone. *Hic jacet Robertus Pondres et Alicia uxor ejus, qui ob. A. D. 1401. cujus an. &c.*

In a Nich of the South Wall is Effig. of one lying in a Gown or long Robe, probably the Founder.

Over the North Porch Door a Nich for an Image, and for Holy Water, Basin on each Side.



S in the Diocese of *London*, and Hundred of *Caishoe*, tho' situated within the Hundred of *Hitchin*, which is in general of *Lincoln Diocese*. This Vill lies upon the North West Edge of the County, next to *Bedfordshire*; some of the Lands come up to the

Ikening Way, as it leads from *Ikleford* to *Dunstable*. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Hegastanestone*. If one may venture at an Etymology, after the great *Gulliver* hath exposed all Derivations in his ingenious one of *Laputa*, there seems to be one natural enough for *Hexton*; and since that renowned Author has made a Jest of more serious

serious Things, one need not stand too much in Awe of him. The last Syllable seems to have been added by Mistake to *Hegastune*, for it is pronounced twice: And if we reduce *Hegaston* nearer to the present Name *Hexton*, from whence it probably was taken, I shall ask no farther Favour than the Change of one Letter, and pronounce it *Hockston*. That being admitted, I may believe it to have some Relation to the *Danes*.

Those Pagans hereabouts had a considerable Defeat from the Army of *Edward the Elder*, in *finibus Luitoniæ & provincie Hertfordensis*, in the Year 914, saith *Mathew Florilegus* upon that Year. *Henry Huntingdon* places it under 911. pag. 353. and says that *Edward*, after building the Castle of *Hertford*, and the Town of *Witcham*, recovered those Parts from the *Danes*, who the Year after made great Slaughter of the Saxons at *Hocksnorton* in *Oxfordshire*. *Et postquam redierunt domum statim venit alia caterva (Danorum) et ivit ad Ligetune (Luton). Gens autem Patrie illius eos comperiens pugnavit cum iis, et eos fugavit, et totam prædam quam ceperant eis abstulit, et etiam equos eorum.*

The old Word *Hock* and *Hockey* seems to have expressed Joy, either upon the Score of Victory, or other Success. The Cart that brings in the last of the Harvest, is still called the *Hockey Cart*, and the Cake then distributed *Hockey Cake*. And *St. Britius* his Day, upon which the *Danes* are said to have been massacred, hath been called *Hock Tuesday*. There having been an Engagement with the *Danes* here, as there was at *Hocksnorton*, we may believe occasioned the Name of both Places. One Objection indeed lies against the Word's meaning Victory, that though the Saxons here got the Day, they lost it in *Oxfordshire*.

Here are yet to be seen between this Place and *Luton* some Remains of the Battel, some long Barrows lying together, such as was the *Danes* Custom to make over their Generals. These are within *Bedfordshire*, near the Intersection of the *Watling* and *Ikening-streets*, as they seem to me. A Piece of Ground near the Camp of *Ravensborough* goes by the Name of *Dane Farlong*. The Record makes *Hexton* belong to the Church of *St. Alban's*. The Chartulary of the Abbey informs us, that it was given by *Sexi*, an honourable and devout *Dane*, about the Year 1030. We find the Cellarer kept here Court-Leet and Baron, and the Sacrist disposed of the Profits of the Rectory. It must be the Privilege of this Church that removed this Vill out of the Hundred of *Hitchin*, where at the Time of the Survey it was, to that of *Caishoe*.

Yet the Barony of *England* hath it, that the Confessor gave *Hexton* to *Earl Harold*, at the same Time he gave him *Hitchin*, *Walden*, *Wimley*, *Wilian*, and more. It is therefore probable, there were in this Vill more Lands than the Abbot possessed, and that they might be the Demesne of the Confessor, which he granted to *Harold*.

Upon the Dissolution, King *Henry* gave the Church Estate to *Sir Richard* at *Lee*; which *Sir Richard* presented once to the Vicarage. In 1575 he died, and left the Estate to *Ann*, one of his Daughters and Coheirs, who was Wife of *Edward Sadlier*, Esq; He four Years after conveyed it to his Brother *Henry Sadler*, Esq; and he to *Peter Taverner*, Esq; who married *Frances*, Daughter of *Thomas Docwra* of *Putte-*

ridge, Esq; *Francis* his Son succeeded, married *Joan*, Daughter of *George Needham* of *Wimley*, Esq; *Richard* was his Son and Heir, who married *Martha*, Daughter of *Mathew Bedell* of *London*. This Gentleman had twelve Sons, *Edward*, who was fourth, was his Heir. He sold to *John Cross* of *London*, Esq; whose Son *John* is Possessor. He bears, Quarterly, *Azure* and *Argent* in the 1st, a Cross Moline of the 2d.

Mr. Cross hath a House with Gardens and some Ground called the *Berystede*, which he purchased of *Mr. St. John Docwra*. There is at *Pirton* another Manor House goes by the same Name. Such another at *Cryfield* in *Warwickshire*, which is allowed to have been a Royal House. This of *Hexton* was very probably so, and the Residence of the Saxon Kings before *Offley*, which the neighbouring Camp gives countenance to.

Half a Mile to the South of this Town is a fortified Piece of Ground, which goes by the Name of *Ravensborough Castle*. It is by some thought to have been a Saxon Camp, and named from a Town of that Country. 'Tis very likely it was occupied by the Saxons, but first by the Romans. There are no Footsteps of a Castle there, no Rubbish nor broken Walls, nor any Materials below in the Village that look as if they had belonged to a Fort. The Camp is a Sort of Oval or Oblong, containing something more than sixteen Acres, the Fortification entire. By Nature this is so well fortified, that a thousand Men may perhaps defend it against a thousand Times as many. It is encompassed with a Valley, and a very steep Hill, inaccessible by an Army any where but upon the Point of Entrance, which is by a gradual Ascent of a Quarter of a Mile.

This I presume to be the *Durocbriva* of *Antoninus*, twelve Miles from *Verulam*, and as many from *Magiovinium*. Sandy in *Bedfordshire* I would make *Magiovinium*; so that the *Watling-street* goes from *Verulam* by *Luton*, and crosses the *Ikening* near the Long Barrows, as the *Ikening* goes from *Ikleford* to *Dunstable*. *Watling-street* then comes to *Ravensborough Camp*, and thence by *Barton Shefford* *Gerford-Bridge* over the *Ivel* to *Sandy*; from *Sandy* through *Lactorodum* *Stony Stratford* to *Calverton*, by Way of *Bedford* and *Newport*, which makes 17 Miles, the Complement of the Imperial Itinerary.

I am forewarned of Objections to this Course of the *Watling-street*: One is, that instead of a strait Way, as the other of the three *Chemini Majores*, we make thus too many Windings and Turnings. In Answer; the commonly reputed *Watling-street* has the same Difficulty attending it. Between *Stony Stratford* and *Verulam* are seventeen and twice twelve Miles; which make twelve more than necessary for the shortest Way: And therefore the Interpreters of the Itinerary have made a *Diverticulum* to the Left for *Hertford*, or to the Right for *Berkamsted*, with a Deflexion no less considerable than what I propose; but with this Difference, that the Places where they fix their *Magiovinium* and *Durocbriva*, *Dunstable* and *Hertford*, or *Dunstable* and *Berkamsted*, have no Roman Remains, and *Ravensborough* and *Sandy* most evidently have. This last Point is confessed by all that have taken the Trouble to view these two Camps, who have yet found them no Place in the Itinerary: And these answer to the Distances exactly.

As to *Dunstable*, there is no Testimony but of the Monks of that House that theirs was *Watling-street*. They say indeed, Our Lord the King (*Henry*) built a Monastery near the Place where the *Watling* and *Ikening Streets* meet. They might be out in their Tradition of the *Watling* coming there. It's true the *Ikening* did. Then we are assured that Road was impassable till the Abbot of *St. Alban's* cut down the Woods and made it level. If the *Romans* had used it, both these Things had been done before. Neither is there any Convenience of Water at *Dunstable*. There is constantly standing Water in the Ponds there, which comes down from the Hills upon a Rain; but that would not have been thought good enough for the *Romans*, either in their Kitchen, or at their Table; and the Spring Water that is now got up at *Dunstable*, is from a great Depth with Art and Expence, which we don't find the *Roman Armies* used, or would have run the Hazard of wanting upon a sudden Expedition. I never saw a *Roman Camp* half a Mile from good running Water.

Farther, this *Watling-street* is so different from the other three, which the *Saxons* called *Streets*, and the *Normans* *Chemini Majores*, that it is not like them, straight, but winding. We shall find it near sixty Miles farther than the Post Road between *Chester* and *London*. And the Etymology seems to be from this Winding or Watteling, as the *Saxons* called their Hurdles, where Withs are wound about Staves.

To confirm this I must step out of my Way to *Bedfordshire*, to see if the Etymology of *Campi Candidi* will not do there as well as at *Dunstable* for *Magiovinium*. The Soil is white and chalky at the latter, it's true, but the Rye which abounds in the Neighbourhood of the other, will as well answer to the Whiteness, if we look at that Grain in the Summer.

Durocbriva is from the *British* Language made *Aquarum Concurfus*. There is at *Hertford* a Confluence of two or three Streams which answers so far, but then there are no *Roman* Remains. At *Berkamsted* neither Confluence of Water, nor Remains. At *Ravensborough*, within a Quarter of a Mile, is a fine Spring, which runs down to *Hexton*, and meets there another Stream rising at the *Berystede* near the Church, which is indeed a very remarkable one. It comes pouring out of the Earth in such Plenty, that it would turn a Mill in a very little Way; and hath been since the *Roman* Times thought worthy of a Saint's Name. It was called *St. Faith's Well*, to which the Church also is dedicated, and the Image of *St. Faith* was placed over it. There is also in this Neighbourhood such a Current from the Hills after Rain, and with such a remarkable Noise, as might give Occasion to this *British* Name, which was after Latinized by the *Romans*.

As to the Objection of *Sandy's* being the *Salena* of *Ptolomy*, and therefore not *Magiovinium*, it may be answered, That *Mr. Camden* is the first that took it for *Salena*, and that but upon Hearsay that it was anciently written *Salndy*: But that does no where appear in any old Deeds or Charters; and *Salena* may be with greater Probability fixed at *Brockley Hills* and *Shenley*, a Part of which is contiguous to it; and *Shenlay* or *Senlai*, as *Domesday* writes it, is as fair and unforced a Derivative of *Salena*, as one would

wish for. And farther, by this Scheme these two glorious Situations of *Ravensborough* and *Sandy* are not deserted, but found in the Itinerary; and whoever will bestow the Pains to view them, must wonder the sagacious *Romans* should make no Use of two so happily defended Camps, such as perhaps the Island can produce no Equal to. *Mr. Camden* observes, that *Bedford* has been by some reckoned the *Laetodorum* of *Antoninus*. He can't allow it to be so, because 'tis not situated on a military Way, which is the Thing to be proved; and because Coins are not found here, which we are not to insist upon, because, like *Hertford*, it was a Passage, not a Station. But how came *Bedford* to be taken for *Laetodorum*, by any body worth *Mr. Camden's* Notice, if there were not some traditional Hints of a *Watling street* different from that of *Dunstable*? Some, it appears, have been dissatisfied with the common Opinion. Nearer *Camden's* Time was nearer the Truth, for Truth was in the World before Error.

For the Name of *Ravensborough*, it's hard to say whether it was from that of some *Saxon* Possessor, or whether it is corrupted from some *Saxon* Word. There was one *Richard de Ravenfeer*, Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, tempore *Edw. III.* I am not hardy enough to bring it from *Romanfborough*, as *Romeing* and *Roveing* are thought to come from the Practice of the *Romans* searching out all Countries to conquer. If that of *Romeing* has an Original any Way relating to *Rome*, it seems to be from the Word *Romero*, a Pilgrim. This at first was appropriated to those that went to *Rome* and visited the *Limina Apostolorum*, the Churches of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; but afterwards the common Appellation of others who went to any Shrine. *Romerick*, in this Neighbourhood, might be called so, from the frequent Resort of Pilgrims to their Chapel in *Mepfal*, dedicated to *St. Thomas Becket*.

Near to *Ravensborough*, upon the Top of another rising Ground, is a small artificial Hill, called *Wayting Hill*, under which Bones have been found. This may be *Danish* Work; the Camp might be possessed by them in their Wars with the *Saxons*. Some Coins have been found hereabouts, but none preserved. There hath been, as I am informed, greater Plenty about the *Long Barrows* between this Camp and *Lea-grave*. But here a more useful Coin is the Care of the Inhabitants.

The *Berystede*, tho' low and in the Dirt, is become, by the Help of *St. Faith's Well*, a most agreeable Summer House. A moory Piece of Ground, where the Spring rises, is cut into Canals, which are stock'd with Trouts, many of them 22 Inches long. These having been used to take their Feed from their Master's Hand, out of a Bowl with a long Handle to it, come rowling up to the Surface. The Bottom, either from Chalk or Sand, is white, and the Water so transparent, every Fish is to be seen that comes out of his Holt. For Preservation of them from groping, the Banks are wharfed, and in some Places supported with Timber, so that the Fish can shelter themselves underneath; and a Man cannot stoop down to them, but he must be above his Head in Water. From hence the Stream feeds a large Canal in the Garden stored with Carp and Tench: And there might be Canals or Basons to any Bigness Luxury should prescribe.

The Church, built in the Reign of Henry VI. stands within the Scite of the *Berystede*, dedicated to St. Faith. A Chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands North of the Chancel, which hath been the Burial Place of the Lords of the Manor. On the Outside of the Chapel are the Arms of the Church of St. Alban's, The Saltire, twice. As they are again in the Chancel upon one of those two Stones that on each Side the Altar are prominent from the Wall, as if they were intended for Lamps, or some such Use. An old Vestry stands North of the Chapel, parallel with the Chancel. Mr. Cross, Lord of the Manor, has an old Book, by which it appears there were in this Parish Lamplands, and that five several Lights were maintained in Honour of the following Saints; St. Faith, Lady Mary, Holy Cross, St. Nicolas Bishop, and Lady Katherine.

In the *Berystede* Windows are *Taverner's* Arms, *Argent* a Bend indented *Sable*, impaling *Silver*, and *Lambert*, and *Docwra*, and *Needham*. This was an ancient Family of *Norfolk*, brought down to the Middle of the last Century from *Ralph de Taverner* of *North Elmham*, in the Beginning of *Edward I.* which is to be seen from their Deeds.

John Cross, Esq; Patron, has granted the perpetual Advowson of the Vicarage to *Christopher Eton* of *Luton*, Clerk, who is generously augmenting it. Mr. *Poynts* is Impropiator. Mr. — *Rossell*, Vicar.

M O N U M E N T S.

In the Chapel. "Here lieth the Body of
" *Peter Taverner*, Lord of this Town of *Hexton*,
" who married *Frances*, the Daughter of *Tho.*
" *Docwra* of *Putteridge* in the County of *Hert-*
" *ford*, Esq; which two had Issue *Thomas*, *Francis*,
" *John*, *Margaret* married to *Edward Wingate*,
" Gent. He died Apr. 6. 1601. *Frances* the
" Wife of *Peter* died June 21. 1631."

Johannes Taverner natus in Com. Hertford, Familiâ honestâ, Parentibus Piis et Probis. A primâ infantiâ Literis operam dedit, primo sub privato Magistro, denuo Westmonasterii institut. Cantabr. Studiit pro annis 8, ubi item Magistri gradum suscepit, dein Oxonii pro an. 5. posteaque Johanni King, Episcop. London. a Libellis pro an. 9. et unus

praelectorum in Colligio Gressam, London, pro an. 28. denique sacris Ordinibus susceptis Vicarius de Tillingham in Com. Essex an. 5, postremo Rector hujus Ecclesiae pro an. 9. hic subitus expleto curriculo sepultus felicem Resurrectionem sperat. Natus 1584, denatus 1638.

In this Epitaph there must be a Mistake, the Date disagreeing with the rest.

As a Proof in what Sense this old Word *Hock* and *Hocking* was used, we may refer to an old Church-Warden's Rate of *Bishops Stortford*, made in *Edward IV.* and *Henry VII's* Time. Here are three Articles for *Hokying* Ale each, 12 s. 13 s. or 14 s. And once, *Pro exitu cujusdam Potationis vocat le Hokking Ale*, 13 s. And there is yet a Four-won' Way between the Parishes of *Datchwarth* and *Aston*, between *Watton* and *Braghere End*, known by the Name of *Hoke's Cross*, which lies near enough to the six Hills, to support our Conjecture concerning their Original.

There is one Argument more for the *Watling-street* leading this Way, that there hath been a Fort built upon it at *Kaynoe* in *Bedfordshire* by *Clophill*, in the Lands of the Duke of *Kent*. *Amptill*, according to Dr. *Holland*, was an Appendage to this Honour: And *Amptill* Mr. *Camden* makes a Gift of *Edward IV.* to *Edmond Grey* Lord of *Rythyn*, being forfeited by Sir *John Cornwall*, Baron of *Fanhope*, who had erected a noble House there out of his *French* Spoils, and lost it for taking Part with the *Lancastrians*.

We read of Forts built by *Ostorius* and *Agri-cola*. One at *Brinklow* in *Warwickshire* to strengthen a Camp there, we may very well allow to be *Roman*, because it stands upon the Fosse, and is within the Oblong of the Camp: And if that be *Roman*, 'tis highly probable this of *Kaynoe* was so too, from the Form of them both so exactly agreeing. There is an artificial Mount or Keep standing upon the Brink of a boggy Ground, and without the Ditch of it are three semicircular Retrenchments toward the South, one without the other, whose Ditches are all drawn into one, and determine in the Moor, with no other Difference from that of *Brinklow* but this, that as that Keep stands upon an Eminence, the four Ditches are also drawn into one on the North Side, where the Declivity makes the Strength.



P I R T O N,



N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Hitchin* Hundred, lies between *Hexton* and *Ickleford*, with *Bedfordshire* on the North West. In *Domesday* it is *Peritone*, but whence I cannot guess. If the first Part of the Word would signify Mire or Dirt, it has as good a Title as *Paris* to *Lutetia*. It seems to have comprehended *Ickleford*, because that Name is not in the Record, and this has a greater Quantity of Land mentioned there, than can now be found in the Parish.

Ralph de Limesy had a Grant of this at the

Conquest, with a great many other Manors. He was Baron of *Wolverlie* in *Warwickshire*, where he had a Seat. He gave two Thirds of the Tythes of that Estate to the Church of *Pirton*, which he built. This *Hulverlie* or *Wolverlie* is now reckoned in the Parish of *Solihull*. He afterwards built a Church at *Hertford*, but gave away the Tythes belonging to it, as also the Tythes of this of *Pirton*, to the Abbey of St. *Alban's*. His Son *Alan*, who succeeded him, gave the Church of *Ichenton* in *Warwickshire* to the Priory of *Hertford*. He left a Son *Gerard*, who

who married *Amy*, Daughter of *Hornelade de Bidun*, by whom he had *John*; *Basilia* married to *Hugh d' Odingsfels*, Grandson to *Hugh d' Odingsfels*, a *Fleming*; and *Alienor* married to *David de Linsey* a *Scot*. He gave to the Priory of *Hertford* half a Yard Land in *Pirton*, a Croft called *Grasscroft* in *Ickenton*, and two Yard Land in *Ickleford*, to pray for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of *Amy* his Wife and his Son *John*.

John had a Son *Hugh*, who died before his Father. Upon which the Estate fell between *Basilia* and *Alienor*: The first with *Hugh d' Odingsfels* her Husband, paid a Fine of five hundred Marks to King *John* for Livery of the Manors of her Inheritance. These lay in the Counties of *Hertford*, *Oxford*, *Worcester*, *Suffolk*, and *Warwick*. Upon the Death of *John de Limesy*, *Alice* his Widow married *Walter* Earl of *Warwick*.

Hugh d' Odingsfels, Kt. attended *Henry III.* at the Siege of *Bitnam* Castle in *Lincolnshire*, had a Warrant to levy Escuage on all his Tenants. He died the 23d of that King, and *Gerard* his Son succeeded. He had Livery of the Lands of his Mother's Inheritance, which he held in Capite, did his Homage, and gave Security to the Sheriff for the Payment of fifty Pounds for his Relief. *Gerard* was a Knight. He, in the 26th of *Henry III.* paid fifty Marks Fine for being excused his Attendance upon the King into *Gascony*. He had Power to levy this upon the Knights Fees that held of him. He was twelve Years after summoned to *Oxford*, with other great Men, with Horse and Arms, to give the King Advice and Assistance against *Lewellyn* Prince of *Wales*.

David de Linsey had the other Part of *Limesay's* Estate in the Right of *Alienor*. *Alexander*, King of *Scots*, gave in the 6th of *Henry III.* 200*l.* for the Wardship and Marriage of the Heirs of *David*, and for the Lands of the *Limesays* in the Counties of *Essex*, *Hertford*, *Oxford*, *Warwick*, *Leicester*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*. *David de Linsey* had a Son *David*, who dying, his Brother *Gerard* was his Heir. He did Homage, had Livery of his Lands, and died without Issue in the 33d of *Henry III.*

Henry de Pinkney married *Alice*, *Gerard's* Sister and Heir, paid fifty Pounds for his Relief of half the Barony of *Limesy*, and died. His Son *Henry* paid one hundred Pounds for Relief. He was summoned with Horse and Arms to attend the King, in the 42d of his Reign, at *Chester*, to restrain the *Welsh*.

This Part of the Manor was afterwards possessed by *William d' Odingsfels*; but it is not said by what Title. *Gerard d' Odingsfels* had the other Moiety, but dying, the Guardianship of his Son *Hugh*, and his Lands held of the King in Capite, were granted to *Edmond Crouchback*, the King's Son. *Hugh* came of Age, and possessed the Estate, which was held of the Barony of *Wolverly*, and *William* held the other Moiety by the Service of two Knights Fees. *John* Son of *Hugh* succeeded his Father in the 33d of *Edward I.* who being engaged with the Earl of *Warwick* and others in the Murther of *Piers de Gaveston*, had the King's Pardon in the 9th of *Edward II.* He was Knighted, and left *John* his Son and Heir, who was Knighted too. But this *Sir John* it seems was outlawed for Felony and Sedition.

He married *Amy*, Daughter of *Roger Corbet*, and dying, left his Son *John* under Age. He in the 31st of *Edward III.* paid a Fine of 200 Marks for marrying whom he pleased. He left a Son *John* under Age, who was Knighted, and left *Edward* under Age. *Edward* was Knighted, and in great Employments. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Cokayne* of *Bury Hatley*, now called *Cokayne Hatley*, in *Bedfordshire*. He had a Son *Gerard*, and *Gerard* a Son *Edward*, who was in Commission of the Peace for the County of *Warwick*. He married *Ann*, Daughter of *Richard Verney* of that County, Esq.

Half of this Manor came in some time to *Samuel Marow* of *Berkswell* in *Warwickshire*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir John Littleton* of *Frankley* in *Worcestershire*. He had a Son *Edward*, and he another *Edward*, Knighted, who married *Ursula*, Daughter of *Richard Fines* Lord *Say and Seal*. He in the 8th of *James I.* sold this Manor of *Pirton* to *Thomas Docwra* of *Putteridge*, Esq. Mr. *Docwra* left a Daughter married to *Sir Peter Warburton* of *Cheshire*, whose Son *Sir George* enjoys it.

The other Moiety of the Manor, called *Pirton d' Odingsfels*, belongs to *Eton College*. They let it by Lease, and Mr. *Edward Lacy* is their Tenant. There is a Castle Hill in the Manor of *d' Odingsfels* near the Church, which is called a *Berystede*. It is moated in.

The Manor of the RECTORY.

This was once Part of the other Manor, and was separated from it by *Ralph de Limesy*, who gave it to the Priory of *Hertford*. Upon the Dissolution it was sold to the Possessor of *Odingsfels*, and for some time went with it; but came from *Sir John Davy* to *Poultney*, from him to *White*, who left it to his Sons to pay his Debts. They sold it to *Sir Anthony Deane*, from whom it descended to his Son *William*, from him to his Son *Morgan*, whose Name by Act of Parliament is now *Morgan Morgan*.

The Vicarage is in the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, united with the Rectory of *Ickleford*, and in the Deanry of *Hitchin*. Mr. *William Goodwyn* is Vicar.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, has the Steeple between the Nave and the Chancel. The Belfrey makes the Passage from one to the other dark, which is uncommon. There was an old Vestry over the Porch, the Stairs and Door remain. In the North Wall of the Church is a low small Arch, which may have been for the Founder, as there is at *Ansty*, where he lies in a Sort of Miniature, at half the Bigness of a Man. On the South of the Steeple, on the Outside, was a Building called the *St. John's House*, of what Use 'tis not known, where it joined to the Steeple is yet visible.

MONUMENT.

"*Jane*, the Relict of *Thomas Docwra*, Esq;
" and formerly the Wife of *Thomas* the sole Son
" of *Sir Gabriel Pointes*, Kt. and one of the
" Daughters and Coheirs of *Sir William Periam*, Kt. Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*;
" - - - Ob. March 15. 1645."

I C K L E F O R D,



IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Hitchin* Hundred, lies between *Hitchin* and *Pirton*, upon the *Roman* Military Way called by the Saxons *Ikening-street*. This is one of the four called by the Normans *Chemini majores*. It led from *Dorsetshire* to *Colchester*, the *Iciani* of the Romans, whence this Road was called *Via ad Icanos*. This Vill hath its Name from the Road *Ickleford* from *Ikening Ford*. It gives Name to many other Places in its Passage, as *Icaldon* in *Cambridgeshire*; and very probably to *Linton*, through which it leads, by dropping the first Syllable of *Ick-lington*.

This Road was an old Saxon Boundary. It divided this County from *Bedfordshire* through its whole Course, except that it takes in *Hexton*, *Pirton*, and *Ickleford*, on the *Bedfordshire* Side; and from *Cambridgeshire* again it separates us about *Odsey*, *Royston*, and *Barley*.

Ickleford, according to Tradition, has been a Market Town. And there is by the Ford a small Green surrounded with Houses, which looks enough like a Place for such Purpose; but if it were, it must have been a more ancient Market than *Hitchin*. The Road is certainly more ancient than *Hitchin*. This Ford seems to have had a stony Bottom, after the Manner of the Romans, who chose to make Fords good, rather than Bridges, which were subject to Repairs; and where the Water was too deep, they used Ferry-Boats in this Island, though Bridges in *Italy*.

It is a Sort of Proof that this Vill, being omitted in *Domesday*, was reckoned into *Pirton*; that *John de Limey's* Charter of Confirmation mentions two Virgates of Land in *Ickleford*, which *Gerard* his Father had granted to the Monks of *Hertford*. The Possessors of this Manor are traced no higher than the Family *d'Argenton*, who were great Men in this County, as is to be seen at *Baldock* and *Wimley*. Their Name was extinct in the Time of *Henry VI*. The Manor indeed of *Wimley* came away with a Female Heir to *Allington*; but this seems to have reverted to the Crown, being perhaps held by a different Tenure; for *Richard III*. in the 2d of his Reign, granted this, with the Manors of *Lawnardwyke*, *Pirton*, and *Arlsea* in *Bedfordshire*, to *Sir William Meering*. He had a Son *John*, who married *Katharine*, one of the Sisters and Heirs of *Sir John Hercy* of *Grove*. He had Children, but the next we find is a Family of *Dearman* Owners here till 1580; and since them another of *Auncel* from *Northamptonshire*, whose Heir has been *Thomas* for many Generations.

This Ford is upon the Stream called the *Arlsea* River, as it goes through that Vill. Beyond *Biggleswade* it is called the *Ivel*. Here it is made up of the *Oughton*, the *Pirral*, and the *Hyz*.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Catherine*, is in the Deanry of *Hitchin*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. It is united to that of *Pirton*, and in the same Donation. *Mr. William Goodwyn*, Rector.

In the North Wall of the Church, against the Desk, is a Nich large enough for an Image to stand upright in, with a Pair of Stairs up to it, and a Door walled up. This has been doubtless instead of the Roodloft, as is to be seen in some other small Churches. The Inhabitants call it the Pope's Dominion.

In the middle of the Chancel lies an old Stone, with Brass Effigies of Man and Woman of half Length, with this Inscription;

Hic jacent Thomas Somer et Mariona uxor ejus, quæ Mariona obiit tertio - - - Nonas Januarii. Quorum animabus pr. Deus.

On another :

" Here lieth interred the Body of *Nicolas Auncel*, Esq; He departed this Life June 24. 1713. aged about 71.

The Manor of ROMERICK;

Lies North of *Ickleford* Church, on the West Side the Stream that goes from thence to *Arlsea*. It is an entire Estate, intermixed with no other. Anciently it belonged to the Abbey of *Ramsay* in *Huntingdonshire*, of whose Gift it is not said. Yet it seems to have been granted them by *Reginald d'Argenton*, from the Agreement made by King *Henry III*. between *Alwyn* the Abbot and *Reginald* about the Mills of *Ickleford*, and some Land there: Or rather, that it was a Grant of some of *Reginald's* Ancestors, because there was Room for a Dispute between him and the Abbot. That he or one of his Family was their Benefactor, may be presumed from their Agreement to bury him in the Abbey. He was to enjoy what he had for Life, and the Abbot, upon his Death, to resume the Mill and Land in his Demesne, and *Reginald* was to pay ten Shillings a Year. This Agreement is recited and confirmed by *Edward I*. at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, in the 8th Year of his Reign.

The Name of this Place is probably taken from the Resort of Pilgrims to it; *Romero* is a Pilgrim, from their flocking to *Rome* to visit the *Limina Apostolorum*. It was afterwards given to all, whose Devotion carried them to visit the Shrines of Saints and Martyrs. This Estate was purchased by *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, with Money given by some of their Benefactors. It had remained in the Crown some time after the Dissolution. King *James I*. in the 5th of his Reign, granted to the College Court-Leet and View of Francpledge. The Tythes both great and small are payable to *Ickleford*.

St. THOMAS Chapel,

Is about two Miles from *Romerick* to the North West, in the Parish of *Meppershale* or *Mepsal* in *Bedfordshire*. There is a Chapel dedicated to *St. Thomas Becket*, at present converted to a Barn, which stands amongst the other Buildings of a great Farm. This goes by the Name of the *Chapel Farm*, and is always esteemed in *Hertfordshire*, and allotted to pay Taxes and all publick Duties in this County, tho' cut off from it entirely by the Interposition of the Parishes of *Shidlington* and *Standon*. There are indeed in *Mepsal* other Lands in *Hertfordshire*, in the Hands of several Owners, of about half the Value of the *Chapel*, which lie intermixed with *Bedfordshire*, so as no Person living is able to distinguish them. The Owners of these pay to the *Hertfordshire* Rates: And the East Side of the old Parsonage House, tho' the whole is enclosed by a Moat, was always reckoned in this County, and divided from the other by a Beam that went across the Hall: And Chimney Money was accordingly paid in both Counties.

St. Thomas Chapel, with the Lands belonging to it, are found to have been given to the Abbey of *Chicksands* in *Bedfordshire*, which stands about two Miles from it. This Abbey was founded by *Robesia*, Wife of *Paganus de Bellocampo*, for White Canons and Nuns of the Order of the *Gilbertines*, from that of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*. Who it was that endowed *Chicksands* with this in *Mepsal*, we are left to guess. It must be presumed 'twas one who had considerable Manors in *Hertfordshire*, and great Privileges annexed to them, because we find this of *Mepsal* taken into that County, tho' encompassed on every Side by *Bedfordshire*. There are but two we have any Pretence to fix upon with this Qualification: The one is *William de Mandevil*, Earl of *Essex*, who undoubtedly had Lands in *Hertfordshire*: He in his Donation of *Chippenham* to the Knights Hospitallers, excepts the Lands of *Chicksand*: The other is *Simon de Bellocampo*, Son of *Pagan* and *Robesia*. He, in *Dugdale's Bar.* Vol. I. p. 233. is said to have given, in the 7th or 8th of King *John*, the Chapel of *Eastwick* in *Hertfordshire* to the Abbey of *Chicksands*, which was of his Mother's Foundation.

These Lands in *Mepsal* have been since the Dissolution in the Hands of the Earl of *Kent*. By Report they were exchanged with him for the Manor of *Steppingley* by the Crown. From the Earl they were conveyed to *Gray Longueville*, Esq; from whom they descended to his Son *Henry*, and from him to his Son *Gray*, who alienated them to *Christ's Hospital* in *London*.

The Rector of *Mepsal* receives great and small Tythes, and all other Parochial Dues from the *Chapel Farm*, and all other *Hertfordshire* Lands in the Parish. Every Ascension Day, after having read the first Service in the Church, he reads the second in that Barn, which is the Chapel. Such a Custom as this immemorial, *Dr. Plot* tells us in his *Natural History*, is observed at *Stanlake* in the County of *Oxford*. The

Parson in Procession on *Holy Thursday* reads the Gospel at a Barrel's Head in the Cellar of the *Checquer Inn*, where some say there was a Hermitage, others a Cross in the Place, over which that Part of the House stands.

The Church of *Mepsal* being the Burying-place of the Rectors and others, who have Relation to *St. Thomas Chapel*, I mention what follows:

This Church is very old, and built after the Cathedral Form. The Roodloft still remains, with the old Balustrade, because it is the Passage up to the Bells. The Name of the Vill is differently written. In an Inscription in the South Isle is, *Hic jacet Johannes Meptyshale, Ar. qui obiit quinto die Julii, A. D. 1411. et Katharina uxor ejus; Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

In a Release of *Robert* the Prior of *Bissemead* and his Convent, of the Manor of *Caldecote* to the Abbot of *St. Alban's* in the 15th of *Edward III.* which is kept in the *Cotton Library*, amongst the Witnesses one is *Sir John de Maperesbale, Kt.* *Robert de Maperesbale* was Lord of *Battlesden*, which he gave to *Geoffrey de Clinton*, Chamberlain to *Henry I.* to save him from being punished as a Felon for stealing one of the King's Hounds. He received it again from the Chamberlain as a Portion with his Kinswoman in Marriage.

There was about thirty Years since a Stone Coffin taken up in the Chancel, in which some Person had been buried in his Habit, probably a Monk. The Soles of his Shoes were remaining, and a Piece of Leather about eight Inches long, with Gilding on one Side, perhaps one of the Insignia of his Order or his Family. A Bust in the Wall on the North Side the Altar hath this Inscription, which I here recite, because this good Man is wholly omitted in *Dr. Walker's* *Sufferings of the Clergy*.

Timotheus Archer, Sacr. Theolog. Professor per quadraginta duos Annos Rector hujus Ecclesie et de Blunham, multos expertus Casus, sequestratus, et post longum restitutus hic tandem in pace requiescit. Ob. Decemb. 2. 1672.

On the Floor an old Stone.

Hic jacet Dñs Thomas Rawlyn, quondam Rector hujus Ecclesie, qui obiit decimo sexto die Septembris, A. D. 1561. Cujus Anima propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Upon the same Stone.

Hic etiam situs est Thomas Salmon, A. M. per triginta et tres annos hujus Ecclesie Rector, Vita defunctus primo die Augusti 1706.

Cujus Propitiatio Christus.

*Vir haud vulgari dignas praeconio
Qui vero hoc tantum inscribi voluit.*

There hath been of late Years an *Hertfordshire* Constable chosen for that Part of the Parish of *Mepsal* which is in this County; and from thence is paid the 4th Part of the High Constable's Rate charged upon *Ickleford*, though otherwise *St. Thomas Chapel* hath no Relation to *Ickleford*.

The HUNDRED of BROADWATER,

IN the North West borders upon *Bedfordshire*, on the North and North East on the Hundred of *Odsey*, on the East on those of *Braughing* and *Hertford*, on the South on *Caishoe*, on the West on *Hitchin*, and Part of *Dacorum*.

There is a Place in this Hundred which still goes by the Name of *Broadwater*, a small Green, with a Farm House or two and some Cottages, upon the great Northern Coach Road from *Welwyn* to *Stevenage*, where another Road from *Hertford* falls into it. At present there is no more than a small Pond to water Horses, thro' which runs a Stream that goes on through a moory Ground, and then falls into the *Hertford* Road for a little Way, big enough to fill a Cart-track, and no more; yet from hence 'tis highly probable the Hundred hath its Name: For it will appear to any one that will view the Moor through which the Water hath its Course, that there hath been a Bank of Earth, which could be of no other Use than to enclose the Water, a Part of which Bank yet remains, and there is a Cut through it for the present Current. The Possessors of the Land perhaps make more of it dry, but it was a frequent Practice of our Forefathers to pen up a Quantity of Water for the Sake of Fish, and Rowing upon it, as we have an Instance in the Fishpool of *St. Alban's*: And this seems to have contained as much as that of *St. Alban's*.

It is also probable that this Hundred was denominated before the six Hills of *Stevenage* were made, because they are much more remarkable and fit to give Name, as they do to the adjoining Six-barrow Field. Generally it is admitted that *Alfred* made the Division of Hundreds, tho' *Ingulph* will not be allowed he made that of Counties, because *Affer* mentions Earls and Counties to have been before. *Alfred* lived in the 9th Century, and the chief of the *Danish* Battels were after. In the 10th was their Defeat near *Hexton*, as is to be seen upon that Parish; and in that Century 'tis likely these Hills were raised, if they are *Danish* Work; but if they were erected by the *Saxons* upon the Massacre, (supposing that Account to be true) retorting upon them their Shew of Terror, it must be in the 11th, and so we are to suppose the Hundred named before.

This Hundred, as *Hitchin*, belongs to the Crown, and contains the following Parishes, according as they lie, the Exceptions being made here as in others, *Letchworth*, *Willian*, *Baldock*, *Weston*, *Gravelly*, *Chisfield*, *Wimley*, *Wimley*, *Stevenage*, *Box*, *Walkern*, *Benington*, *Aston*, *Shephal*, *Knebworth*, *Codicote*, *Welwyn*, *Ayot*, *Ayot*, *Digswell*, *Hatfield*, *Datchworth*, *Watton*, *Munden*, *Munden*, *Sacomb*.

Shephal by Privilege belongs to *Caishoe* and *Codicote*; *Totteridge* belongs to *Broadwater*.

L E T C H W O R T H,

IN the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Broadwater*, hath *Hitchin* on the West, and *Baldock* on the North East.

It may probably have been esteemed in the Hundred of *Hitch* anciently. In *Domesday*, where it is written *Leteword*, the Hundred to which it belongs is not mentioned, but in the present Division it goes under *Broadwater*.

For want of better we must take up with a *German* Etymology of the Name, that it is from *Leac* or *Lec*, which will serve for Leeks, or any Pot-herbs, or indeed Physick-herbs; so that it may be denominated from an Herb Garden, or from the Habitation of some Physician, as *Wurtzburg* in *Germany* is called so from Plenty of Worts, in *Latin* *Herbipolis*.

The Conqueror granted this Manor to *Robert Gernon*; but it was in the Hands of *William de Montefixo* or *Munfitchet* in the Reign of *Henry I.*

who gave this Church, and all belonging to it, and twelve Acres of Land here, to the Abbot and Monks of *St. Alban's*. *Robesia* his Wife, and *William* his Son joined with him in this Settlement. This *William* was Great Grandfather to *Richard de Montfitchet*, who was Sheriff for *Hertford* and *Essex* in King *John's* Time, who built *Thremhale* Priory at *Stansted*, and amongst other Lands endowed it with the Manor of *Beaches* in *Pelham Sarners*. *William* was his Heir, and married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Gilbert Fitz-Richard* of *Clare*. *Gilbert* his Son succeeded, and in the 12th of *Henry II.* upon the Aid for Marriage of the King's Daughter, certified that he had 48 Knights Fees, and a fifth Part *de veteri Feoffamento*. *Richard* was his Son, the Builder of *Thremhale* Priory. He attended *Richard I.* to *Normandy*. King *John*, in the 2d of his Reign, in Consideration of one hundred Marks, confirmed

firmed to him the Foresterſhip of *Effex*, made him Sheriff for three Years, and gave him the Cuſtody of the Caſtle of *Hertford*. In the 5th of that King he died, and left *Richard* his Heir under Age. The Wardſhip of *Richard* was firſt granted to *Roger de Lacy*, Conſtable of *Cheſter*, for one thouſand Marks. Upon his Death *Millifent*, Mother of the Heir, upon paying eleven hundred Pounds, obtained the Wardſhip. This *Richard*, when he came to Man's Eſtate, engaged amongſt the Barons againſt the King; and was ſo conſiderable, as to be made one of the five and twenty Governors of the Kingdom.

This is the Account of the Family, collected partly from Originals in the *Exchequer*, *Dugdale*, and other good Authorities; yet I cannot find the Grant, of the firſt *Montfitchet*, of the Church and Lands of *Letchworth* to the Abbey of *St. Alban's*; nor is there any mention how the Rectory came again to the right Owner. It is very extraordinary that it ſhould be once in a Monastery, and not improper ſince. *Vestigia nulla retrorſum* pretty generally holds; and we find a Rector buried in the Church in the Reign of *Edward IV*.

There is a Hiſtory belonging to the Priory of *Thremhale*, entitled, *Origo Baronum de Montfitchet*, which would not only ſet aſide the Donation to *St. Alban's*, but even the two firſt of theſe Barons. This is published in the *Monasti-con*, yet ſeems, however it came about, to be very erroneous. The Author begins the Family with *Gilbert*, who gave the Ground at *Thremhale* his Grandſon *Richard* built upon and endowed. That this *Gilbert* was a great Man with the Conqueror, and came over with him, had a Son *Richard*, (whom by the Way he makes to oppoſe King *John*, and not the ſecond *Richard*) and he another *Richard*, laſt of the Male Line; whereas if *Gilbert* came in with the Conqueſt, his Son *Richard* muſt have been Sheriff of this County above 130 Years after. We have alſo Mr. *Camden's* Authority, upon the County of *Effex*, that there were five of the Family in the Male Line before it was extinct. This ſhews how ſlender ſometimes were the Abilities of the Monks that furniſh us with Hiſtory.

One Part of the Relation may be true, at leaſt the Cuſtom upon which the Story is founded: That *Richard*, Son of *Gilbert*, when at *Rome*, was ſo robuſt, that he could throw the Stone, the Exerciſe of the Youth there, farther than any Man upon the Place of what Country ſoever; for which the People of *Rome* fixed up Braſs Standards in Memory of what he had done. For the Honour of *Scotland*, one Dr. *Arthur*, a Phyſician of *Edinburgh*, who travelled thither for Improvement, or ſome other Cauſe, and lies buried within the Walls, about nine Years ago being preſent at this Exerciſe, out-did all the Performers as much as *Richard de Montfitchet*. And ſince the Monks thought it

an Honour to their great Baron to record this Feat of his, it may be pardonable to mention the ſtout *Arthur*.

Richard gave this Manor to the Knights Templars, who held it in the 6th of *Edward I*. of the Baronage of *Montfitchet*, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. This was Gildable to the County, as they term it, till the Templars got it off. They ſold this Eſtate to *Thomas Barrington*, Eſq; of *Ghisfield*, Sheriff here the 30th of *Henry VI*. It went in that Family till *Thomas Barrington*, about the Time of *Edward VI*. or *Philip* and *Mary*, ſold it to *William Hanchett* and *Bridget* his Wife, from whom it came to *John* his Son and Heir. He conveyed it to *Thomas Snagge*, to whom he levied a Fine of this Manor, and Lands in *Willian* and *Wimley*. From him it came to *William Snagge*, and ſo to *Thomas* his Son, who was, the 16th of *Elizabeth*, Autumn Reader of *Gray's Inn*; in the 22d double Reader, Treasuſer of the Society, Serjeant, and afterwards Queen's Serjeant. *William* his Son ſucceeded, who gave for his Arms *Argent 3 Phæons Sable*. He ſold to Sir *Rowland Lytton* of *Knebworth*, from whom the Manor deſcended, as *Knebworth*, to Sir *William* his Son; to *Rowland Lytton*, Eſq; his Son; to Sir *William* his Son, who dying without Iſſue, left it to Sir *George Stroud's* eldeſt Son, who took the Name of *Stroud Lytton*; and he left it to the preſent Lord, *Robinson Lytton*, Eſq;.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Hitchin*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*.

The Patronage is in *Robinson Lytton*, Eſq;. Mr. *Thomas Trigg*, the preſent Incumbent, has new-built the Parſonage Houſe neat and ſtrong.

In the Chancel is an old Stone with this:

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Wyrley, Rector Eccleſiæ de Letchworth, qui ob. 30 die Martii, A. D. 1475.

In the Body of the Church a Stone, with Effigies at half Length, the Man on the left Side:

- - - *bus Willm Overbury et Iſabellæ Uxoris ejus.*

In painted Glaſs of the South Window Arms, *Gules* three Cheverons *Or*, with a Label of three Points *Azure*.

It is a Pleaſure to find ſo good a Proof of the *Montfichets* being here, for theſe are their Arms, to which the Label is added.

There are upon the Church Porch Arms, - - - Upon a Shield - - - fix Lozenges - - - 3 and 3.

It is obſervable that the Arms of *Barrington* are the ſame with thoſe of *Montfitchet*, into whoſe Family *Barrington* married, and great Part of whoſe Eſtate he inherited, excepting the Colours.

The Arms of *Richard Strongbow* were *Or 3 Cheverons Gules*.

W I L L I E N,



N *Lincoln* Dioceſe, and *Broadwater* Hundred, hath *Letchworth* on the Weſt, *Weſton* on the Eaſt, and *Baldock* on the North. In *Domeſday* 'tis written *Welei*, and ſometimes

I believe *Wedelee*, for thoſe Lands in *Hitchin*, under the Name of *Wedelee*, ſeem to belong to this Manor. This was *Terra Regis*, and ſo was the other. There is a Village in *Warwickſhire* called *Wethele*, and that in *Domeſday* is *Welelei*. I leave the Etymology, and obſerve only, that in *Domeſday* there are five Diviſions of the Lands in this Vill. Four of them are put to *Hitchin* Hundred, one only to *Broadwater*. Now all is reckoned in the latter.

Ralph Punchardon was Lord here about the Time of *Henry II.* for he confirmed the following Grants. *Gilbert de Tany* gave all his Lands in *Willie*, being one Virgate and an half, to the Church of *St. Alban's*. Theſe were to be held of his Heirs at Fee-farm, paying 12 d. per Ann. for all Services belonging to him and his Heirs; the Service due to the Lord of the Soil was the eighth Part of a Knight's Fee, which the Monks diſcharged. Before this Agreement they gave *Gilbert* two Marks in Silver, and four Shillings to *Walter* his Son and Heir, before a Number of Witneſſes. *Walter* confirmed this, and the Monks paid the Duties upon the Eſtate. *Geoffrey*, Son of *Ralph Punchardon*, ſucceeded in the Manor. He left a Son *William*, who confirmed the Grant which *Simon* Abbot of *St. Alban's* and the Monks made to *Alan* Clerk of *Letchworth* and his Heirs, of one Virgate and half of Land in *Willie* of the Fee of *Gilbert de Tany*, to hold of them by Right of Inheritance, paying five Shillings a Year to the Cellarer, ſaving the Service due to the King and the Lord, which *Alan* was to pay.

Geoffrey, in the Time of *Edward I.* granted to the Abbot all the Right he had in a Tenement the Abbey held of him in *Willie*. In the Time of *Richard II.* *Henry Frowick* was Lord of this Manor, and reſided here. He married *Ann*, Daughter and Heir of *Sir Robert Knolls* of *North Myms*, and had a Son and two Daughters, *Iſabel* married to *Thomas Bedlow*, *Elizabeth* to *John Coningsby*. His Son *Thomas* inherited, but left the Eſtate between two Daughters, having no Son.

The next Poſſeſſor was *John Thorogood*; it is not ſaid who conveyed to him. He left only a Daughter *Ann*, married to *Sir Thomas Cheyney*. They together conveyed it to *John Cock* and his Heirs. Mr. *Cock* leaſed out this Manor, then called *Brayes*, to *John Needham*, but before the Expiration of the Leaſe, in the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *Thomas Rivel* of *Chippenham* in *Cambridgeſhire*. It afterwards came to *Edward Wilſon*, in whoſe Family it was till about fifty Years ſince it fell between two Siſters. One Siſter ſold her Share to *Richard Way*, whoſe Son *Richard* ſold it to *Sir John Dimſdale*, who by

Will gave it to *John Dimſdale* his Father's Brother's eldeſt Son. The other Siſter, Widow of Mr. *Adams*, Clerk, has her Moiety. They make not diſtinct Manors, but when a Court is kept both join.

B E N E F A C T I O N.

Mr. *Ward*, late Vicar, gave to the Poor two Acres of Land, to be fed or depaſtured by the Cattle of thoſe who receive no Collection. 'Tis called *Short-Butts*.

The Church is a Vicarage endowed, in *Baldock* Deanry, and the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. Mr. *William Kingsley* is Rector.

Over the Weſt Door are two Shields. That on the Right ſeems to be - - - five Gutte d'eaux - - - two and three, impaling - - - a Saltire - - - On the left Side the Door - - - with a Bordure engrail'd - - a Bend - -

In the North Chancel Window theſe Arms twice. - - - Barry of four *Argent* and *Sable* 3 Gutte d'eau counterchanged, 3d as 1ſt, 4th as 2d. In a Chief *Gules* 3 Piles *Or*, impaling *Gules* a Feſſe Dancette, between 3 croſs Croſſlets fitched *Or*.

A Houſe in this Village is called *Punchendon-Hall*.

M O N U M E N T S.

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus Goldon, quondam - - - menſ. Octob. A. D. 1446.

Another for *Richard Way*, S. T. B. Vicar of this Church, who being ejected, ſuffered a 16 Years Banishment, was re-inſtated upon the Reſtauration, and died 1673. æt. 62.

Another for *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of *Will. Abbas* of *Bedford*, Gent. Ob. 1662.

Againſt the South Wall. *Hic jacet Johannes Chapman, S. T. B. Col. Sanct. et Individ. Trin. Cantabr. inter ſeniores quondam ſocius, et iſtius Eccleſiæ Vicarius.* Ob. 27 Dec. 1624. æt. 72.

Likewiſe *Ann* his Wife, who died upon Aſcenſion-Day 1633.

On the North Wall. *Hic jacet Edvardus Lacon, Arm. de Domo de Wyllie in Com. Salopiæ, qui ob.* A. D. 1625. æt. 80.

Et Joanna uxor ejus, aliquando uxor Edwardi Wilſon, Arm. Domini iſtius Manerii. Ob. 13 Aug. 1624. æt. 79.

On the South Wall. *Hic jacet Matthæus Thorley, quondam Vicarius iſtius Eccleſiæ, qui ob.* 29 Dec. 1634.

Thomas Wilſonus, Arm. Hartfordienſis Patria Londini natus, Parentum optimorum filius optimus, nec eorum Virtutum minus quam Facultatum heres; qui in Hoſpitio Grejano dum adhuc Juvenis Patriæ potius quam ſibi Leges aſſerere dedit; Poſtmodum provectior factus in latifundiis ſuis propriis apud Hartfordienſes ſuos conſedit - - - Ob. in feſto St. Joan. Evang. 1656. æt. 79.

Et Lucia uxor ejus, Antonii Jenkinſoni filia, Regina Elizab. apud exteros tum Chriſtianos tum Barbaros per an. 26. Legatus.



B A L D O C K,



Market Town in *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, stands upon the *Ikening-street* as it leads from *Dunstable* to *Royston*. Through it also goes the great Northern Coach Road from *London*, crossing the *Ikening* here. The Name is arbitrary, given by the Knights Templars, when they made their Settlement and built here. The Ground was given them by *Gilbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, whom we find also in the neighbouring Vill of *Weston*. These Lands were granted by him out of his Manor of *Weston*, valued at ten Pounds *per Ann.* containing about 120 Acres, of which the Parish now consists. The rest, that is occupied by the Baldock Men, is of the Parishes of *Weston*, *Clothall*, *Bigrave*, *Wilien*. This Grant was made in the Beginning of King *Stephen*. The Reason of this Name is said to be from that of *Bazdet* or *Baldach*, near *Babylon*, a City belonging to their Order, from whence they were ejected by the *Saracens*. It was above a hundred Years after King *Stephen* that *Baldach* was taken by the *Tartars*. The Institution of these Templars, and afterwards their Incorporation with the Knights Hospitallers, is in *Broxborn*.

Gilbert gave ten Marks to the Church, and procured Privileges to the Place. His Acts were confirmed by *William* Mareschal Earl of *Pembroke*, Heir to his Estate and Honour. The Templars made Complaint in the 8th of King *John*, that the Prior of *Royfes Cross*, now *Royston*, had deprived their Men of 37*s.* Rent, which King *John*'s Charter gave them. This was in Stallage, which the Prior restored. King *Henry* III. granted them a Fair yearly on *St. Mathew's* Day, to hold for four Days longer, and a *Wednesday* Market. *William* Mareschal Earl of *Pembroke* confirmed to the Templars all the Privileges *Gilbert* had granted them, and amongst the rest the Power of Trial by Battel and by Ordeal.

Richard Earl of *Strigull*, who married *Isabel*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Strongbow* Earl of *Pembroke*, gave to the Borough of *Baldach* the Mill of *Radwell* and two Husbandmen there. The Master of the Knights claimed by Grant of *Henry* III. Freedom from Toll, and all the Privileges Regal Authority could grant to Religious Houses. *Henry* VII. granted to the Knights Hospitallers, with whom the Templars had been then incorporated almost 200 Years, a *Wednesday* Market, and Fairs upon *St. Mathew* and *St. James*, their Vigils, and Day following.

Upon the Dissolution this Society had the Fate of the Religious Foundations, and was conveyed to *Thomas Rivet* of *London*. He surrendered his Patent in the 8th of *Elizabeth*, and had farther given him a *Saturday* Market here for live Cattel, and three Fairs upon *St. James's*, *St. Andrew's*, *St. Mathew's*, and the Day following

these. *Thomas* his Son and Heir sold this Manor to the Lady *Ann Windsor*, *James Feeve* and *Katherine* his Wife. In 1605 Lady *Windsore* conveyed her Moiety to *John Hurst* of *London*. *John* his Son succeeded him, and purchased the other Moiety of *James Feeve* and his Wife; and his Son *John* was Heir, and married the Daughter of *William Plomer* of *Radwell*, Esq;. He died 1684, and for want of Issue *William* his Brother inherited. *William* married a Daughter of Sir *Henry Chauncy*, and gave for his Arms *Argent* an Etoile of 16 Points *Gules*. He left a Son *John*, who sold the Manor to *Pierce Clever*, Esq; Brother of Sir *Charles*. He gave, Or 3 Bars *Vert*, on a Canton *Argent* a Fesse between as many Muscles *Sable*. Mr. *Clever* gave the Manor to *Charles* Son of Sir *Charles Clever*, who enjoys it.

This hath Court-Leet and Baron, at which Bread and Beer is brought from all that sell it in the Town, for the Goodness and Measure to be examined.

The Privilege granted to the Knights Templars here by the Earl of *Pembroke* of Trial by Battel and Ordeal, tho' obsolete, must be mentioned to shew the Barbarity as well as Superstition of our *Saxon* Ancestors, even since Christianity came amongst them. The Account is collected by Dr. *Braddy* out of *Glanvill*, *Spelman*, *Somner*, and others, of which this is but a brief Summary. That of Battel for the Decision of Right and Wrong between Man and Man, and that in criminal Cases, being more ancient than the Ordeal, I begin with it. The Practice was introduced here from *Scandinavia* upon the Settlement of the *Saxons*.

Causes between Man and Man for Inheritance, and the like, were, till the Abrogation in the Time of *Henry* III. determined by single Combat. This was not in a clandestine Way, but by Authority of the Crown; a Court was held for it, and a formal Process. After the View of the Land, the Demandant and Tenant both appearing in Court, the Demandant claimed thus: I do demand against B, as my Right of Inheritance from Father or Grandfather, half a Knight's Fee, and this I am ready to try by this my Freeman B. It is observable, that a Man was not obliged himself to fight, but might present another, or several, in Court who had seen and heard of the Thing in Controversy; but no other, besides one of those presented in Court, could be admitted his Champion. The Defendant had his Choice to decide the Controversy by Duel, or by putting himself upon the Grand Assize of the King; but he was to stand to his Choice, and not have Liberty after one Way of Decision, to try it the other. The Defendant-Champion could not produce any to undertake the Combat in his Room, except his own legitimate Son. If the Demandant hired a Champion, and that could be proved before hand, the Battel was to be deferred

deferred upon it; and if he was hereof convicted, and the Champion of the Plaintiff vanquished in Combat, then his Master or Patron lost his Suit, and the Champion, as being conquered, lost the Law of the Land; that is, he might never more be admitted in Court as a Witness, nor fight in another Man's Cause, but in his own he might. The vanquished Person was punished Sixty Shillings, a very great Penalty, as a Recreant or Coward, and lost the Law of the Land. If the Champion of the Defendant was overcome, his Patron lost the Land claimed, with all the Profits found upon it at the Seisin; and a Writ is directed to the Sheriff to give Possession to the Vanquisher.

The Combatants were brought into the Field by Sun-rise. They fought bare-headed, bare-legged, and bare-armed up to the Elbow, with a Cudgel of an Ell long, tipped at both Ends with Horn, and a square Target of Wood, or Wood covered with Leather. If the Appellee can defend himself till the Stars appear, he is quit of the Claim. If the Appellant confesses his Appeal to be false, he is esteemed vanquished, and barred from Appeal. If the Appellee in the Field confess himself vanquished, he is to be immediately hanged. To say something good of this Decision by Battel, many a Man would rather have ventured his Skin, and lost the Thing in Dispute at once, than languished under a seven Years Suit.

In Cases criminal, such as Appeals of Treason and Murther, the accused Person was produced in Court, where if he confessed the Crime, he received compleat Judgment. If he denied it, and any one appealed him, as the Accusation is called, of the Crime, and he had no Exceptions to make to the Appellant, he might chuse whether he would put himself upon his Country to be tried, or whether he would decide it by single Combat; but when he had made his Choice, he was bound to stand to it. The Exceptions allowed against the Appellant were Outlawry, Perjury, or having been condemned, or Recreant. The Judge by his Office was to examine whether all Things concurred for joining Battel, and both Parties gave Security to encounter. If the Defendant was worsted, he suffered capital Punishment, with Loss of Estate and Goods. If the Plaintiff lost the Day, he was committed to Prison, and punished as a false Accuser, but not to lose Life or Member.

For Purgation of Offences against military Honour, and Treasons committed beyond Sea, the Kings of *England* have frequently granted single Combat, to decide what could not be proved by Witnesses. The Appellant and Appellee in all Duels took an Oath before the Battel upon the Matters of Fact, which were Word for Word contradictory to one another.

This Trial of Right by Duel, seems to be owing to the savage Temper of the Northern Nations, who multiplying faster than their Country could maintain them, got their Bread by Ravage, Plunder, and Piracy. Bloodshed and Cruelty was no offensive Sight to Men sunk in Barbarity, following only the Dictates of degenerate Nature. Murther and broken Bones were but Sport to them. They had a compendious Method of determining Controversy, and enjoying the Pastime of the Stage both in one. It's true the Process was under many good Regulations, as hath been observed

already; but these amount to little more than equal Matching, and such as the Bear-garden Discipline approves; besides the Diversion of the Thing, there seems to be but little Room for that Chance and Fortune their other Process of Ordeal afforded. The Champions, particularly in Civil Cases, were pretty equally matched, and their Weapons such as did not admit any great Variety, either of Assault or Defence. They pretended that this was a Trial by God, as that of twelve Men by their Country; both which are now put together for the latter Course.

This Trial by Battel is said to be yet unrepealed in *England*, being become obsolete; yet there is in the Law-Books an Instance of the Process both in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, and King *Charles I.* In a Writ of Right between *Simon Lowe* and *Thomas Paramour* in 1571, for a Manor in *Kent*, the whole Court of *Common Pleas*, *Dyer* Chief Justice, and the Serjeants in their Habit, sat in *Totehil Fields*, by Adjournment from *Westminster*. The Champions of Plaintiff and Defendant were each led into Court by the Hand of a Knight; but the Plaintiff not appearing in Person, when demanded by the Court, the Cause, without Combat, was given for the Tenant: So all were dismissed in *Misericordia Regina*, and 4000 People were balked of their Sport.

That in *Charles I.* for an Estate in *Durham* ended so; for after the Tenant waged Battel, Exceptions were taken to him, and there it dropt. The Name of Champion comes from *Campus*.

The Office of Champion of *England*, of great Honour and Antiquity, which goes by Inheritance with the Manor of *Screelsby* in *Lincolnshire*, and is now in the *Dimocks*, and to them came from the *Marmions*, seems to have a Foundation from the old Way of determining Right by Battel. History does not afford us the Original of this solemn Challenge: Yet we can scarce believe a People famed for Feats of Arms, should glory in shewing a Champion that had no Adversary; that should for Form's Sake only enter the Lists, and without fighting march off Conqueror. It looks, in the first Institution, more like a real Design to engage any Knight that should dispute the King's Title; and that if he would try the Fortune of Battel, he should have safe Conduct back again, and shew his Feats as was the Practice of Jufts and Tournaments, where the Knights lost sometimes their Lives, tho' without Malice or Quarrel to one another.

Not that it can be supposed a Prince should suffer his Title to be defeated upon the Ill-Success of his Champion; and yet such an Entertainment as this might be as agreeable to an Age of that Taste, as any other Shew of Gladiators. Thus *John de Astley* went over to *France* some Ages after, and maintained a Duel on Horseback against *Peter de Maffey*, a *Frenchman*, in Presence of that King. His Quarrel was nothing, and his Reward, upon Victory, no more than *Maffey's* Helmet to bring Home to his Lady, after he had pierced the Helmet with his Spear, and brought *Maffey* to the Ground. The same *English* Hero performed another Fight on Foot in *Smithfield*, before King *Henry VI.* and the Nobility, with all the Parade of Heralds and honourable Attendants. This was against
Sir

Sir Philip Boyle, an *Arragonian* Knight, who had been in *France* searching for an Antagonist, but in vain. *Astley* took him up, and fought him with Battel-Axe, Spear, Sword, and Dagger; and having behaved himself with great Gallantry, was Knighted, and after made Knight of the Garter. The whole Relation of this is in *Dugdale's Warwickshire*. Tournaments were anciently a Part of the Entertainment at a Coronation.

The other Way of finding out Truth by *Ordeal*, was still a more bold and presumptuous Expectation, I may call it Demand, of a Miracle: For it was either that or nothing. There were two Methods, by Fire and by Water. The *Ordeal* by Fire was for the Noble and well-born, the other for mean People. According to Mr. *Somner's* Account of this Word *Ordeal*, it signifies an upright, just, and indifferent Judgment. In the fiery, the Person, whether Man or Woman, accused, carried a red-hot Iron in his Hand the Length of nine of his own Feet; his Hand was afterwards bound up and sealed up for three Days, and if then it was found, he was innocent, if sore and ulcerated he was guilty. If the Iron was of one Pound Weight it was but single *Ordeal*, if of three Pounds it is called Treble.

Or he was to walk barefoot and blindfold over certain red-hot Ploughshares, laid at unequal Distance: If he was burned he was guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, if he escaped he was innocent. Our Historians tell us that *Emma*, Mother of the Confessor, was thus purged by Fire *Ordeal*, in Presence of the King her Son, and many of the Peers of the Land. She was accused of Incontinency with *Almyne* Bishop of *Winchester*, and also of consenting to the Death of her Son *Alfred*. *Robert* Archbishop of *Canterbury* was her principal Accuser. She stepped over nine Ploughshares without receiving any Damage, and so recovered the good Opinion of the King and the People. This must be a monstrous Sight for a Christian King and a pious King; but he has one Advocate, of good Credit too, that makes the Story but a Fable, that is Bishop *Godwyn*, who in the Life of *Robert* the Archbishop confutes it. *Mathew Paris* hath also a Relation of *Remigius* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who being accused of Treason in 1085, was by his Servant purged by Fire *Ordeal*; upon which he became *Rectus in Curia*, and regained the King's Favour.

In all Sorts of *Ordeal* were used Forms, Exorcisms, Conjurations, Offices, Litanies, Lessons, Gospels, and Celebration of the Communion. The Fire and the Water were both exorcised, and every Thing done by the Priest with as much Solemnity, as if it had been a Part of the *Levitical* Institution performed by *Aaron* or his Sons by express Command.

The Water *Ordeal* was either by putting the Arm into a Cauldron of scalding Water, up to the Elbow, or the Wrist, from whence it would be withdrawn without Injury if the Person was innocent: Or he must be thrown into a Pond, where if he swam he was guilty, and if he sunk innocent. This latter obtains still in many Places with us in Case of Witchcraft. And so firmly do those, who believe every thing they hear, and nothing that they see, go into the Opinion of this upright Judgment, that if the Law

against Riots did not prevent it, we might have as many of these Experiments as our Ancestors.

To be burned it seems shews Guilt; to be drowned Innocence. The Miracle in one Experiment is to have an Event against the common Course of Nature, as bearing scalding Water without shriv'ling of the Skin. In the other, the Miracle leaves the Innocent to the Course of Nature: For a human Body being specifically heavier than Water, will naturally go to the Bottom if the Person lies still, whereas a little Paddling keeps it often up for some Time, long enough to determine the poor Creature a Witch; for tho' they go in with full Resolution to prove their Innocence by sinking, yet recurring Nature will help itself in the Fright, and perhaps through Jealousy that the Managers will leave them at the Bottom, from the Prejudice they have before imbibed; so that Culprit has Reason enough to suspect herself under *Hudibras* his Dilemma, to be hanged if she does not drown. I shrewdly suspect that we have been deceived by Writers in this Water *Ordeal*, and that Swimming being contrary to Nature, was by Miracle to prove Innocence; otherwise it does not answer to the other of Fire, where the Guilty is left to the Course of Nature, and the Innocent miraculously protected.

The Notes upon *Rapin Thoyras* correct the Text for saying Swimming not Sinking proved Innocence. If the Thing is no more perfectly delivered down to us, and will bear a Dispute, one would believe the Author right; especially since the Commentator builds but upon the modern Practice of ducking Witches, into which this Error may have crept.

This Water *Ordeal*, as ridiculous as it is, was instituted, *Marculph* reports, instead of Swearing, by Pope *Eugenius II.* Anno 824. at the Request of *Ludovicus Pius*. He commanded all Bishops, Earls, Abbots, and all Christian People within his Government, to defend the Innocent and prove the Guilty by it, lest being perjured upon the Reliques of the Saints, they should destroy their Souls.

Swearing surely must have been very impertinently or very prophanely used, when this Remedy was preferable to it. It was a Practice of the *German* Nation, frequently mentioned in their Laws, to clear themselves from Crimes or Debts by Oath; and sometimes to swear themselves into Estates, where the original Conveyance was lost. They were to have a Number of Swearers joining with them, called *Sacramentales* or *Conjuratores*. These were to be more or fewer, according to the Degree of the Crime or Matter objected, one, three, six, or twelve. They laid their Hands upon the Box of Reliques, and the Criminal his Hand upon all theirs, and he pronounces the Words alone, *That God may so help him, and the Holy Reliques, as he is not guilty of what is laid to his Charge*. We have something of this remaining amongst us in the Use of Compurgators.

There was very probably great Corruption in this Way of deciding Guilt or Innocence by the Oath of the Person: And the making Oaths so common, made them less regarded. It is better for the World that Causes undeterminable by fair Proofs should remain so; and that Estates in Dispute should be held by the Occu-
pier

pier or the chief Lord, than that Right and Wrong should thus precariously depend upon the Integrity of an interested Person.

There is one more Species of *Ordeal*, which must not be forgot, and that is called the *Decretory Morsel*, or the *Execrated Bread*, according to *Lombard*. This was generally the Purgation of Regular and Secular Priests accused of a Crime, who had no *Compurgatores*, *Consecramentalis*, or *Conjuratores* to swear with them. They were to be crammed with a Piece of Barley Bread, or a Piece of Cheese. After the Litanies and Offices, and after the Bread or Cheese was sanctified and exorcised, and the accused Person had received the Communion, the Morsel was to be stopped into his Mouth; then he was to be choaked and strangled, and if the Morsel came up again he was esteemed guilty of the Theft, Murder, Adultery, or other Wickedness laid to his Charge; but if he swallowed the Cob with tolerable Ease he was innocent of the Fact. Who invented this Method of choaking Priests we are not told: Priestcraft may be excused from this Imposition upon Mankind. The Executioner may be said to have Guilt and Innocence at his Fingers Ends, who by a strong or gentle Gripe could so easily produce either.

BENEFCTIONS.

John Parker of *Radwell*, Esq; charged his whole Estate in *Radwell* with an Annuity of 10*l.* per *Ann.* to find 26 Two-penny Loaves for 26 poor People every *Sunday*.

John Wynne gave eleven hundred Pounds to build six Alms-houses, and to purchase an Annuity of 40*s.* per *Ann.* for every one of the six Persons settled in the House.

Towards the Repair of the Church, Lands in *Baldock*, *Offley*, *Weston*, *Clothall*, and *Wilien*, to the Value of 11 Pounds are given, but the Donors Names not known.

Houses in this Parish of 30*l.* per *Ann.* were given for repairing the Church, paying Fifteenths and other Parish Charges.

John Tardley gave five Acres of Land in *Wilien* to the Poor of this Parish.

The Church stands in the Middle of the Town. It is handsome and high built, with a Ring of six good Bells. It was built by the Templars in King *Stephen's* Time, but seems as new as the rest in the County, most of which were rebuilt about the Time of *Henry VI.* and therefore may have been rebuilt about that Reign. There are three Chancels, but the two outward are rather to be called Chapels. In each of these were Galleries which opened into the Roodloft. In the Chancel East Window are the Arms of *France* and *England* quartered. In the South Window the lower Part of a Figure, underwritten *Sanctus Egidius*; from whence 'tis probable the Church was dedicated to St. *Giles*. In the South Wall of the South Chapel are two Niches of four or five Foot Height, reaching almost to the Ground, as if for Images

or Reliques. Another for Holy Water just by. There are many old Stones in the South Chapel with Effigies, but Inscriptions lost. Against the North Wall of the Chancel an Altar Tomb with two Figures, and Inscription broke off. There are two Epitaphs preserved by Mr. *Weaver* not to be found now, probably one belongs to this:

Orate pro - - - Wilielmi Vynter generosi et Margaretæ Consortis ejus, qui quidem Wilielmus obiit 2 Junii 1416, et Margareta ob. - - - Octob. 1411. Eorum animabus, Parentum, Amicorum, Benefactorum suorum, Deus omnipotens pro sua magnâ misericordia, propitietur. Amen.

The other is frequently found in other Churches.

*Farewell my Frendys the Tyd abideth no Man,
I am departed hence, and so sal ye.
But in this Passage the best Song I can,
Is Requiem æternam, now Jesu grant it me.
When I have ended all mine Adversity,
Grant me in Paradys to have a Mansion,
That shedst thy Blood for my Redemption.*

In the South Isle are the Effigies of a Man and two Wives, to which this in *Weaver* probably belongs.

“ Prey for the Sowlys of *William Crane*, *Jone*
“ and *Margaret* his Wyffes - - - which *William*
“ died - - - 1483. - - on whose - - -”

In the South Isle a Gravestone with this:

*Margarettæ Bennet Matri suæ piissimæ,
Quæ obiit in Domino mense Novembris,
Anno Dom. 1587. Robertus Bennet Episcopus
Hereford pietatis nomine posuit.*

His Tomb is in *Hereford Cathedral*, with a Motto, *Bene et Melius*.

In the middle Isle is a Stone with a Cross Fleury for *Reginald d'Argenton*, which makes me believe the Church has been rebuilt since King *Stephen's* Time, for otherwise this would have lain in a Chapel.

*Reignald d'Argentein ei gift,
Qui cette Chapel foire fist,
Fut Chivaler Saint Marie,
Chescun pardon pour l'alme prie.*

Mr. *Weaver* has translated this:

*Reynald d'Argentyne here is laid,
That caused this Chapel to be made;
He was a Knight of St. Marie the Virgin,
Therefore pray pardon for his Sin.*

There must be a Mistake in this Version: He desires you to pray to St. *Mary* for him; he does not call himself Knight of St. *Mary*, there never having been, as I know of, such an Order.



W E S T O N,



IN the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Hundred of *Broadwater*, hath *Baldock* on the North, *Chisfield* on the South, and *Hitchin* on the West. We may without Hazard pronounce this to have been called *Weston*, from its Situation West of some other Place, but that Place is hard to guess at. Nor can it be any Place from whence *Norton* can lie to the North. There may have been anciently some considerable Town or Castle seated East of it, or some Boundary of a *British* or *Saxon* Division.

Weston is twice mentioned in *Domesday*. Once it is said to be *Terra Regis*, and again to belong to *William d'Owe*. There seems to be some Confusion in the Record; for in that Part which is *Terra Regis*, and in the half Hundred of *Hiz*, the *Wara hujus Manerii* is said to lie in *Bedefordshire*, in the Hundred of *Manchene*. What *Wara* means, and what *Manchene*, I confess *Ignoramus*. In King *Stephen's* Time *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare* and *Pembroke* was Lord here, who gave this Church, and Lands out of this Vill which make the Parish of *Baldock*, to the Knights *Templars*. This was confirmed by *William Marechal* Earl of *Pembroke*, when he came to the Inheritance. *Gilbert* married *Elizabeth*, Sister of *Waleran* Earl of *Mellent*, died 1148, and was buried in the Abbey of *Tyntern*. *Richard de Clare* his Son, surnamed *Strongbow*, succeeded him. He engaged heartily with King *Stephen* against the right Heir, and was made Prisoner at the Battel of *Lincoln*. King *Henry II.* deprived him of his paternal Estate; upon which the Earl made a Descent upon *Ireland* with what Force he could raise, got *Waterford* and *Dublin*, and married the Daughter of *Dermotius* the King, after whose Death he was to have many Castles and Estates. He then sent over to King *Henry* his Submission, offering to give him Possession of his Conquests; upon which the King made him Constable in *Ireland* and restored him to all his Lands in *England* and *Normandy*. After this *Henry* went to *Ireland*, and with little Difficulty made himself Master of it. There is a Monk it seems of *Jerevaux* who contradicts this Story, and would have another Relation credited: That the King seized *Richard's* Estate, after his Success in *England*, and by Threats got *Dublin* out of his Hands. But the Monk hath a Fact against him, and Facts are the best Proof of Words; That the King having obtained *Ireland*, made the Earl Chief Justice there, which carries nothing of Displeasure in it. He died the 22d of *Henry III.* and was buried at *Gloucester* under this Inscription, *Hic jacet Richardus Strongbow, filius Gilberti Comititis de Pembroke*. He bore, Or 3 Cheverons Gules.

He left only a Daughter *Isabel*, married to *Richard* Earl of *Strigall*, in her Right Earl of *Clare*. He carried the Royal Sceptre at the Coronation of *Richard I.* He was Sheriff of *Lin-*

colnshire from the 2d to the 4th of that King, then of *Sussex* to the End of that Reign. In the 1st of King *John* he was sent from *Normandy*, in Commission with *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to keep Things quiet till the King's Arrival. They summoned the most suspected of the Nobility to *Northampton* to take the Oaths there. He was that Year made Sheriff of *Gloucestershire*, and again of *Sussex*. He was the Man that asserted the Title of young King *Henry*, and one of the Chief of those that set the Crown upon his Head. He was made Protector during the Minority. He raised an Army, and routed the Dauphin at *Lincoln* in a Battel, upon which that Prince went off to *France*. He was Sheriff of this County and *Essex* for two Years, entring upon his Office in the 2d of *Henry III.* He gave to the *Templars*, besides other Things, the Mill of *Radwell*, called in his Donation *Radewellesheved*. He died 1219, and was buried in the Temple Church under this Epitaph, as Tradition informs us.

Sum quem Saturnum sibi sensit Hibernia, Solem Anglia, Mercurium Normannia, Gallia Martem.

He had five Sons, *William*, *Richard*, *Gilbert*, *Walter*, and *Anselme*, all five in their Order Earls of *Pembroke* and Marshals of *England*; and five Daughters; *Maud* married to *Hugh Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, afterwards to *John de Waren* Earl of *Surrey*; *Joan* to *Warine de Monchensy*; *Isabel* to *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloucester*, and afterwards to *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*; *Sibill* to *William de Ferrars* Earl of *Derby*; *Eve* to *William de Braheuse*. *William* succeeded, married *Alienor*, Sister of *Henry III.* was made Governor of the Castles of *Cardigan* and *Carmarthen*, left no Issue, is buried also in the Temple Church. *Richard* the next Brother came to *England*, and the King being in *Wales*, followed him thither to get Livery of his Estate. *Hubert de Burgh* persuaded the King against it. Upon the Refusal *Richard* betook himself to his Castle of *Pembroke*, to whom the whole Honour belonged, and meditating how to come at his Inheritance by Force, the King thought it the securest Way, and admitted him to it. But the Wound was no more than skinned over, the King took Opportunity, wasted his Lands, besieged his Castles; and the Bishop of *Winchester*, one of the Chief in Power about the King, sent to *Maurice*, Chief Justice of *Ireland*, and others, to take the Earl if he came thither; and for this was the Broad Seal sent. They entered upon his Lands in a military Way: But he was soon amongst them, got together a Force, besieged *Limerick*, and in three Days took it; as he did other Castles, none daring to oppose him; till they bought off some of his People, taking the Opportunity of a Truce they had made with him. When he found himself betrayed, he charged amongst the

the thickest of his Enemies, resolving to die honourably, rather than be sold; and some for Fear, others for Reward, deserting his Party; he stood till he was almost single; and having his Horse killed under him, and being stabbed in the Back, was carried Prisoner to his own Castle, where he died, as it's reported, by a Fever, occasioned by neglecting his Wounds. He was buried, according to his Appointment, in the Oratory of the Friars Minors in *Kilkenny*. He kept up the Honour of the House of *Strongbow*. And here ended a Life which might perhaps have made as great a Figure as any in our History, if Providence had thrown in his Way Opportunities equal to his Prowess.

Gilbert the 3d Brother was next, and admitted to the King's Favour, as well as the rest of the Nobility that had stood by the late Earl. *Gilbert* had Livery of the whole Inheritance, married *Margaret*, Sister of the King of *Scots*, and had besides a great Dowry in *Scotland* 10000 Marks. After her Death he married *Maud de Lanvaley* without the King's Licence, upon which his Lands were seized. He died by a Fall from his Horse at a Tournament at *Ware*. It was an *Italian* Horse, who rising up broke both his Reins, and the Earl falling back, one Foot hung in the Stirrup, by which he was dragged and trod upon so, that he died that Night in *Hertford* Priory, and was buried in the Temple Church. This was in the Year 1241. The Earl proclaimed this Tournament in Opposition to the King's Laws. Some say it was at *Ware*, some at *Hertford*. His being carried to *Hertford* Priory half dead, would make one think that must have been the Place: *Matthew Paris* saith it was here.

Walter the next Brother, by Intercession of the Queen and Bishop of *Durham*, obtained Livery of the Estate, except the Castles of *Cardigan* and *Carmarthen*, which the King retained in his own Hands. He died at *Goderich* Castle in 1246. Upon which *Anselme*, the youngest of the five, succeeded. He like the rest died without Issue at *Strigull*, and was buried at *Tintern*, as was his elder Brother *Walter*.

The Death of these five Brothers thus without Children, was a Thing so extraordinary, that such an Age could not miss assigning some Reason for it: One is their Mother's Prophecy that they should all die childless: The other, that the Father having robbed an *Irish* Bishop of two Manors, the Bishop sent such a Curse after him, that his Name should be extinct.

This great Estate being divided, the Manor of *Weston* fell to *Maud* their eldest Sister, married to *Hugh Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*. He had two Sons *Roger* and *Hugh*. *Roger*, upon his Father's Death 1245, came to his Estate. His Mother being eldest Daughter to the Earl Marshal, the King delivered the Marshal's Rod with great Solemnity into her Hands, she delivered it to *Roger* her Heir, who did his Homage, and was admitted to it with the usual Privileges. She afterwards married *John de Waren* Earl of *Surrey*, by whom she had two Sons, *Ralph* and *John*, who with her other two Sons carried her Body into the Choir at *Tintern*, when she was buried. Earl *Roger*, upon the King's being taken Prisoner at the Battel of *Leves*, was by the Barons made Governor of the Castle of *Orford* in *Suffolk*; and died 1270.

This Manor reverting to the Crown, was

granted by *Edward II.* to *Thomas* of *Brotherton*, 5th Son to King *Edward I.* with all the Honour *Roger le Bigod* enjoyed. He died the 12th of *Edward III.* and left Issue by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Roger Halys* of *Harnich*, two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Alice* his Heirs. The Elder was married to *John de Segrave*, and after to Sir *Walter Manny*, Knight of the Garter, *Alice* to *Edward de Montacute*. These two Gentlemen did their Homage, and were admitted to the Estates belonging to their Wives in *Ireland*.

Thomas de Brotherton had a second Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Roos*, who had for a Part of her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor. Upon her Death it came to *Margaret* for her Purparty. She claimed the Office of Marshal at the Coronation of *Richard II.* to be executed by a Deputy; but *Henry Percy* officiated, and it was given her for Answer, that there was not Time enough to determine her Claim. In the 21st of *Richard II.* she was made Dutcheß of *Norfolk* for Life, and had 40 Marks per Ann. assigned her out of the Profits of that County, which she enjoyed but one Year, and died. She was married to Sir *Ralph Cobham*.

The next Possessor we find was *Thomas Barrington* of *Chisfield*, in the 16th of *Henry VI.* to whom probably it descended from his Father *Edward*, who had *Chisfield* in the Time of *Henry IV.* but how *Edward* came by it 'tis not said. *Thomas Barrington* was the last that had it, and is supposed to have sold it to King *Henry VIII.* It appears that *Cromwell* bought it for that King; from the List of his Purchases written with *Cromwell's* Hand preserved in the *Exchequer*. 'Tis there called the Manor of *Weston Baldock*.

Henry VIII. granted it to the Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, who was attainted, and the Manor forfeited and restored, as has been observed in *Hoddesdon*; and as will be more fully seen in *Bennington*, with which this and *Argentine*, *Mundens*, *Saybridgeworth*, *Base*, and others, went. Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *John Puckering* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; afterwards Serjeant, Queen's Serjeant, Knighted, and Lord Keeper, in which Office he continued four Years, till his Death. He had a Son *Thomas*, who succeeded 1592, and left only a Daughter, who died young; upon which the Estate fell to Sir *Henry Newton*, alias *Puckering*, Son and Heir of the only Sister of Sir *Thomas Puckering*. He being a Sufferer for the Royal Cause, was forced to part with his Inheritance. In 1654 he sold to *John Hale* of *Stagenhoo*, Esq; who was Knighted in 1660. He married *Rose*, Daughter of Colonel *Beale*, and left a Daughter *Rose*, married to Sir *John Austen*, who had this Manor with her. He sold it, as he did *Stagenhoo*, to *Robert Heysham*, Esq; whose Son *Robert* a Minor possesses it.

The Manor of LANNOCK.

This is a Branch of the Manor of *Weston*, lopped off from it by *William Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, who gave it to the Templars who had *Baldock*; from their Hands it came to the Knights Hospitallers, and with the rest was dissolved. It was granted to *John Dormer*, who in the 6th of *Edward VI.* levied a Fine of this and other Lands in *Weston*, with the Rectory and Advowson, to the Use of himself and his Heirs. They sold it to *John Spurling*; and he to *Dionise*, Daughter of *Richard Hale* of *King's Walden*,

Walden, Widow of Sir *Thomas Williamson* of *Lodden* in *Norfolk*. Upon her Death without Issue it fell to *William Hale* her Nephew and Heir. He left a Son *Richard*, and he *William*, whose Son *William* a Minor enjoys it. We have frequently amongst other Manors one mentioned by the Name of *Lanwardyke*, which seems to be this. In Letters Patents of *Richard III.* granting to Sir *Roger Towcots Ikylford*, *Periton*, and *Arlsea*, there is also *Lawnardwyke*. *Lawn* is a Word still in Use for Ground, such as the old Parks and Chaces were, consisting of Wood and Pasture intermixed. *Arden* meant woody, as *Arden* in *Warwickshire*: And *Wyck* was for a Seat or Habitation.

The Manor of ARGENTINE,

Was part of the Estate of the *Argentines* at *Wimley*. One of the Family has an Epitaph in *Baldock Church*, which mentions his building a Chapel there, or where-ever the Stone was first laid. Another lies buried in *Wimley Church*. This Estate has long gone with the Manor of *Weston*, and is Mr. *Heysham's*, as the other, from Sir *John Austen*.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Forty Shillings *per Ann.* to the Poor, charged by Decree in *Chancery* upon the *Tilekiln Close* belonging to — *Underwood*, being a Legacy from *Thomas Underwood*.

The Lady *Williamson*, who had the Impropration, gave one hundred Pounds to repair the Church. Arms on the North Wall, *Vert* a Cheveron indented *Or*, quartered with *Sable* a Cheveron engrailed *Argent*, between 3 Beagles passant of the second, seem to belong to this Lady.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, built in Form of a Cathedral.

A Monument is here and Inscription for some of the Family of *Fairclough*.

“ *John Fairclough* of *Fairclough-Hall* died 1630.
“ aged 86. He married *Ann*, Daughter of *Thomas Spencer* of *Cophil* in *Bedfordshire*, Esq; He

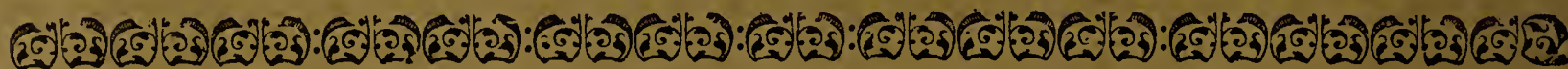
“ had 2 Sons and eleven Daughters. *Thomas*
“ the eldest married *Mary*, Daughter of *John*
“ *Harvey* of *Thurleigh* in *Bedfordshire*, Esq; and
“ had two Sons. *John* the eldest married *Margaret*,
“ Daughter of *Robert Hern* of *Gebingam* in
“ *Norfolk*.”

This Family is now extinct. *Thomas* the Son of *John* last mentioned, married *Ann*, Daughter of *Arthur Pulter* of *Brafield*, Esq; and died without Issue. They are derived from Sir *Laurence Fairclough* of *Fairclough-Hall*, between whom, and *Laurence* who possessed it in the Reign of *Henry VI.* are four Generations. They bore, Or a Lyon rampant *Sable* between 3 Fleurs de Lys *Azure*. Upon the Monument is this Coat, impaling several others. This Estate came, as the Manor of *Weston*, to Sir *John Austen*, and so to Mr. *Heysham*.

In the Church-yard are two Stones, or rather Stumps of Stones, at about fourteen Foot asunder, which the Swains will have to be on the Grave of a Giant. It is not improbable that they belonged to two several Graves, to the Head or Feet of both. About 70 Years ago a very long Thigh-bone was taken out of the Church Chest, where it had lain many Years for a Shew, and sold by the Clerk to *John Tredskin*, who, we are told, put it amongst the Rarities of *Oxford*.

This Giant, called *Jack of Legs*, as Fame goes, lived in a Wood here, was a great Robber, but a generous one, for he plundered the Rich to feed the Poor. He took Bread from the *Baldock Bakers* frequently, who taking him at an Advantage, put out his Eyes, and after hanged him upon a Knoll in *Baldock Field*. He made them at his Exit but one single Request, which they granted: That he might have his Bow put into his Hand, and where-ever his Arrow fell he should be buried, which happened to be in *Weston Church-yard*.

To follow such a Story is almost as wise as to confute it: Yet considering how prettily these Relations are brought into the World, and how carefully nursed up to gigantick Prodigies, one may believe the Pedigree of this to be from the famed *Richard Strongbow*, whose Feats had been told by Nursery Fires, till they were thus happily improved.



G R A V E L Y,



IN *Lincoln Diocese*, and *Broadwater Hundred*, lies upon the great Northern Coach Road from *London*, between *Stevenage* and *Baldock*, with *Wimley* on the West, and *Weston* on the East. Mr. *Norden* would derive the Name from a *Reeve*, *Grave* signifying such an Officer, so that it would be the *Reeves Land*. *Greve* will also signify Bushes, which may as well pass, I think, as the other, Bushy Ground or Bushy Lays. The Manors of *Gravelly* and *Chisfield* are in *Domesday* distinct, tho' united as early as *Henry III.* if not sooner. *William d'Ewe*, whom we find at *Offley*, had a Grant of the first, and *Peter de Valoines* of the

other. It's very probable *Chisfield* has at present a Part of *Gravelly*, from the great Disproportion between the Value of one and the other in the Record: Or else that *Chisfield*, which is a new Name given afterwards instead of *Escelvia*, produced a good Rent from its Woods to feed Hogs, and such Profits; and that *Gravelai* was indeed an uncultivated Spot, over-run with Bushes, and useless to the Husbandman.

We have had *William d'Ewe* at *Offley*, and seen the Tergiversations of himself and his Son *Henry*, and *Peter de Valoines* in *Essington*, *Tew-ing*, &c.

In the Reign of Henry III. *William de Monte Cavisfo* united these Manors, being Lord of both. And having built himself a Seat upon the Hill, called it by his Name *Cavise feld*, corrupted since to *Chisfield*, dropping the old Name of *Escelvia*. This *William* was Sheriff of *Hertford* and *Essex* in the 42d and 43d of Henry III. by the Name of *William de Monte Campo of Chairsfeld*. *Ralph* his Son succeeded, was Knight of the Shire in the 2d of Edward II. *Richard* his Son came after him, who was chosen for the County in four of the Parliaments of Edward III. and Sheriff in the 16th of that Reign. *Ralph* his Son inherited, was Knight of the Shire in the 33d of the same Reign, and is the last of that Family mentioned here.

Next is the Family of *Barrington*, whether by Purchase or not 'tis not said; but *Edward* of that Name held Court here in the 12th of Henry IV. for the Manor of *Gravelly*, which was about that Time separated from *Chisfield*. *Chisfield* was in the Hands of *Thomas Barrington*, who held Court there in the 16th of Henry VI. He was Sheriff in the 30th of that King. *Nicholas Barrington* was Heir, and had both Manors, and held Court for both in the 7th of Henry VII. He settled these Manors in Trustees for the Use of himself and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and these Trustees held a Court. After the Death of *Nicholas*, *Elizabeth* married *Parker*; but the Trustees to secure the Rents to her, had before the Marriage conveyed the Estate to other Trustees, who held Court the 22d of Henry VII. Upon her Death Sir *Nicholas Barrington* inherited, and settled it in Feoffees, which Feoffees held Court. Afterwards, in 1515, Sir *Nicholas* conveyed it by Will, as he did his Manors of *Letchworth* and *Weston*, which he had before put into Trustees Hands to the Use of his Will: He gave the Residue of his Goods unbequeathed to Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, except the Standards of his Houses of *Chisfield* and *Barrington-Hall* in *Essex*, which he bequeathed to his Son and Heir *John*, when he should arrive at the Age of 22. He succeeded, and also settled the Estate in Trustees, who held Court the 25th of Henry VIII. Upon his Death *Thomas* his Son was Heir, but a Minor under Guardianship of *Elizabeth* his Mother. She kept Court here in her own Name in the 38th of Henry VIII. He being of Age held a Court himself, and afterwards conveyed the Estate to his Mother, who held Court again in her own Name in the 1st of *Philip* and *Mary*. Upon her Death the Manors came to him again, and he sold them to *George Clerk* of *Bennington*.

From Henry IV. to this Time that ancient Family had their Residence here or at *Barrington-Hall*. They derive themselves from Sir *Odynel Barrington*, Baron of *Wegon*, descended from one that served Queen *Emma*, Mother of *Edward* the Confessor. They had great Offices under the Crown, and great Alliances by Marriage, and a great Estate from the Family of *Montfitchet* in *Essex*, and probably that of *Hatfield*; and their Arms, which being *Argent* 3 Cheverons *Gules*, differ nothing but in the Colour from *Montfitchet*, and from those of *Richard Strongbow* Earl of *Pembroke*. At length they came related to the Royal Family, as by their Quartering appears; Sir *Thomas Barrington* married *Winifred*, Daughter of *Henry Pool*, descend-

ed from *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *Edward IV.* *Nicholas* and *Warin de Barrington* are Witnesses to *Richard de Montfitchet's* Donation of *Thremhale Priory*, and Sir *Warin* lies buried there.

Mr. Clerk, who purchased of Mr. *Barrington*, left *William* his eldest Son Heir. *William* left *George*, and *George William*. This last mentioned Gentleman lived in those Times when Estates and Integrity were at variance, and was True as the Dial to the Sun. He was one of those that had a Title to *Milton's* Character of a Cavalier, as I take it, under the Person of a Recusant Angel.

*So spake the Seraph Abdiel, faithful found
Amongst the Faithless, faithful only he;
Amongst innumerable False, unmov'd,
Unshaken, unseduc'd, untterrified,
His Loyalty he kept, his Love, his Zeal.
Nor Numbers, nor Example with him wrought
To swerve from Truth, and change his constant Mind,
Tho' single. From amongst them forth he past
Long Way through hostile Scorn, which he sustain'd
Superior; nor of Violence fear'd ought.
And with retorted Scorn his Back he turn'd
On those proud Tow'rs to swift Destruction doom'd.*

This Reading may require a little Comment to support it. The chief Difficulty lies in imagining this zealous *Antisalmatian* could dress up a Malignant in so amiable Colours. Let it be considered, that Poetical Fury hath chiefly in view an inimitable Piece: That Rocks, Tempests, Vulcanos, are all agreeable Sight from a masterly Hand. The Happiness of the Occasion, goes a great Way in the Happiness of the Description. This Protector in a Convention of Rebel Angels, must lose some of the Beauties, unless we suppose him a Cavalier in Masque. Where else is the Propriety of keeping Ground against Numbers, and standing a general Apostate Sneer? The Scripture Account of the Defection makes not the Lapsed so much as a Majority; and if we suppose this but a select Detachment or Capitulum of infernal Dignitaries with but a single Negative, what Notion must we have of Angelic Perfection, to admit *Abdiel* could think himself alone? That he should not be countenanced by Legions of those, who could not be won or driven from their Habitations? That the Sun of the Morning should, with the Splendor of his Appearance, absorb and efface entirely the innate Principle of Honour and Integrity in Angelic Minds? I see no Absurdity in believing *Milton* furnished with a true Poetical *Apathia*, to chuse a Subject proper for the finest Drawing: That he had indeed so far debased his glorious Talents, and sunk his Mind from that superior Habitation, in which over-generous Nature had cantoned it, by a mercenary Application to the dirtiest of Work; that he had arrived at as thorough an Aversion to an upright Angel, as an upright Man; that keeping up to the Dignity of his Subject was his only Aim; that if he had but Scope for a Performance that should be admired, even by those that detested his Memory, he could as *Virgil* or *Michael Angelo* draw indifferently a *Vulcan* or a *Venus*.

Mr. Clerk died suddenly in his Chair after Supper. And it was no Wonder that the Miseries of that Age, which pulled down many

a gallant Spirit into languishing Illness, and the State of *Marasmus*, should in some Instances give so violent a Shock to the nervous System, as to bring Life too under Sequestration.

His Son *William* succeeded in this Manor, married *Mary*, Daughter and sole Heir of *John Bagshaw* of London, Merchant, had four Daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Jane*, *Valeanna*, and *Frances*. His Widow enjoyed it for Life. The eldest Daughter was married to *George Throckmorton*, Esq; *Jane* to *William Capel* of Stanton in Suffolk, Esq; *Valeanna* to *Thomas Story* of Moredon in Cambridgeshire, Esq; *Frances* to Sir *Charles Neale* of Woollaston in Northamptonshire. These were Coheiresses, and upon the Division of the Father's Estate, these Manors were allotted to Mrs. *Throckmorton*. *John Throckmorton*, Esq; succeeded. He married *Mary*, Widow of *Humphrey Foster*, and Daughter of Sir *Henry Chauncy*. He sold to Mr. *Landy* of Baldock, who bequeathed the Estate to his Grandson *Edward Sparhauke*, Esq; present Possessor.

The Churches of *Gravelly* and *Chisfield* were united in 1445 by *William* Bishop of *Lincoln*, at the Request of *Thomas Bocket* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who had the Patronage of the first, and *Thomas Palmer* and *Christiana* his Wife, who had the Patronage of the other. They had, as appears by the Registry of *Lincoln*, been presented to by different Patrons before that Time.

The Rectors of *Chisfield* have their Names preserved there from 1323 to the Time of the Union. Since that Time the two different Patrons presented alternately to both, till 1482, and then both Presentations were in one Hand.

Each Church hath its distinct Church-wardens, and Repairs are done and other Duties by each Parish for itself. The Incumbent, who is in the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, pays to that Archdeacon for two Livings. The Parishioners pay King's Taxes, and all other Rates jointly; have the same Overseers and Constables.

The Petition of the Patrons to the Bishop for uniting the Parishes, goes upon the small Maintenance the Rectories would afford for two. There is a Tradition in the Neighbourhood, that the Bounds of the Parishes were at one Time so little understood, that frequent Squabbles happened upon it, and at length Blows, one Incumbent killing the other in a Processioning Fray. But I don't find this better attested than the Legend of *Jack of Legs* in the next Village.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Edmond Jordan of *Chisfield*, Yeoman, gave four Shillings per Ann. to the Poor of *Gravelly cum Chisfield*, out of an Acre of Meadow in *Span-Vally Bottom*. — *Moss* of *Baldock* is Owner. *John Barfoot* Tenant.

Six Shillings per Ann. paid in Bread, the Gift of Mr. *Chapman*, charged on *Peter Langton* in *Stevenage*.

In the South Window of the Church are Arms, Gules 3 Escotcheons Argent.

There was lately an Epitaph, made by Mr. *Benedict Quarles*, Incumbent here 1587, for his Wife *Winifred*, but it is either broken or covered.

In the Chancel is a Stone for Mrs. *Mary Hyde* 1716. aged 74.

Another for Mrs. *Frances Hyde* 1711. On the same an Inscription for Mrs. *Dorothy Priest*, Daughter of *Robert* and *Mary Hyde* 1723.

An old Stone in the Body of the Church hath this, with a Word or two at beginning obliterated, written upon the Verge.

- - - Eleonora Conjux Virgo Simulata;
Ora quod sit Beatis Sociata.

This is a Curiosity worth Notice. I have never seen or heard of any such elsewhere. This Stone is as old as any that have Inscriptions, and older than any that have a Date. It seems plainly to refer to Vows, at least Practices of Celibacy in the Conjugal State. This was Matter of Merit in early Days. The Monks extolled *Edward* the Confessor and his Wife *Editha* upon that Account. This Doctrine perhaps looks to *Tertullian* for its Support, who in his Book *ad Uxorem de Unis Nuptiis* commends Celibacy: And who, amongst other Arguments against second Marriage, useth this for one, that it comes short of the Restriction some lay themselves under; *Quot enim sunt qui statim a Lavacro carnem suam obsignant? Quot item qui consensu pari inter se Matrimonii debitum tollunt? Voluntariis Spadonibus pro Cupiditate celesti salvo Matrimonio abstinentia toleratur, quanto magis adempto?*

This, as is usual, refers to some other Stone for the Name, which is lost.

We find Instances of this in *Westmill* and *Pelham Furneux*.



C H I S F I E L D,



IN this small Church there was once a great deal of Painting, and many Coats of Arms; but the Zeal of the Times defaced the greatest Part. In the Chancel East Window are two Figures, but their Heads off; one of them was for St. *Edmond*. In the North a Bishop with this, *Sts.*

Thomas. M. for *Becket*. There is in the same a covered Cup, which was probably a Part of the Shield of *Argentine*, whose Arms were 3 Cups. In many Places is to be seen *Gules* a Lyon passant. At the West End of the Church Arms, *Azure* seven Fleurs de Lys Or, three, three, and one. Another Window in the Chancel

Chancel hath a Sort of Hermit's Head, the Crest of *Barrington*. There is a small Chapel on the South Side the Chancel, which is the Burying-place of the Lords of the Manor. Under an Arch that divides it from the Chancel, is an old Tomb raised about two Foot high, under which the Founder of the Church is supposed to lie; but it seems rather for the Founder of the Chapel, unless they were both built together. In the Chapel is an Inscription for *John Hurst* of *Baldock*, who married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *George Throckmorton*, Esq; He died 1700. aged 28.

An old Stone in the Chancel hath on the Verge,

Thomas de Blommule gift icy
Dieu de sa alme eit merci.

This Person is very probably of the Family of *Blommule* or *Blomville*, one of the Founders of the Priory of *White Carmelites* at *Hitchin*, sometimes called *The Brotherhood House*.

The Clerk of this Church must not be forgot. The harmless old Man stood by whilst I was taking this Inscription, and with a great deal

of Concern asked me, If there was any Tax upon dead Folks coming up, I was so diligent to take their Names? Which at last is not so extravagant a Thought, since the *Roman Emperors* raised Money that Way.

The Manor House here is most pleasantly situated between the Woodlands and the open Fields. It is upon the Level with the Woods, but one goes down from it to the open Country. Just by stood one of the four Beacons of this County. In the Hall Window of this House are Arms of *John Throckmorton*, Esq; four Coats quarterly, *Throckmorton*, *Willington*, *Gynes*, and *Clerk*: And again, *Throckmorton* impaling these three and *Hardy*. His own Bearing with *Clerk* I mention because they were Owners here. Gules on a Cheveron Argent three Bars Gemelles Sable, with a Mullet for Difference, with Party per Cheveron Azure and Or, in Chief 3 Leopards Heads, and in Base an Eagle display'd counterchanged. The Pedigree of *Throckmorton* is brought down from the Time of *Henry VI*. The Family Seat is *Coughton* in *Warwickshire*. They took their Name from a Village in *Worcestershire* near *Perfbore*, which *Throckmorton* is still the Inheritance of that Family.



W I M L E Y Much, or Magna,

IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, joins to *Gravelly* on the East, and *Hitchin* on the West. It stands upon a little Stream called *Pirral*, which drives a Mill, and then at *Ickleford* goes with the *Oughton* and the *Hyz* to *Arlsea*. The Name is contracted from *Wymondestlai*, which I can make nothing of, except an Owner's Name. There is in *Norfolk*, *Wyndham*, a considerable Town belonging to the *Albineys* Earl of *Arundel*; There was first a Cell to *St. Alban's*, afterwards an Abbey. It was also, as I conceive, a *Roman* Station upon the *Ermine-street*, by the Name of *Sitomagum*. This was anciently written *Wymondham*, but I don't find any Attempts to settle its Etymology. There is also an Estate called *Wymondswold*, mentioned in *Sir Thomas de Chaworth's* Confirmation of the Grants of his Ancestors. *Monast. Angl.* Vol. I. p. 608. and in the same Page again in a Charter of *Edward II*.

It is certain at the making the Record of *Domesday*, *Wimund* was the Name of a Man; for we have it upon *Wallington*, that *Wimund* held there Lands of Earl *Alan*. This was probably a *Saxon* Name, and *Wimund* the Owner of that Estate, which he afterwards was Tenant for to the Earl. Mr. *Camden* upon the *Saxon* Words, makes *Wimund* to signify *Holy Peace*: And perhaps this, or *Wymondham*, or *Wymondswold* had given Name to this *Wimund*: And whatever that Place was, it might be so called from Lands given to some Monastery. It's true the Abbey of *Wymondham* was not,

according to the History, given to *St. Alban's* till after the Conquest; but there may have been Lands in all these Parishes given more anciently, which upon the *Danish* Ravages came to new Owners, and were never restored.

Here are four distinct Parcels in *Wymondestlai*, in the Record, between the two Parishes, tho' they were reckoned as one in the Time of the *Argentines*; and at present 'tis called the Manor of *Great* and *Little Wimley*. Most of the Lands of the *Great* are Copyhold, holding of the *Little*.

Earl *Harold* held it, and the Conqueror seized it into his Hands. The Record saith, that Division of it belonged to the Nunnery of *Chatteris*, but *Harold* forcibly took it from the Nuns, and laid it to his Manor of *Fitch*, as the Shire can witness, three Years before the Confessor's Death. *Gosbert de Belvace* is mentioned in *Domesday* as Lord of that which *Swen* held under *Harold* with a Power to sell. *Fitztees*, a Noble *Norman*, possessed it after, supposed to be also of the Gift of the Conqueror. He and his Descendants held it by Grand Serjeanty. The Lord of this Manor presents, as Cup-bearer, the first Cup the King drinks at his Coronation Feast. It remained till *Henry II*'s Time in the Name of *Fitztees*, and then fell into the Family of *Argentons*, one of which married the Heiress of the House of *Fitztees*. These derive themselves from *David d'Argenton*, a *Norman* Soldier, that came over with the Conqueror. They have long since, as Mr. *Camden* observes, given Gules three

three Cups *Argent*, which last Colour seems to have relation to the Name, as the other to the Office. *Reginald d'Argenton* was the first of the Name here. There was a Dispute between the Abbess of *Elstow* and him, for the Patronage of the Church of *Wimley*. She pleaded 'twas her Right by Gift of *Judeth* the Countess, Niece to the Conqueror, who founded the Monastery; that it was confirmed by the Conqueror, and *Rufus*, and two *Henries*. *Reginald* would have it appurtenant to the Manor of *Hytche* and a Chapel of Ease to that Church, and that he held it by Grand Serjeanty of the King, and his Predecessors had presented twice. We don't find how the Case was decided. He was Sheriff of *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon* the 6th and 7th of *Richard I.* In the 17th of King *John* he fell in with the Barons, and was employed by them to treat of Peace with the King. He had safe Conduct, but effected nothing more than a Composition for himself, and accordingly there was a Precept to the Sheriff of *Cambridgeshire* to restore his Lands there that had been forfeited.

Richard d'Argenton succeeded, was Sheriff for *Essex* and *Hertford* the 8th of *Henry III.* Governor of *Hertford* Castle, and one of the Stewards of the King's Household. He founded the Priory of the next Parish. He made a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died the 30th of the King. *Giles* his Son was Heir, who attended the King in his Expedition against the *Welsh*, where he was in a Battel made Prisoner. Afterwards he struck in with the Barons, who took the King at the Battel of *Lewes*, was chosen one of the nine Counsellors to govern the Kingdom. After the Battel of *Evesham*, where the Rebels were totally defeated, and himself and his Son *Reginald*, their Estates were extended, but *Giles* died possessed of this Manor. And his Son *Reginald* doing his Homage, had Livery of all his Lands in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Hertfordshire*, sat in Parliament, and died the 1st of *Edward II.* He left a Son *John*, who had Livery of his Lands. He had two Wives; the first *Joan*, by whom he had three Daughters, *Joan*, *Elizabeth*, and *Dionise*, who were Heirs to their Mother. By *Ann* his second Wife he had a Son *John*, who at his Father's Death, the 12th of *Edward II.* was half a Year old. Upon Failure of Issue there, *Elizabeth*, then sole Heir, brought the Estate, with several others, to her Husband Sir *William Allington*, Kt. He was of *Potesham* in *Cambridgeshire*, descended, ten Generations off, from *Hildebrand*, who married the Daughter and Heir of *John Columbarius*. Sir *William* was succeeded by *John*, *John* by Sir *William*, Sir *William* by Sir *Giles*, Sir *Giles* by his Grandson *Giles*, Son of *Richard*. He had a Son *Giles* his Heir, and Knighted. From Sir *Giles* inherited *William*,

created Baron *Allington* of *Killard* 1642. He had by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Lionel Talmaish*, *Giles*, who died without Issue. Upon which *William* his next Brother, Baron of *Killard*, succeeded. He was made 1682 Baron *Allington* of *Wimley*. He married first *Katharine*, Sister of *Philip* Earl of *Chesterfield*; next *Julian*, Daughter of *Baptist Noel*, Viscount *Camden*; and after *Diana*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Bedford*, Relict of Sir *Grevil Verney*. *Giles* his Son by the third Wife succeeded, but dying without Issue, the Barony of *Wimley* sunk; but that of *Killard* went to *Hildebrand*, who was younger Brother of Lord *William Allington*, the Father of Lord *Giles*.

The Estate then, upon a *Chancery* Suit, was sold to *Elizabeth*, Widow of *James Hambleton*, Esq; who commanded a Regiment of Foot for King *Charles II.* in the *Dutch* War, and died by a Shot in his Leg. She was Daughter of Sir *John Colepepper*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, then Master of the Rolls, and of the Privy Council to King *Charles I.* Having merited of the King in the Battels of *Edghill* and *Newberry*, he was made Baron *Colepepper* of *Thoresway* in *Lincolnshire*. *Hildebrand* Lord *Allington*, from whom this Manor was sold by Decree in *Chancery*, to pay Fortunes for the Daughters of his Brother *William*, bought it again of the same *Elizabeth Hambleton*, who had bought it in *Chancery*; and his Will bearing Date before the Purchase, it fell to the Heirs at Law, Daughters of his Brother *William*. These were the Lady *Julian How*, Relict of Lord *How*; *Diana* married to Sir *George Warburton*, whose Daughter the Lady *Grosvenor* hath her Mother's Third; and *Katharine* married to Sir *Nathaniel Napier*. In these Ladies is at present the Office of Cup-bearer at the Coronation, to present the first Cup the King drinks. The Cup is to be of Silver gilt, and the King returns it as the Fee of the Office.

Hence we are told comes the common Saying, for it deserves not the Name of a Proverb, *Hertfordshire* Kindness. And it is used when a Person drinks to one that hath drank to him before. It's to be wished, for the Credit of the Proverb-maker, there may be something better found couched under it than is generally understood.

Here are behind the Church, traces of a Castle, or some fortified Place, of which now not a Stone is left, but the Unevenness of the Ground discovers it.

The Church is in *Hitchin* Deanry, and *Huntingdon* Archdeaconry. *Trinity* College in *Cambridge* enjoy the Rectory, and are Patrons of the Vicarage. This Church is united with that of *St. Hippolits*. There is nothing remarkable in the Church; a large Stone is in the middle Isle, but the Inscription broke off.

W I M L E Y Parva,

IN the same Diocese and Hundred as the other *Wimley*, joins to it, being more to the South, and is within two little Miles of *Stevenage*. The Bishop of *Bayeux* and *Robert de Gernon* are both found by *Domesday* to have Manors here. These have been since united with those of *Much Wimley*, and all together made but one in the Time of *Fitztees* and *Argenton*. *Richard d'Argenton*, in the Time of *Henry III.* as mentioned in the other Vill, founded a Priory here of Canons Regular of the Order of *St. Benedict*, dedicated to *St. Mary*. The Scite of the House is clean, almost surrounded with Water, with Orchard, Garden, and the Pasture and Arable Lands belonging to it entire, and interfering with no Body. It was valued at the Suppression, according to the *Monasticon*, at 29 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* by other Accounts at 37 *l.* odd Money. *Henry VIII.* at first granted by Lease of 21 Years, reserving the yearly Rent of 13 *l.* 7 *s.* to *James Needham*, Surveyor of his Majesty's Works, the Priory of *Wimley*, with all its Lands, and the Rectory of the Parish Church, with all Tythes, Oblations, Profits, and Obventions. The King allowed also for a Chaplain to serve the Cure of the Parish. This Gentleman being sent by the King to *Boloigne*, died there in the 36th of that Reign. *John* his Son had from the same King a Patent of the Manor and Rectory to himself and his Heirs. *George* succeeded him, and died 1626. He left *Eustace*, who died 1658. *Eustace* left *George*, who died 1669. His Son *George* succeeded. He married a Daughter of *George Gregory* of *Nottingham*, Esq; and died 1725, leaving two Daughters *Barbara* and *Martha*.

He bore, *Argent* a Bend ingrail'd *Azure* between two Bucks Heads caboched *Sable*.

The Church is a Donative. Mr. *Needham* has always found a Curate.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Ten Shillings *per Ann.* paid to the Poor out of a Farm called *Redcoats*.

Five Shillings in Bread paid yearly from *Stevenage*.

On the North Side the Chancel a Monument.

"*James Needham*, of the ancient Family of

"*Needhams* in *Derbyshire*, came into this County of *Hertford* A. D. 1536. He was advanced by King *Henry VIII.* for his Service in *England* and *France*, and lies buried in our Ladies Church at *Boloigne*. He had Issue *John*, who had *George*, who dedicated this Monument to their Memory 1605."

Satius est Mortis quam Natalis dies.

A Stone next to it hath this :

"In Hopes of the Resurrection to eternal Life, here are laid up the Remains of *George Needham*, Esq; who died June 30. 1669. *etat.* 51. His only Wife he left behind, *Barbara* Daughter of *Sir William Fitch* of *Woodhamwater*, and by her seven Children, *George*, *Barbara*, *Ann*, *Elizabeth*, *Fitch*, *James*, and *Morrice*; to whose Memory this is dedicated by *George* his Son."

In the Middle of the Church a large Stone, with Cross Fleury upon it: About the Verge these Letters are legible,

Icy gift I - - rgenton - - - pur Charite - - -

Thus to be supplied: *Icy gift Jean d'Argenton, Priez pur Charite pour sa Alme.*

This must be for *John*, who died the 12th of *Edward II.*

In the Chancel is another old Stone, in Shape as a Cover of a Stone Coffin, with Cross Fleury embossed upon it.

In the Church, just without the Chancel, another for a Prior, but his Name is obliterated. The Stone is coarse; upon it is his Habit delineated; but the Writing which is in the Verge was cut but very shallow, so that his Name is lost, but this remains, - - - *quondam Prior istius domus Beate Mariæ.*

This may have been removed from the Priory when the Chapel was pulled down.

A Nich in the Chancel South Wall seems to have been for the Rood for want of a Loft.

Arms in the North Window, *Argent* a Fesse Gules, charged with 3 Etoiles of 5 Points Or between 3 - - - *Sable*.

These three are Fowls, but 'tis not distinguishable what.

STEVENAGE,



N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, stands upon the Northern Coach Road to *London*, about 27 Miles from that City. It is bound-
ed on the North by *Gravelly*, on the East by *Walkern*, on the South by *Shephale* and *Knebworth*, on the West by *Little Wimley*. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Stigenhace*; and tho' that Record is frequently found fault with, I don't find the Accusation just. The chief Error, if we may call it so, is from the Pronunciation of a *Frenchman*, who not being able to pronounce *h*, and such Letters which have to them an harsh Sound, as he dictates, softens the Word till we lose the Etymology. It is sometimes in other Places written *Stigenhaught*, which is pretty near *Stigenhace*: And from *Stigenhaga*, without Remorse of Conscience, one may derive it; and that will be no more than the Highway. Doubtless it has been upon a considerable Highway from *Hertford* to *Baldock*; and not improbably that was a Vicinal Way from the *Ermine*, upon which *Hertford* stands, to *Watling-street* at *Shefford* by *Wilberry-Hill*, or by *Biggleswade* to *Sandy*. The six Hills here, whether *Celtic*, *Roman*, or *Danish*, are upon this Road. They may have been *British* or *Saxon*, as the Mounds of some Dominion; they may have been *Danish* Barows for Victory and Terror; and they might serve as Monuments of the Dead, and the Division of the Country too. So much is certain, if they are *Danish* for Victory, or *Celtic* for Sacrifice, they are not set upon an Eminence, as was the Practice of both those People. *Roman* it is hard to make them, since whatever has been said upon the Subject, it does not appear to me the *Romans* used here that Sepulture, or that Token of Victory which the Northern Nations did. If it were once pronounced *Stigenhaught*, it might mean the Hills upon the Highway, and whoever erected them, or for whatever Purpose, they are remarkable enough to have the Vill take a new Name from them, though it should have had another before.

This Manor was granted by the Confessor to the Abbey of *Westminster*, and it is acknowledged in the Record to appertain to that Church of *St. Peter*. In the 33d of *Henry VIII.* this Monastery was changed into a Bishoprick. King *Edward VI.* upon Complaints that *Thomas Thirlby* had suffered Dilapidations and other Abuses here, dissolved it, and gave the Manors of *Stevenach*, *Ashwell*, *Holwell*, *Cadwell*, and *Datchworth*, before belonging to *Westminster*, to Dr. *Ridley* Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, paying 100*l.* at *Christmas*. Queen *Mary* voided *Edward's* Grant for want of the Pope's Confirmation. She obtained a Bull from the Pope, and afresh granted these Manors to *Edmond Bonner* Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, upon the same yearly Rent of 100 Pounds. King *James I.* in the 22d of his Reign, granted to *George Montaine*

Bishop of *London*, a Market here on *Mondays*, and three Fairs upon *Ascension Day*, *St. Swithin's*, and *Friday* before *Palm Sunday*. They had a new Charter in the 5th of *William and Mary*, giving them a *Friday Market*, and confirming the ancient Fairs. This is in the Liberty of the Bishop of *London*.

The Manor of BROOKS,

Is in the Family of *Radcliff*, descended as the Priory of *White Carmelites* in *Hitchin* to *Edward Radcliff*, Esq;.

The Manors of CANNIX and FAIRLANDS.

These, as that of *Brooks*, are supposed to be derived anciently from the chief Manor of *Stevenage*. These have gone with the Manor of *Knebworth* in the Family of *Lytton* to *Robinson Lytton*, Esq;.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Hitchin*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, dedicated to *St. Nicolas*. It consists of the Nave and two Isles, and the Chancel hath a Chapel on each Side. There is a Ring of six Bells.

In the Chancel Wall are three Niches as for Images, two other for Holy Water.

In the North Window of the Church are the Lyons of *England*.

In the East Window of the South Chapel, Azure a Fleur de Lys Or, quartered with Gules - - - Or.

An old Stone in the Body of the Church has been inscribed on the Verge, but defaced.

On the South Side the Altar a Marble:

In spem Resurrectionis ad Vitam eternam, hic jacet Robertus Chester, S. T. P. et hujus Ecclesie Rector, qui ob. et. suæ 67. Redemptionis 1664.

*Siste Viator et lege,
Lucis Evangelicæ Jubar coruscum,
Spectatæ exemplar Probitatis clarum,
Filius Ecclesie verus Catholicæ,
Doctrinæ columen, decusque Vitæ,
Nostræ atatis, Honos, Lepus, Voluptas,
Hic Terra exuvias reliquit, Orbi
Famam, Astris Animam, Viator ito.*

In the South Corner of the Chancel a Monument for *William Pratt*, S. T. B. 30 Years Rector here, who died 1629. etat. 67. Eliz. his Wife is buried near him.

In the Body of the Chancel the Effigies of a Priest in Brass, under written,

Hic jacet Magister Stephanus Hiliard, Ebor. Dioces. in Decretis Baccalaureus quondam Rector hujus Ecclesie, ac etiam Canonicus Cathedralis Ecclesie Asslavenfis, qui ob. - - die mensis - - - An. Dom. Millesimo quingentesimo - - -

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Stephen Hiliard, Rector, in the 17th of *Henry VII.* gave by Deed to fifteen Feoffees *Gleviscroft*, being seven Acres, a Pightle of Meadow at the End of the said Croft, and the Pightle lying by *Stanmer*, then newly built, now called *All-Christian Soul House*, and a small Piece of Land lying in Church Field, and Two-pence a Year out of two Pieces of Land, one of them in *Bedwell Field*, t'other in *Six-barrow Field*, to the Use of his Will. He gave a Messuage, with the Appurtenances newly built, lying in a Lane called *Dedelane* nigh *Stanmer*. This Messuage he called *All Christian Soul House*, which he built for three poor Folk to live in Rent-free. Every one of the three is daily to say, *Oh thou blessed Trinity Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, have Mercy and Pity upon the Soul of Master Stephen Hiliard, and upon all Christian Souls*, with three *Paters*, three *Aves*, and one *Creed*. The Feoffees upon a Vacancy to put in in four Months, and if there be an Equality of Votes, the Rector is to give his Voice.

Nicolas Clerk, Gent. in the 17th of *Charles II.* sold to fourteen Trustees, for the Use of the most aged, impotent, and poor in the Alms-house, two Pieces of enclosed Land, one called *Stumpcroft*, the other *Long Stockin*, making together six Acres. Mr. Clerk had 63 *l.* Consideration, but who gave that Money 'tis not known.

Robert Ginne by Will in the 1st of *James I.* charged his Dwelling House, &c. with Payment of ten Bushels of *Miscelline* to the Poor at *Easter*, with Power to the Parson and Churchwardens of Entry upon Default. And out of the *Maidenhead*, given to *Richard Ginne* and his Heirs, 30 *s. per Ann.* at *Michaelmas* to the Parson and Churchwardens, half to be bestowed in Cloth of 12 *d.* the Yard for the Fatherless and Needy, t'other in Money. Out of a Farm given to *Thomas Clerk*, the Parson and Churchwardens to receive at *Michaelmas* 20 *s.* for the Poor. Both these, as the first, with a Clause of Entry.

George Clerk (who seems to be first of *Benington*, then to have purchased *Chisfield*) gave by Will in the 3d of *Philip and Mary*, the Tythes of *Box* to his Son *William*, appointing six Pounds *per Ann.* to be paid out of them: To the Poor of *Sandridge* 20 *s.* To the Poor of this Parish 50 *s.* half in Money, half in Cloths: To the Poor of *Benington* 50 *s.*

Thomas Chapman, Clerk, by Will the 19th of

Charles II. charged his Messuage, given to *Peter Langton* and his Heirs, for ever with the Payment of eight Pounds to these four Parishes in *Hertfordshire*, for the Poor that best frequent their Church, are sober, and indigent. To this Parish 20 Yards of Yard-wide Cloth at 2 *s.* the Yard, and 20 Dozen of Wheaten Bread: To *Ashwell* the same Gift as here: To *Paul's Walden* seven Yards of the same Cloth, and six Dozen of the same Bread: To *Norton* the same Gift as to *Walden*, with a Clause of Distress. This is to be distributed on *St. Andrew's Day*.

Mr. *Elmer* gave the *Black Swan Inn* at *Ware*, rented at 8 *l. per Ann.* half to the Poor of this Parish, half to the Poor of *Ware*. Trustees were empowered by Decree in *Chancery* to let a Lease of this for 21 Years in the 30th of *Charles II.*

The FREE-SCHOOL.

Thomas Allen, Clerk, by Will the 4th of *Phil. and Mary*, gave all his Estates in the Counties of *Leicester, Kent, and Hertford*, and *London*, to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, in Trust to found three Grammar Schools, one at *Uroxeter* in *Staffordshire*, another at *Stone* in that County, a third here, to pay to each of them 13 *l. 6 s. 8 d.* He gave also to four poor Men here four Nobles *per Ann.*

Edmund Wiltshire by Deed in the 4th of *Eliz.* sold to Trustees a Tenement with the Appurtenances called the *Brotherhood House*, and four Acres of Land in Church Field, one in *Berybatche-lors*, one in *Bedwell Field*, one in *Westhall Field*, one Messuage by *Burymead*, with a Pasture Close containing one Acre and half, the *Brotherhood Grove* of two Acres: This, for the Use of a School for ever, in default to the Poor.

Edmond Nodes by Will the 38th of *Eliz.* gave a Close called *Burymead* and one Acre of Land to the School.

Robert Ginne by Will the 1st of *James I.* gave three Roods in Church Field.

Edward Woodward, Esq; by Will 1659 charged his Lands in *Wimley Great and Little and Ippolits*, given to *Robert Bromhall*, with a Rent of 12 *l. per Ann.* to the School, to be quarterly paid, with a Clause of Distress.

In the 24th of *Charles II.* upon a Hearing in *Chancery* between *Owen Davies*, Clerk, and *Trinity College*, it was determined that the Schoolmaster or Usher should teach the Petits as well as the Grammar Scholars, and the former should be advanced to Places in the School according to their Attainments.

B O X,



HIS was once a Parish, and lies between *Stevenage, Chisfield, and Walkern*. By *Domesday* it appears to be granted at the Conquest to *William d' Ewe*. There is yet a Farm by the Name of *Boxbury*, and a Wood retains the Name; but whence

that Name came at first I can't guess. *Henry III.* granted this Manor to *William de Valoines* Earl of *Pembroke*, his half Brother. He had *John, William, and Aymer* his Sons, the last was Earl of *Pembroke* upon the Death of his Brothers. He had Daughters, *Ann* married to *Maurice Fitzgerald*,

Fitzgerald, then to *Hugh de Baliol*, afterwards to *John de Sueine*; *Isabel* to *John Hastings* of *Bergavenny*; *Joan* to *John Comyn* of *Badenach*. Earl *Aymer* dying, his Sisters were his Heirs. This Manor was allotted to *Ann* the eldest. Her Son *Alexander* inherited, who claimed this in the 6th of *Edward I.* and it was allowed him, with the Manors of *Benington*, *Watton*, and *Crowbery*.

Chells is reckoned a Parcel of this, which was held by the Knights Templars and Hospitallers till their Dissolution. It is reckoned amongst their Lands with *Dinesley*, *Preston*, *Walden*, *Hiche*, and the rest. *Henry VIII.* granted half this to *John Norris*, who sold it to Sir *John Boteler*, and he held it of the Manor of *Benington* by the Rent of 13 s. and 4 d. He left *Robert* his Son possessed of this Moiety in the Time of King *James*. *Jane* was his sole Daughter and Heir. She married *John Bellasis*, 2d Son of *John Viscount Falconbridge*, whom we find in *Sacomb*. He conveyed it to Sir *John Gore* of

Sacomb, who about the Year 1686 granted it to *Thomas Asbby* of *London*, whose Grandson *Thomas* is present Possessor.

King *Henry* gave the other Moiety of the Manor, with the Tythes of *Boxbury*, to *George Clerk* of *Benington*, who charged it with eight Pounds per Ann. to Charities, as is found in *Stevenage*. It came to *William Clerk* as the Manor of *Gravelly* and *Chisfield*, and being the Share of *Jane* the second Daughter, to *William Capel*, Esq; who married her.

The Church is entirely demolished. It stood in a small Field that lies between the Wood and the Highway leading to *Walkern*. In that Field is no visible Rubbish. *St. Foyne* grows very kindly in that consecrated Ground.

Chells House is reckoned into *Stevenage* Parish, and some of the Lands in that, the other in *Walkern*.

Box also hath some Lands that pay Tythe to *Stevenage*. This Estate by Purchase is in *Thomas Adams* the younger of *Walkern*.



W A L K E R N,

IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, stands upon the Rivulet called *Beane*, as it comes from *Tardley*, the next Parish, in which it riseth. *Benington* joins to it on the South East, and *Chisfield* on the North West. The Vill may be denominated from *Wealcern*, Fullers or Dressers of Cloth. The Stream is proper for that Purpose, and there are yet some Remains of that or the Dyers Trade. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Walchra*, and said to be *Terra Teignorum Regis*. The Confessor's Thane *Alwyn*, possessed it before; but *Derman* upon the Conquest, who is also called a Thane of the King, meaning a Retainer or Attendant upon his Person.

William Lanvalley was Possessor here in *Henry II.*'s Time, but in *Richard I.*'s Time his Lands were seized into the King's Hands. Upon Payment of 100 Marks to the King he was restored, and died the 12th of *John*. *Hawise* his Wife paid 200 Marks for his Land. *William de Lanvalley* was his Heir, who in the 14th of *John* married the Daughter of *Alan Bassett*: This *Alan* had given the King one hundred Marks and a fine Palfrey for that Privilege, and to have the Estate discharged of the Relief upon doing Homage. He was a zealous Opposer of the King amongst the Barons, but in *Henry III.*'s Time made his Peace at the general Composition. He left a Daughter *Hawise*, who being the King's Ward, was begged by *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, and Chief Justice of *England*, for his Son *John de Burgh*. He married her, and held *Walkern* in her Right. She died first, and *John* held her Inheritance of the Barony of *Lanvalley* by Curtesy during his Life, paying 100 l. for his Relief. *John* their Son and Heir succeeded. He died the 8th of *Edward I.* leaving his Daughters Coheirs; *Hawise* married to *Robert de Grelley*; *Devorgil* to *Robert Fitz-*

water; *Margery* a Nun at *Chicksands*. *Robert Fitzwater*, this being his Wife's Estate upon the Partition, had Livery. His Wife dying he held it by Courtesy; and obtained of King *Edward II.* Licence that *Christian*, one of his Daughters and Coheirs of *Devorgil*, being of Age, might have this Manor as Part of her Purparty. He was summoned to Parliament from the 23d of *Edward I.* to the 14th of *Edward II.* *Ralph* his Son and Heir had then Livery of his Lands: Which *Ralph* must therefore be presumed to have had another Mother, and that his Father *Rebert* married before or after *Devorgil*.

Christian was married to ——— *Mareschal*. *William Mareschal* their Son succeeded in *Walkern*, and left *John Mareschal* of *Hingham* in *Norfolk*, and a Daughter *Hawise*. *John* dying Childless, *Hawise* his Sister inherited at fifteen Years of Age. She was married to *Robert Lord Morley*, who had Livery of her Lands: He had the Office of Marshal of *Ireland* by Descent, and out-living his Wife, enjoyed this for his Life. *William* their Son was 30 Years of Age when he did his Homage, and had Livery, and was Knighted. He married *Cecily*, Daughter of the Lord *Bardolph*, and left *Thomas* and *Robert* his Sons. He was summoned to Parliament from the 38th of *Edward III.* to the 2d of *Richard II.* His Will bears Date in 1370 at *Hallingbury Magna* in *Essex*, which was the Residence of that Family, till after the Restoration it was conveyed to the Lord Chief Baron *Turnor*. He appointed to be buried at the *Augustine* Friars at *Norwich*, where also his Wife *Cecily* lies. *Thomas* succeeded, had Livery, and was Knighted. He married *Ann*, Daughter of *Edward Lord Dispenser*. He was summoned to Parliament from the 5th of *Richard II.* to the 4th of *Henry V.* *Sir Thomas* his Son inherited. He married *Isabel*, Daughter of *Michael de la Pool* Earl of *Suffolk*. *Robert* his

his Son married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Lord Roos*, and had a Daughter *Eleanor*, who was Heiress of six Months old. She married *William Lovel* second Son of *William Lord Lovel of Tichmer* and *Alice* his Wife, Sister of *William Lord Drincourt*. He was called *Lord Morley*. He died in the 16th of *Edward IV.* and *Eleanor* his Wife the same Year. They left *Henry* and *Alice*. *Alice* was married to *Sir William Parker*. *Henry Lord Morley* inherited at eleven, he had Livery of his Lands, married, and died without Issue. He was sent into *Flanders* with the Lord *D'Aubigny* to assist *Maximilian King* of the *Romans* in the Time of *Henry VII.* was killed at *Dixmuyd*, and buried at *Calais*. *Alice* his Sister was his Heir. Her Son *Henry* by *Sir William Parker* was summoned to Parliament by the Name of *Lord Morley*. She survived *Sir William*, and was again married to *Sir Edward Howard*, Kt. They by Deed the 21st of *Henry VII.* sold this Manor of *Walkern* with all its Privileges, and also the Advowson of the Church of *Datchworth* to *Sir William Capel* of *Little Hadham*, from whom it descended as *Hadham* to the Right Hon. *William Earl of Essex*.

Walkern Bury is the Manor House. *Walkern Park* seems to have been the Seat of some great Man in old Times. It stood upon a rising Ground amongst the Woods. The Scite of the House is moated in. This Enclosure indeed could not have contained Building enough for a large Family; but it is evident they had Offices and other Conveniences without the fortified Ground. In it there was Room enough for the Lord and a Part of the Family to sleep, and the rest might upon Occasion come in to defend it.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, stands between the Rivulet and the Road leading thro' this Village from *Hertford* to *Royston*. It is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Patronage in *King's College, Cambridge*, purchased of *Mr. Gardner*, late Incumbent. It was sometime before in *Mr. Gorsuch*, who presented his Son *Dr. John Gorsuch* to it. He built a good Parsonage House of Brick. He was ejected in the Times.

On the South Wall of the Chancel a Monument, "for *Daniel Gorsuch*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who died 1638, and his Wife *Alice*, his Son *John* in a Scarf, and his Daughters *Katharine* and *Joanna*." Over *Mr. Gorsuch* his Arms, *Sable 2 Bendlets Vert* between 3 *Fleurs de Lys Or*. Over her the Arms of *Hall* in *Lincolnshire*.

In the East Window the King's Arms: The Arms of *Gorsuch*, and those of the *Mercers Company*.

In the Chancel a Stone with the Effigies of a Man and Woman, and six Sons and six Daughters under; "for *William Chapman*, Citizen and *Haberdasher* of *London* 1621, and for *Ann* his Wife 1636."

Another, "for *Henry Clerk*, Master of the *Merchant Taylors Company*, who died 1660. He had four Sons and two Daughters."

In the middle Isle a Stone for *John* Son of *Richard Humberstone* late of *Walkern Park* 1590. His Arms, *Argent 3 Bars Sable*, in Chief as many *Egrees*.

Upon a Pillar between the South Isle and Nave, with Arms of *Humberston*, "for *Gyles*

"*Humberstone* of this Parish, Gent. who by *Mary* his Wife had 7 Sons and 2 Daughters. He died 1627."

In the middle Isle. "Here lies the Body of *William Bramfield*, Gent. sometime Student of *Gray's-Inn*, who had two Wives *Ann* and *Mary*, by the first six Sons and ten Daughters, by the last five Daughters. 1596."

Another near the middle Isle, with Effigies of a Man and Woman, and Arms of *Humberstone* - - - *Humberstone* Son of - - - 1583.

Under the Pulpit a raised Monument, with Arms of *Humberstone*. The Brass lost, but between two Effigies a Label, - - *Learn to die, and live ever*.

In an Arch of the South Wall, within the Church, lies a Knight Templar, perhaps Founder of the Church.

Over the Porch is a Room, probably the Treasury for Vestments of the Altar and Priests.

BENEFACTION.

Lands of five Pounds *per Ann.* belonging to the Poor, one fifth lies in *Tardley*, the other in this Parish.

This Parish about 13 Years since produced what was new to the Country, a Witch tried at *Hertford Assizes*; her Name was *Jane Wenham*; her Accusation, that she had been guilty of ill Practices, inflicting Diseases upon two young Women of the Place, causing in them Torture and Spasms; that she made one of them leap over a five-barr'd Gate, and run about the Fields, just after a Dislocation of the *Patella*; that she appeared to them both, and pinched and bruised them in several Places to such a Degree, that except they were held down, they struggled and bruised themselves against the Wall and the Bed-posts; that a Neighbour's Boy who had refused her some Straw, was forced to run a Mile with a handful of Straw in his Hand; that there was a perpetual Appearance and Noise of Cats about the House where one of these Maids dwelt, one of which was killed, but the Noise never the less afterwards: And to confirm the rest, credible Witnesses were produced, before whom *Jane* had confessed herself a Witch.

There were many more circumstantial Proofs insisted on to make up the accumulative Crime, such as crooked Pins, and enchanted Feathers. The Woman, as she made free with her Neck in her Confession, it seems reserved to herself the Liberty of denying herself to be a Witch upon her Trial, and afterwards. And that main Part of the Evidence sinking, *Mr. Justice Powell*, who tried her, was by no means of Opinion the Mischief could be fixed upon *Jane*, tho' it could have been demonstrated it was the Effect of Witchcraft; for it had been impossible to fix præternatural Appearances upon one Person's acting or another's, without her own acknowledging the Guilt. One of the Maids, as she was delivering her Evidence in Court, where the Prisoner also stood, fell into her usual Convulsions; such as were most like to Epileptic or Hysterical Affections, but without the most notable Symptoms of either. Upon using the Lord's Prayer, the Symptoms abated, and before it was ended, the possessed Person recovered

vered her Senses, and would repeat the Words towards the End.

The Jury found her guilty, but the Judge reprieved her. She had many Reprieves, and is now, or was lately, living upon an Allowance of the Parish at some Miles Distance.

Without presuming to determine whether, and how far evil Spirits have Correspondence with Mankind; how far they have Power to make Leagues with them, and delegate that Power to the Disturbance and Torture of the rest of the World, thus much I hope may be said without Offence: That the Phænomena before us may be accounted for another Way: By indifferent Persons who were only Standers-by these Things were observed; that the Woman was a silly lying Woman; that she had provoked one of the Parish, by buying Corn stolen from him by one of his Relations, or had been Factor to sell it; that one of the young Women, (the same that fell into her Fits in the Court) when she was in her Agitations, had a Pulse as good and regular as at other Times; that when she leaped over the Gate she laid her Hand upon it, which makes it less extraordinary, than if she had thrown herself over without that Help; that Feathers, as the Judge observed, will, for want of stirring, be caked and matted into odd kinds of Figures.

On the other Side, the Evidence were People of Veracity, never a one of which is thought to have attested more than they saw: And that she confessed herself a Witch is confirmed, by her owning after her Trial, to Witnesses ready yet to attest it, that she had made such a Confession; but then she said she was frightened, and did not know what to say that would best defend her.

It would have given more Light into the Matter than any Thing yet has done, if they to whom she made her Confession, had enquired particularly by what Method and Solemnity she became a Witch; whether the Devil appeared in human Shape, and what the Form of signing and confirming the League. Nor do I find, after all the Experience of the last Age, any tolerable Account of the Preliminaries, or the Treaties, or Contracts of this Kind, tho' there were enow of the Accused that owned themselves guilty of a Correspondence with the Devil; some for Fear of Ducking, and others from Apprehension of the Power evil Spirits might have over them, having given Way to malicious and revengeful Wishes, against such as had affronted or despised them. Then the Pleasure of seeing ill Luck befall their Enemies, which they were conscious they had wished for, might in weak Minds improve into a Persuasion, that the Devil had given them a Lift, and some of the Mischief was owing to the wicked Suggestions of their own Heart.

It is reported of Mr. Justice *Powel*, that another Woman was once brought before him, against whom a Man gave Evidence of Witchcraft, and amongst the rest that she could fly. The Judge asked her what she had to say for herself, and whether she could fly. She answered she could fly. Upon which he told

her, So she might if she would, he knew of no Law against it.

The two most notorious Prosecutions of this Kind that I have heard of, are those of *Huntingdonshire* and *Lancashire*. The first was at *Warbois*. A Man, his Wife, and Daughter were hanged for torturing the Children of a Gentleman in the Parish. The History of it is kept in *Queen's College Library* in *Cambridge*; and one of their Fellows preaches yearly at *Huntingdon* upon that Occasion. The Children being sick, their Urine was sent to Master Doctor *Dorrington* at *Cambridge*, who sent a Medicine against Worms; that prevailing nothing, the Doctor, upon second Thoughts, pronounced the Symptoms were from Witchcraft. It was not long before a proper Family was suspected. The Woman and her Daughter were frequently sent for, and kept with the Children; and the Disease remitted upon the Sight of them; but chiefly upon a Confession and a Sort of Petition added to it. To this Effect was the Girl's: *As I am a Witch, and a greater Witch than my Mother, so I desire (or command, the Word I am not sure of) that the Pains shall go off from this Child.* These Confessions were the chief Point of Evidence against the Prisoners, which they had been prevailed upon to repeat by the Standers-by, who had observed the Children relieved upon it.

That of *Lancashire* is as extraordinary. The printed Relation given us by an Officer of the Court, in the Introduction makes a Compliment to his Majesty; That these Proceedings had fulfilled his Majesty's Prophecy, in his Book of *Demonology*, in which he had foretold, that the Devil's Power should be manifested after this Manner.

And that the Country should prefer these People to be tried it is no Wonder; for the Crimes of Witchcraft and Sheepstealing were interwoven. These wretched Creatures made a Trade of stealing Sheep in the Forest of *Pendle*, and dressing them by Night in a forlorn ruinous Place called *Malkin Tower*. Here they rejoiced and revelled like *Waltham Blacks*; and some of their Pranks, by Delusion or Aggravation, were deemed by the Ignorant or the Injured no better than Witchcraft. Every Ague or Rheumatic Ach was ascribed to their Malice; and a Cow could not die for want of Meat, but Death took his Aim from *Malkin Tower*.

It would have been difficult to fix the Thievery upon the right Person in so large a Common, and in midnight Work too; nor could the eating Mutton unseasonably have deserved Punishment enough to break this Knot of rascally Moroders, till Witchcraft came in. Then Hunger and Malice were so formidable Confederates, it was Time to take them down. All that was proved upon them was eating Mutton, to which Witchcraft was tacked: And after all, this was a Craft so impotent and useless, that it neither fed nor protected them; but they were liable to the Drudgery and Hazard of common Thieves, and their Power extended no farther, in the Opinion of any but those who believe every Thing they hear, nothing they see.

B E N I N G T O N,



IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, is situated upon a small Eminence, and with a good Prospect; hath *Walcern* on the North, and the *Mundens* on the East. On the West the little River *Beane* divides it from the Parish of *Aston*. The Name seems to have been taken from that Stream, which is usual with our Ancestors to do, when conveniently they can. *Domesday* has the Name *Belington*. We find *Benjoo*, as we pronounce it, written there also *Belinghoo*.

This Place is said to have been a Royal Habitation for the Kings of *Mercia*: *Bertulph* in 850 held here a Council. There wants a concurrent Testimony of this; yet, as *Sir Henry Spelman* gives Credit to it, it is not to be rejected. That learned Man mentions it upon Account of the King's being attended here by the Monks of *Croyland*, complaining of their Sufferings by the *Danes*. This might have been in a Progress or accidental Visit here. On the other Side these *Reguli* had several Places of Residence, and this being pretty near the Frontier of the East *Saxons*, might at some times be more convenient than a midland Seat. The want of Ruins here must not be an Objection, for there are no more Traces of Building at *Offley* than there are here. Here was, according to the Record, a Park of Deer, which was not common. Forests and Chases were better for Hunting. We find very few Parks ancient. This might be for serving the King's Table. *Almer de Belington* a Saxon held this Manor in the Time of the Confessor. But *William* gave it to *Peter de Valongies*, whom we find Lord in many Places of the County. From him it came to *Robert* his Son, and from *Robert* to *Peter*. *Peter* had three Daughters Heirs, and upon the Partition, this went to *Lora*, Wife of *Alexander de Baliol*, and *Alexander's* Claim was allowed by the Justices Itinerant in the 6th of *Edward I.* for this Manor, *Box*, and *Crowbery*. Another Record the same Year calls it the Head of the Barony of *Valongies*, held in Capite by the Service of ten Knights Fees and a Quarter.

Alexander in the 13th of *Edward I.* conveyed this Manor to *John de Bensted*, which Grant was confirmed by the King with Court-Leet, a *Wednesday* Market, and a Fair upon *St. Peter* and *Paul* and the *Eve* and *Morrow*. *John* was a Justice of the *Common Pleas* from the 3d to the 15th of this King. Twice he was employed in *Scotland*; and summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons. He was Commissioner to treat of Peace with *Robert de Bruce* of *Scotland*; and was sent to *Rome* with the Bishop of *Hereford* and other great Men, to solicit the Canonization of *Thomas de Cantilupe*, a Bishop of that See, whose Tomb now stands in the North Transept of that Cathedral.

Edward Bensted was Son and Heir to *John*, sat in Parliament Knight of this Shire in the

7th and the 20th of *Richard II.* and the 1st of *Henry IV.* as appears by the List. He was Sheriff of the Counties. *John* his Son inherited, and was Knighted. He left *William* and *Eleanor*. The Son succeeded, but dying without Issue, *Eleanor* had Livery in the 1st of *Henry VII.*

She sold it to *Sir William Say*, whom we find at *Sabridgworth* and *Broxborn*; in the first of these his Family upwards. He had two Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *William* Lord *Montjoy*, *Mary* to *Henry Bouchier* Earl of *Essex*. *Sir William* covenanted to settle an Estate of 300 Marks on himself for Life without Impeachment of Waste, Remainder to the Earl and *Mary*: And an Estate of 200 Marks on himself for Life without Impeachment of Waste, Remainder to the Lord *Montjoy* and *Elizabeth*; then to the Heirs of these Daughters, and in Failure to his own Heirs. To these Uses he settled in Trust upon *Sir Thomas Frowick* and *Robert Turberville*, the Manors of *Base*, *Hoddesdonbury*, *Sableford*, *Mundens Much* and *Little*, and a Place called *Lalford*, (which seems to be wrong spelled) with the Advowson of the Churches of the three last, and the Manors of *Bedwell*, *Barkamsted*, *Market Overton*, *Hockley*, *Wickam-Hall*, and *Benington*, with their Appendages.

Lord *Montjoy* having only a Daughter *Gertrude*, lest *Gertrude* or *Mary* should alienate any of the Manors, did by Deed in the 21st of *Henry VII.* covenant, that in Case *Gertrude* died without Issue, all the Manors limited to Lord *Montjoy* and *Elizabeth* and to her Heirs, after the Death of them two, and *Sir William* without Issue, should go to the Heirs of his Father *Sir John Say*, Remainder to the right Heirs of *Sir William*, except the Manor of *Benington*, which should go to *Mary* and her Heirs, and for want of such to the Use directed by *Sir William's* Will. He bore; Per pale *Azure* and *Argent* 3 Cheverons. In want of Issue from *Mary*, her Share was to go to *Gertrude* and her Heirs, and in defect of them, to the Heirs of *Sir John Say*, Kt. except *Hoddesdonbury* and the two *Mundens* purchased by *Sir William*; these, upon the forementioned Defects, to the Use of *Sir William's* Will.

The Earl was killed by a Fall from his Horse at the *Base* in the 31st of *Henry VIII.* He had by *Mary* only a Daughter *Ann*, married to *Sir William Parr* Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*. He levied a Fine to the Use of himself for Life, Remainder to Lady *Ann* and her Heirs, and then to the King in Fee.

In the 34th of that Reign, the Children of this Lady were bastardized by Act of Parliament. Next Year *Sir William* was Knight of the Garter, and Earl of *Essex*. He was one of the King's Executors. And in the Beginning of the next Reign Marquis of *Northampton*, and great Chamberlain of *England* in the Room of the Earl of *Warwick*, who resigned.

He

He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George Lord Cobham*, in the 5th of King *Edward* got an Act to disannul his former Marriage, to ratify and legitimate the Children of this. He joined in proclaiming *Jane Gray*, and opposing Queen *Mary's* Forces, for which he was attainted, and received Sentence of Death; but Execution was respited, and he was the same Year restored in Blood, but not Estate. The Queen kept *Benington*, and some other of his Estates, in her own Hands: But in the 3d of her Reign granted to *Ann Viscountess Bouchier* and Lady *Lo-vaine*, by Trustees, *Benington*, *Weston*, *Argentine*, *Mundens* both, *Sabridgeford*, *Newgate-street*, and *Say's Park*, for 40 Years, if Sir *William Parr*, late Marquis, should so long live. And the Heirs of the Trustees assigned over the Remainder of the Term to *Walter Viscount Hereford*. Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 12th of her Reign, granted the Reversion of this Manor, under a Rent of 44*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* to *Walter Viscount Hereford* in Socage, and sent him Field Marshal General against the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmorland*.

The Lady *Ann Bouchier* dying, Sir *William Say's* Heirs levied a Fine, in the 12th of the Queen, to *Walter Viscount Hereford* of this Manor, made Earl of *Essex*, because he was descended from *Cecily*, Sister and Heir of *Henry Bouchier* Earl of *Essex*. He sat as Peer upon the Duke of *Norfolk*. He married *Lettice*, Daughter of Sir *Francis Knolles*, and had *Robert* and *Walter*; and *Penelope*, first married to *Robert Lord Rich*, afterwards to *Charles Blunt* Earl of *Devon*; and *Dorothy*, first Wife to Sir *Thomas Perrot*, then to *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*. He by Will devised *Benington* to his Wife *Lettice* for Life, and died the 18th of *Elizabeth*, as was suspected by Poison. He was buried at *Carmarthen*. *Lettice* his Widow married Sir *Christopher Blunt*, and he held Court here. In the 37th of *Elizabeth* she and her Husband, and *Robert* Earl of *Essex* her Son, conveyed this Manor to *Thomas Crompton*, Esq; and his Heirs. He settled it in Jointure upon *Mary* his Wife, and held Court. Then it was possessed by *Richard* Earl of *Clanrickard* and *Frances* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Francis Walsingham*, and Widow of *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, who held Court in their Names.

In the 1st of King *James* this Manor was conveyed to Sir *Charles Caesar* alias *Adelmare*, who settled it on Dame *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Peter Vanlore*. He was Master of the Rolls in 1638. He married afterwards *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Barkham*, and had six Sons, *Julius*, *Henry*, *Charles*, *Edward*, *Charles*, and *Hugh*, and died 1643. *Julius* his eldest died just after him. *Henry* succeeded under Age, and his Wardship was granted to his Mother. He married *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Robert Angel*, and had *Julius*, *Charles*, and *Jane* married to Sir *Thomas Pope Blunt* of *Tittenhanger*. He was Knight of the Shire in 1660, was Knighted, and again Knight of the Shire, upon the Death of Lord *Fanshaw*, and died 1667.

Charles his second Son succeeded, for *Julius* died an Infant. He was Knighted 1671, and married *Susanna*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Bonfoy*, and had *Charles*, *Henry*, *Elizabeth*, and *Thomas*. He was Knight of the Shire in the 30th of *Charles II.* and in the Convention

Parliament, and Burgess for *Hertford* in the 31st of King *Charles*, and died 1694.

Charles Caesar, Esq; his eldest Son, is present Possessor. He bears, *Gules* three Roses *Argent*, on a Chief of the second, as many more of the Field.

The Manor House stands by the Church. The Castle Hill remains deep ditched.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Peter*, is in *Baldock* Deanry, and *Huntingdon* Archdeaconry. The Patronage in the Lord of the Manor.

On the North Side the Chancel is a Chapel belonging to *Benington Place*, the Seat of Mr. *Cesar*.

The Family of *Bensted* were probably Builders of the present Church, their Arms being on the Outside the Steeple, and within upon the Roof: *Gules* 3 Bars *Gemelles Or*.

In the South Chancel Window, Arms of *Bensted* impaling; the Coat that is on a Tomb at *Little Munden*, *Argent* a Lyon rampant *Azure*, surmounted by 2 Bendlets *Gules*.

The Coat of *Little Munden*, impaling, *Argent* a Cross *Gules*. Another, *Azure* a Cheveron dancette *Argent* between 6 cross Crosslets of the second.

In the Arches between the Chancel and Chapel two Monuments of Knights and their Ladies. That toward the West hath the Knight cross-legg'd. The Arms of *Bensted* and the other *Azure* a Cheveron dancette *Argent* between 6 cross Crosslets, are upon several Shields. This is not to be supposed a Knight Templar from the Posture, for he has no Shield. Besides, tho' it be possible his Wife was dead when he entered into the Order, there is, I believe, no Instance to be found of a Woman in the same Monument. There are Examples of cross-legg'd Figures, which are known to have been neither Templars nor Hospitallers. In a Nich of *Tenbury Church* in *Shropshire* lies a Child cross-legg'd, supposed to be a Son of Lord *Arundel*.

The other Monument hath no Arms. The Top of the Knight's Helmet is a Greyhound's Head, and may be his Crest. But those Creatures at Head and Feet are frequently arbitrary, and not their Crest.

A Stone in the Chancel has Cross fleury upon it; the Inscription was upon the Verge, but is lost.

A Stone in the Church. *Hic jacet Magister Rogerus Gates, quondam - - - Illustrissimorum Regum Henrici quinti et sexti - - - de - - - cujus anima propitiatur Deus.*

A Marble under the Altar. *Hic jacet Hugo Dod, Generosus, a Comitatu Cestrensi Oriundus, erga Ecclesiam et Pauperes hujus Parochie amplissimus Benefactor, qui caelebs ob. 1644. atat. 67.*

On the North Side the Altar. *Exuvia Nathanaelis Dod, S. T. P. Rectoris hujus Ecclesie spe lata Resurrectionis (mediante Christo) hic reposita, qui vixit Curatus hic sub Decano Eliensi Annos septem, Rector proprio jure Annos 45, qui de novo extruxit vel reparavit Rectorie edificia pene omnia. Obiit at. sue 82. An. Dom. 1682.*

The Gallery has the *Dod's* Arms thrice, probably they built it.

A Monument, " for Sir *Charles Caesar*, Knight, Master of the Rolls, Son of the Right Hon^{ble} Sir *Julius Caesar*, Privy Councillor to King *James* and *K. Charles*. He died 1643."

Another,

Another, "for his Lady Jane, who died
" 1661."

Another, "for his Lady Ann, who died
" 1625."

Another, *Soboles Casaria*.

Jana ob. 1631. Carolus 1634. Edvardus 1639.

Carolo M^{ro} Rotulorum ex Jana Parente.

"A Daughter died unbaptized. Dinah 1639.

"Jane 1642."

"William Clark, 4th Son of George Clark,
" 1591."

"John Clark of Benington, Councillor at Law,
" who married a Daughter of Robert Cole of

Bargeholt in Suffolk, Gent. had Issue William,
" Ann, and Edith, and Elizabeth. He died
" 1604."

This John seems to be Grandfather of George
who purchased Chisfield.

A Table on the Wall, "for Jane, Widow of
" John Parsons of Exton in the County of South-
" ampton, Daughter of John Norton of Aylsford,
" died 1636."

Another, "for Christopher Kent, Gent. who
" died 1681. aged 62."

Over the Church Porch a Figure seems to be
of St. Michael.



A S T O N.



N Lincoln Diocese, and Huntingdon
Archdeaconry, stands upon the Hill
between Broadwater and Benington,
divided from the latter by the River
Beane. In Domesday written Estone.

This may be the East Town, in Respect of
some considerable Place that stood West of it.
And this I take to be Broadwater; for tho' there
is at present no Shew of any more than two
or three scattering Houses, it gives Name to the
Hundred.

This Manor was granted to the Bishop of
Baieux by the Conqueror, for whom he was
one of the two Wardens of the Kingdom in his
Absence. His aspiring to be Pope, and going
over to Rome with a great Train, but surprized
by the Conqueror, and imprisoned at the Isle
of Wight, has been already mentioned. Re-
verting to the Crown, it was given to the
Abbey of Reading by Adelia Wife of Henry I.
and upon a Quo Warranto it was found by the
Jury ancient Demesne of King Henry, and that
the Monks enjoy'd it with all the ancient Pri-
vileges Adelia held it from her Husband. These
were confirmed by Henry II. Richard, John, and
Henry III. fresh Liberties from Toll and other
Burthens added. Upon the Dissolution it was
conveyed to Sir John Boteler of Watton Woodhall,
from whom it descended, as Woodhall, to Philip
Boteler, Esq; who married Elizabeth Crane Et-
tricke, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of
William Etricke, Esq; and was settled in Jointure
upon this Lady, who now enjoys it.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the
Deanry of Baldock, and Archdeaconry of Hunt-
ingdon. The Patronage is in the Lord of the
Manor. The present Rector is Mr. Christopher
Eyre.

In the East Chancel Window, at Bottom, a
Date 1414, perhaps the Time of building
it. A Woman at Length with her right Hand
on her Cheek, her left in a praying Posture,
with Hair of Gold within a Circle of the
same.

In the South Window a Figure like the Salu-
tation of the Virgin, written round, *Gloria in
Excelsis*.

A Stone within the Rails. *Depositum Samu-
elis Reeve, (filii natu maximi Sam. Reeve, Arm.)
qui hanc Ecclesiam per Annos 24 fide et cura vigili
administravit, A. D. 1700.*

Another, "for Essex Reeve, second Wife of
" Mr. Reeve above mentioned, Rector here,
" and Daughter of Richard Cooling, Esq; She
" had two Sons, Samuel and Richard, and died
" 1693."

"Here lies the Body of Samuel Reeve, Esq;
" who died 1683. aged 72."

A Stone, "for Susanna, Wife of Samuel Reeve,
" Rector, who died in Childbed of her first
" Child. She was Daughter of George Nodes of
" Shephallbury, Esq; 1685."

Another with two Brass Effigies, "for John
" Kent, late Servant to King Edward VI. Queen
" Mary, and Queen Eliz. He married Mary,
" Daughter of Thomas Saunders, and had five
" Sons and five Daughters. He died 1592.
" aged 72."

At a four-wont Way between this Parish
and Datchworth, where the old Road from
Hertford to Stevenage comes, between Watton
and Braghare End, stood Hoke's Cross. This had
probably Relation to an Action with the Danes;
more of this is to be seen in the Parish of
Hexton.

S H E P H A L,

IN London Diocese and Caishoe Hundred, I hath Stevenage on the North West, Knebworth on the South. It joins to Broadwater, yet is in Caishoe, as belonging to the Abbey of St. Alban's, from the Privilege given to that Church by Edward IV. to have the Jurisdiction of all their own Lands. Mr. Norden hath derived the Name for us from the good Sheep Walk it affords; which will never pass, as the greatest Part of the Parish consists of small Enclosures, no more famous for Sheep than any Part of the Neighbourhood: Besides, the Record hath it *Escepehala*. If we look in *Domesday* for *Ashwell*, we find it *Escewelle*; and we are assured that comes from the Number of Ash Trees that grow about the famous Springs that rise there. And if *Esce* signified Ash there, 'tis not improbable it did so here, and that this was denominated from the Plenty of free-growing Trees of that Kind. There have been very fine ones seen there lately; and perhaps more anciently.

By whom this Manor was given to St. Alban's I have not found, but believe it to be a Grant of some of the Saxon Kings. *Domesday* acknowledges it to be of their Possession. At the Time of the Conquest *Stigand* the Archbishop held some Land here under the Abbot. It is called two Hides, and *Paul* the Abbot got it restored to his Church. Before it was held by *Anshitill* under *Lanfranc*. The Bull of Pope *Honorius* confirming the Privileges of the Abbey, mentions *Scephala*, but not who first granted it to them. Indeed *Henry I's* Charter, dated at *Winchester*, confirming Lands to the Abbey, mentions 76 Acres of Arable Land, with one Marsh in *Scephale* of the Gift of *Wimar de Ardes* and *Alice* his Wife; and all the Land between the Highway leading from *Stevenage* to *Hertford*, and divided from *Scephale*, of the Gift of *Robert de Talbois* and *Ralph* his Son. Under this Article seems to be the marshy Land drained since the Conquest, which I take to have been the ancient *Broadwater*, mentioned at the Beginning of this Hundred. According to *Mathew Paris*, *Ralph* the 17th Abbot granted this Manor for the Use of the Kitchen, and confirmed it in Chapter, which *Geoffrey* his immediate Predecessor had granted to *Adam* the Cellarer during his Time for 6*l.* 12*s.* yearly Rent.

Upon the Dissolution this Manor was conveyed by the Crown to *George Nodes*, formerly Tenant to the Abbot. In *Edward VIth's* Time he held it by a Rent of 1*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* He was Serjeant of the Buck-hounds to *Henry VIII.* *Edward*, *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*, and married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Thomas Grimstone*, but dying without Issue, the Estate came to his Brother *John*, Servant also to King *Henry VIII.* He had a Son *Charles*, who married *Eliz.* Daughter of *Thomas Mitchel* of *Codicote*, and had a Son *George*. He married *Helen*, Daughter and Heir

of *Thomas Docwra* of the Brotherhouse in *Hitchin*. *Charles* his Son succeeded, and married *Jane*, Daughter of *Simeon Brograve* of *Hamels*, by whom he had Children, but they died. He afterwards married *Ann*, Daughter of *William Pert* of *Arnolds* in *Essex*. *George* his eldest Son by her, succeeded, and by his Wife *Elizabeth* left a numerous Progeny. He died 1697, and his eldest Son *George* was his Heir. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of *William Harrington* of *Rand* in *Lincolnshire*, Esq;. He died 1713. He bore, *Sable* on a Pile *Argent* 3 Trefoils flit of the Field. His Lady, who is present Possessor, bears, *Sable* a Fret *Argent*.

The Church is in the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, dedicated to St. Mary. It is a Vicarage anciently in the Advowson of the Abby, but since the Dissolution in the Crown.

In the Chancel North Window are two Effigies, one of a King with a Saxon Crown, the other seems to be of a Bishop.

In the Chancel MONUMENTS and INSCRIPTIONS.

" For *George Nodes*, Gentryman, Serjeant of the Buck-Hounds, 1564."

" For *Margaret* his Wife, 1582."

" *George Nodes*, Esq; 1643. aged 70."

" *Hellen* his Wife, Daughter of *Edw. Docwra* of *Hitchin*, Esq; 1658."

" *Charles Nodes*, Esq; 1651. aged 48."

" *George* eldest Son of *Charles Nodes*, Esq; by *Frances* his last Wife, 1652."

" *John* youngest Son of *Charles Nodes*, Esq; 1652."

Edmundus Nodes, Armiger, 1663.

George Nodes of *London*, Esq; 1664. at 60."

Edmundus Field de *Marden*, Arm. qui uxorem habuit *Franciscam Will. Pert* de *Arnolds* in Com. *Essex*, Arm. filiam tertiam, quæ peperit *Annam* in *Infantiâ mortuam*, *Thomam* et *Edmundum* patri superstites. 1676. at 56.

A Stone with Arms - - - on a Bend - - - 3 Lozenges between the Arms of *Nodes* and *Field*; for *Frances*, Daughter of *William Pert*, Esq; first married to *Charles Nodes* late of this Parish, Esq; then to *Edmund Field* late of *Stansted Bury*, Esq; 1696. aged 81.

On the North Wall of the Chancel a Monument with Arms of *Nodes* impaling, *Argent* a Chevron *Sable* between three Gryphons Heads erased of the second; on a Chief of the second 3 Lozenges *Argent*, for *Susan* Wife of *George Nodes* of *London*, Esq; and Daughter of *John Clark* of *London*, Merchant, 1695. at 81.

Against the North Wall of the Church a Monument, with Arms of *Nodes* surmounted by a Coat, *Sable* a Fret *Argent*.

P. M. S.

*Juxta hic jacet**Quicquid erat mortale Georgii Nodæ**De Shephal-Bury, Armigeri,**Qui egregias Naturæ dotes bonis exornavit Literis
et Veritatis Christianæ Fide immotâ perpulit:**Ob tenerrimum erga suos Affectum,**Beneficentiam in Pauperes, in omnes Candorem**Justitiæ Pacisque Studium**eximium, nec non erga Patriam et Ecclesiam Amorem
merito Spectabilis.*

Uxorem duxit Elizabetham filiam natu secundam et Cohæredem Gulielmi Harrington de Rand in Agro Lincolnensi, Arm. ex Antiquâ et Nobili Harringtoniorum Rutlandiensium stirpe Orundi.

On the South Wall of the Church a Monument with Arms of *Nodæ* impaling, Per pale Azure and Gules 3 Boars Heads Or; a Chief of the Field. For *George Nodæ*, Esq; and *Eliz.* his Wife. He died 1697. *æt.* 60. She in Child-bed 1682.

Near it another for Mrs. *Jane Nodæ*, fifth Daughter of *George Nodæ*, Esq; 1697.

In the Chancel an Epitaph:

*Reliquiæ Thomæ Knight, S.T.B. Pastoris fidelis,
Qui octodecimum muneris persolutus Annum,
Curâ Animarum maximâ, subsidium
Moriens constituit Pauperibus annuum;
Quantum si quaris refectos Consule;
Pietati scilicet locavit non Ambitioni,
Abi Tu et fac simile
Talia voluit Memoriam ergo,
Relicta lugens effari Marmora.*

In the Chancel. "Here lies the Body of
" *John Rudd*, the faithful Pastor of this Church
" 45 Years, who died a Batchelor 1640. *æt.* 72."

Against the North Wall Effigies of *Mr. Rudd* in a small Shield, with a short black Cloak and Crook, a Sheep on his Neck, his Doublet and Breeches green, and his Stockings white.
J. R.

Another Stone, "for *Richard Shoard* Vicar of
" *Shephall*, and Rector of *Stevenage*, who married
" *Lettice*, Daughter of *Eustace Needham* of *Wim-*

" *ley*, Esq; Widow of *Mr. William Langhorn*.
" 1679. *æt.* 41."

BENEFICATIONS.

Feb. 19. 1643. *Mr. John Rudd*, Pastor of this Church, gave by Will 300 *l.* for a Purchase of 15 *l.* per Ann. in Lands, to be distributed to the Poor of *Durham* yearly; and 200 *l.* to *Christ's* College in *Cambridge*, for a Purchase of 10 *l.* per Ann. for two Scholarships, one for the North, the other for the South. His own Kindred in the South to be first chosen, if any; next the Vicar's Son of *Shephal*, if capable; next Scholars brought up at *Stevenage* School; if none there, at *St. Alban's* School; if none there, at *Hertford* School.

He gave also 200 *l.* to purchase 10 *l.* per Ann. The Rent to be paid to the Vicar of *Shephall*, or the Churchwardens in a Vacancy. He is to take to his own Use 20 *s.* To send before *Candlemas* to the Parson of *Knebworth* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* To the Parson of *Stevenage* 30 *s.* To the Parson of *Datchworth* 30 *s.* To the Vicar of *Stotfold*, *Bedfordshire*, 40 *s.* To the Vicar of *Codicote* 30 *s.* To the Clerk of *Shephall* 20 *s.* To the Churchwardens of *Shephall* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* to be distributed to the several Parishes in Bread by 2 *s.* worth of Bread upon a Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Chapman gave 5 *s.* a Year in Bread to this Parish, which is sent hither from *Stevenage*.

George Nodæ, Gent. Lord of the Manor, gave to the Poor of *Shephal* 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* This is in the Parish-Book after *Mr. Rudd's* Charity. A. D. 1643.

Another. Sept. 29. 1651. *Charles Nodæ*, Esq; eldest Son of *George Nodæ*, by his Will gave to the Poor of *Shephall* 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Rent of it to be distributed yearly with the Rent of that which his Father gave. There is also 4 *l.* yearly paid to the Poor, secured to them by the Desire of *George Nodæ*, Esq; last deceased, and his Father, out of a Mead called *Whites Mead* in the Parish of *Stevenage*.

This Vicarage was at the Dissolution endowed with the great Tythes, and though nothing appears, we may presume it was at the Desire of *Mr. Nodæ*, who probably might have had the Impropriation if he would.



K N E B W O R T H,



N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, hath *Stevenage* on the North, *Codicote* on the South, *Aston* and *Datchworth* on the East, *Paul's Walden* on the West. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Chenepeworde*, derived from *Cnap*, the Top of a Hill, which is the Situation of the Church and the Place. We yet call a rising Ground a *Knap*. This Manor, upon the Conquest, was granted to *Eudo Dapifer*, fourth Son of *Hubert de Rie*, Minister of the Conqueror. *Hubert* had merited

much by secret Services. He was sent by *William* to the Confessor lying upon his Death-bed, and brought back those Tokens of his Love, which declared him Successor to the *English* Crown. These were, a Sword with Relicks of Saints inclosed in the Hilt, a Hunter's Horn of Gold, and the Head of a mighty Stag. From these the Duke could well enough interpret the Succession was designed him; but if it were, it was never given him in the Manner he took it, by dispossessing every Man of his Estate, and distributing

distributing their Lands amongst his *Normans*. On the other Hand, there might be some such Intention in the Confessor, which has some Countenance from his having been so long in *Normandy*; and when he returned, from his introducing the *French Language* and Customs here.

Hubert had four Sons, who were all Sharers of the Conqueror's Bounty, as well as the Father: But he and the three eldest were sent back to *Normandy*, to keep that Dutchy under Government, and *Eudo* the 4th staid behind. He had given to him in *Essex* 25 Manors, in this County seven, in *Berkshire* one, in *Bedfordshire* 12, in *Norfolk* 9, in *Suffolk* 10. He was called *Dapifer* from his Office of Steward of the Household. His Predecessor in Office was *William Fitz-Osborn*, who set before the King a Crane half roasted; if we are not to suppose the Fowl mistaken for a Bustard, or some other Fen Bird that is not Carrion; or perhaps for bringing the Crane at all. The King struck at him with his Hand, and *Eudo* intercepted the Blow. So *Fitz-Osborn* resigned, and desired *Eudo* might succeed him, which the Conqueror granted with a good Will.

Eudo attended the King to *Caen* at the Time of his Death; and was one of the chief Promoters of *Rufus* his Interest to succeed here. He died at the Castle of *Preux*, and was buried at *Colchester* in the 20th of *Henry I.* He left only a Daughter *Margaret*, married to *William de Mandeville*. She had *Geoffrey* and *Beatrix*. *Geoffrey* succeeded, was made Earl of *Essex* by King *Stephen*, married *Robesia*, Daughter of *Aubrey* Earl of *Oxford*. *Maud* the Empress confirmed to him all his Possessions in *England*, at which *Stephen* was so incensed, that he seized him at *St. Alban's*, where he then kept his Court, and confined him till he delivered up the Tower of *London*, and the Castles of *Walden* and *Pleshy* to the King. He died in the 9th of that Reign. *Ernulph* his Son and Heir came after him, who fortified the Church of *Ramsay*. He was taken there, disinherited, and died in Exile; yet his Brother *Geoffrey* was restored by *Henry II.* to the Inheritance of his Father and Grandfather. He married *Eustachia*, a Relation of the King, but forsook her; upon which the King was highly offended, and upon the Divorce married her to *Anselm de Companere*; with her he gave two of his best Manors *Waltham* and *Walden*, which he took from *Geoffrey*. He died without Issue in the 14th of that Reign. *Beatrix* his Father's Sister inherited. She married *William de Say*, and had *William* and *Geoffrey*.

Robert de Hoo enjoyed this Manor in the 20th of *Edward I.* as we find he did *Harpenden*. He procured a Patent for a *Fridays Market* here, and a Fair upon *St. John Baptist's Day*, with the Eve and Morrow, and had free Warren here. In the Time of *Edward II.* *Thomas de Brotherton*, 5th Son of *Edward I.* by Queen *Margaret*, was Lord here. He was born at *Brotherton*, and he had that Christian Name given him at his Mother's Request, who in her Labour was relieved upon praying to *St. Thomas*. He married *Alice*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Hales* of *Harwich*, left two Daughters *Margaret* and *Alice* his Heirs, died the 12th of *Edward III.* and was buried at *St. Edmundsbury*. *Margaret*, to whose Share this Estate came, was married first to Sir *John Segrave*, afterwards to Sir *Walter Manny*,

Knight of the Garter, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons. He died in the 46th of *Edward III.* was buried at the Monastery of the *Carthusians*, now the *Charter-house*, and left a Daughter *Ann*. *Margaret* held this Manor after his Death. She claimed to execute the Office of Marshal by a Deputy at *Richard II.*'s Coronation, and was refused; but afterwards was made Dutches of *Norfolk* for Life, with forty Marks Pension. She died a Year after, was buried in the Church of the Friars Minors at *London*, where she made Stalls in the Choir at her own Charge, which cost 350 Marks. Her Daughter *Ann* married *John de Hastings*, Earl of *Pembroke*.

John Horoft afterwards was Lord here, and served in four Parliaments in the Time of *Henry V.* for the County; and in *Henry VI.*'s Time, and in the 6th Year of the same King was Sheriff. He was buried in the Chancel here; his Monument remains, by which he appears to have been Treasurer of the Household.

Sir *Thomas Bouchier* had this Manor. He was a great Man with the Earl of *Richmond*, and did him Service at *Bosworth Field*. He sold it to *Robert Lytton* of *Derbyshire*, Esq; Under-Treasurer in the Court of *Exchequer*, Keeper of the great Wardrobe, and Privy Counsellor to *Henry VII.* His Son *William* was his Heir, Governor of the Castle of *Bologne*, and Sheriff here in the 2d of *Henry VIII.* He married *Audrey*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Philip Booth*, was buried here, and left *Robert*, *Rowland*, and *Dorothy*. *Robert* succeeded, was Sheriff, and Knighted. He married *Frances*, Daughter of *Anthony Cavallery*, and had three Daughters, *Helen* married to Sir *John Brocket*; *Elizabeth* to *Thomas Little*, Esq; afterwards to *Edward Borret*, Esq; *Ann* to *John Borlace*, Esq;.

Rowland his Brother, for want of Issue Male, inherited, was Sheriff of this County the 10th of *Elizabeth*, and Knighted. He married *Margaret Tate* of *Calais*, and had a Daughter *Mary*, married to *Thomas Harleston*, Esq; and after his Death to *Edward Pulter*, Esq;. Sir *Rowland* married for his second Wife *Ann Carlton*, and had *Rowland*, and *Frances* married to Sir *Anthony Cope*. He died 1582, and was buried here. *Rowland* was his Heir, made Lieutenant of this County, and he commanded the Militia at *Tilbury Camp* 1588. He was *Custos Rotulorum*, Captain of the Band of Pensioners, Sheriff of the County, and Knighted in the 36th of *Eliz.* In the 3d of King *James* he married *Ann*, Daughter of *Oliver Lord St. John* of *Bletsoe*, Widow of *Robert Corbet*, Esq;. Sir *Rowland* had by this Lady, *William*, *Rowland*, *Philip*, *Ann* married to Sir *William Web*; *Judith* to Sir *George Smith* of *Annables*, afterwards to Sir *Thomas Barrington*; *Elizabeth* to *Thomas Windham*, Esq; *Jane* to Sir *Charles Croft*. *William* his Son was Heir, Knighted, and Sheriff in the 1st of *Charles I.* He married *Ann*, Daughter and Heir of *Stephen Slany* of *Norton* in *Shropshire*, Esq;. He had a Son *Rowland*, and Daughters; *Margaret* married to *Thomas Hillersdon*, Esq; afterwards to Sir *Thomas Hewyt* of *Pishobury*; *Dorothy* to Sir *John Barrington* of *Barrington-Hall*; *Mary* to Sir *Edward Gostwick* of *Willington*; *Jane* to Sir *Robert Boswell* of *Kent*; *Elizabeth* to *John Scroggs* of *Albury*, Esq;. He died 1660.

Rowland

Rowland his Son was Knighted the same Year, and was Knight of the Shire, and two Years after Sheriff. He married *Judith*, Daughter of *Humphrey Edwards*, Merchant, by whom he had *William*, *Rowland*, *Judith*, married to *Robert Abbot of Foulmer*, Esq; afterwards to *Sir Nicolas Strode* of *St. John's Close*; *Ann*, to *Sir Francis Russel* of *Strensham*. He married afterwards *Rebeccah*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Chapman* of *London*, Relict of *Sir Richard Lacy* of *Broxborn*, by whom he had *Rebeccah*, married to *Anthony Viscount Falkland*. *Sir Rowland* died 1674. and *William* succeeded, who was Knighted 19th of *Charles II.* He married *Mary*, Daughter of *Sir John Harrison* of *Balls*, and afterwards *Philippa*, Daughter of *Sir John Keyling* of *Southill*. He had no Issue by either Lady. He bore; *Ermine* on a Chief indented, *Azure*, 3 Ducal Coronets. *Sir William* gave this Manor to *Sir George Strode's* eldest Son, who took the Name of *Strode Lytton*. He dying without Issue, by Will gave it to *William Robinson Lytton*, Esq; He bears, Quarterly, *Gules* over a Frett Or, a Fesse *Azure*, 2 *Argent*, 3 as 2, 4 as 1.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Hitchin*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*.

It is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Lord of the Manor.

In the South Window is a King with a Crown and Sceptre, probably *Henry VI.* because *Hotoft* was his Treasurer.

In the Chancel Window, Arms of *Hotoft*, which are also at *Codicote*, *Gules*, 3 Pikes Heads haurient, erased *Argent*. They are also on the Outside of the Steeple, a Proof the Church was built by him. There was also an Inscription in the Chancel Window a few Years ago, tho' now almost defaced; *Officium pietatis majoribus; Speculum Virtutis viventibus; Exemplar Benedictio- nis posteris posuit - - - 1408. Nisi Dominus adifi- caverit Domum, frustra laborat.*

There is a Chapel belonging to the Lords of the Manor, North of the Chancel: Between it and the Chancel is an Altar Tomb, upon the Marble are brass Effigies of a Knight in Armour, and his Lady;

*Hic Procerum de Stirpe Satum cum conjugē clara,
Johanni Hotoft iterum telluris - - -
Hospitii Regis, qui Thesaurarius olim
Henrici Sexti merito pollebat honore.
Sit Lux perpetua sibi post hęc horrida lustra
Corpora Spiriti - - - -*

In the Chancel a Stone, *Hic jacet Dominus Simo Bache Clericus, quondam Thesaurarius Hospi- tii Illustrissimi Principis Domini Henrici quinti Re- gis Anglię, ac Canonici Ecclesię Cathedralis Sancti Pauli, London, qui obiit 19. die Maij. A. D. 1414.*

Within the Rails, "Here lies the Body of
" Dame *Jane Crofts*, Daughter of *Sir Rowland*
" *Lytton* of *Knebworth*, Wife to *Sir Charles Crofts*
" of *Bardwell* in *Suffolk*, 1672. aged 70."

A Monument "for *Judith*, Wife of *Sir Ni- colas Strode*, and Daughter of *Sir Rowland Lyt- ton*. 1672."

A Stone near it, *Juditha, Nicolai, Judithę, quę Filiola Annicula hic juxta Matrem jacet.*

In the Chapel, *Rolandus Lytton Armiger, qui insigniter Arma gessit, in Bello Dux fortis, in Pace optimus Magistratus. Ob. 1582. Uxores habuit Mar-*

garettam Tate et Annam Carleton, ex primā re- liquit Mariam, ex alterā Rolandum et Fran- ciscam.

On Mr. *Lytton's* Gravestone his Arms, *Er- mine*, 3 Ducal Coronets on a Chief *Azure*.

In the North Wall a Monument "for *Ann*
" *Lytton* Daughter of *Oliver Lord St. John*, Wi-
" dow of *Robert Corbet* Esq; and Wife of *Row-*
" *land Lytton* Esq; 1601."

Another "for *Daine Judith Barrington* Daugh-
" ter of *Sir Rowland Lytton*, Wife first to *Sir*
" *George Smith* of *Annables*, then to *Sir Tho-*
" *mas Barrington* of *Hatfield Broadoak*. 1657.
" aged 65."

In the East Part of the Chapel, "Here lieth
" the Body of *Sir William Lytton* Knight, who
" died 1660. aged 71, who had one Son and
" five Daughters."

Another, "for *Judith*, Wife of *Rowland Lyt-*
" *ton*, Esq; 1659. aged 45. She left *William*,
" and *Rowland*, *Judith*, and *Ann*."

Another, "Here lies the Body of *Sir Row-*
" *land Lytton*, Knight. He died *Nov. 1. 1674*.
" aged 59. He left 2 Sons and 3 Daughters."

Another, "Here lies the Body of the fifth
" Son of *Giles Strangewaies*, Esq; 1646."

In the Chancel a Stone, "for *Rowland Lytton*,
" Gent. youngest Son of *Sir Rowland Lytton*,
" 1699. aged 52."

In the Chapel three magnificent Monuments. The first is for *Sir William Lytton*, as big as the Life, in a recumbent Posture, exactly dressed.

Hic jacet Gulielmus Lytton, Miles, Rolandi Lytton, Equitis Aurati, filius et heres: ab antiqua Lyttonorum de Lytton in Com. Derb. Familia (quę in hac vicinia a tempore Regis Henrici Septimi feliciter floruit) recta linea deductus.

Mariam, filiam Johannis Harrison de Balls in hoc agro Hertfordensi, Militis, uxorem duxit primam; deinde Philippam, Johannis Keyling de Southill in Com. Bedf. Militis, natam, sine prole obiit, uxore secundā superstite Jan. 14. 1704.

His Arms. And Motto,

Hoc Virtutis Opus.

On the South Side the Chapel, opposite to *Sir William Lytton*, is another recumbent Figure dressed.

Memorię Sacrum Georgii Strode, Eq. Aurat. ex antiqua Strodeorum familia oriundi filii natu maximi Nicolai Strode de Etchinham in Com. Suffexię, Eq. Aurat. et Judithę uxoris suę, filię natu maxime Rowlandi Lytton de Knebworth in Com. Hert. Eq. Aurat. Qui pie et placide in Domino obdormivit, Junii nono die, A. D. 1707. Cujus Reliquię in Ecclesia de Etchinham ex voto suo requiescunt. Qui secundis Nuptiis Margaret- tam Robinson filiam Johannis Robinson de Guerfyt in Com. Denbigh, Arm. in uxorem duxit et superstitem reliquit, ex quā suscepit unicum fili- um prænominę Lytton, qui Testamento Gulielmi Lytton, Eq. Aur. Avunculi et Compatriis sui morem gerens mutavit cognomen suum de Strode in Lytton, & Lytton Lytton nuncupatur; Cui pręfatus Do- minus Gulielmus Lytton antiquum Patrimonium familię suę sub eā conditione legavit. Qui hoc Mo- numentum suis sumptibus Pietatis et Amoris pignus devotissime consecravit.

His Arms, *Ermine*, a Lyon Rampant *Sable*, crowned Or, languid *Gules*.

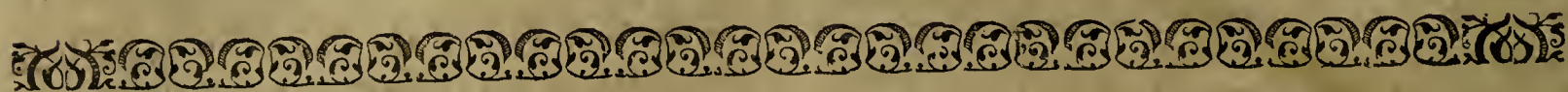
At the West End of the Chapel, in a lofty Nich, a Figure erect and compleatly dressed, with the Arms of *Strode* quartering *Lytton*.

Hic jacet Lytton Lytton, Armiger, Georgii Strode de Etchingham in Com. Suffexiæ, Eq. Aur. filius unicus et hæres, necnon hæres Gulielmi hujus Parochiæ Eq. Aurat. Avunculi sui et Compatriis Brigettam Mostyn filiam natu maximam Richardi Mostyn de Pembedw in Com. Flint. Arm. in uxorem duxit, sine prole obiit an. etat. 21. 1710. Antiquum Lyttoniæ Familæ Patrimonium Gulielmo Robinson Consanguineo dilectissimo legavit, qui hoc in Amoris pignus propriis sumptibus Monumentum erexit.

BENEFACTION.

Mr. Rudd, Vicar of Shephall, by Will gave 13 s. and 4 d. yearly to the Poor of this Parish, amongst Legacies to other Parishes.

In the Chancel Window, are Arms near those of Hotoft, Per Fesse Azure and Argent, a Fesse Or, charged with 3 Martlets Gules.



C O D I C O T E,



IN London Diocese, and Caishoe Hundred, is encompassed by that of Broadwater, except it be on the West, where it joins to Paul's Walden. For both these Vills being in the Dominion of the Church of St. Alban, by King Edward's Privilege, were taken into Caishoe. It hath Knebworth on the North, and Welwyn on the South, and stands upon the little River Mimram, as it passes from its Rise to Welwyn. In the Time of the Conquest this was reckoned into Broadwater, as the Record witnesses.

In order to derive the Name of this Vill, it might be reduced to *Cealdicote*. *Cote* will signify a House, from whence Cottage. *Ceald* would do for Cold, if the Situation were bleak. But far from that, this was antiently woody, and so, warm. There is an old *British* Word *Coed* for Wood, and so it will mean no more than *Woodcote*. This suits so well with the antient State of the Place, that we need look no farther.

Codicote is mentioned in King John's Charter belonging to St. Alban's, but the Donor is not named. In Pope Honorius his Bull of Privileges the Donors before the Conquest are put together, *Offa*, *Egfred*, *Edred*, and therefore we are to suppose this Manor a Grant of one of these. Henry III. granted the Abbot a Fair here, on St. James's, and a Friday Market. Its Neighbour *Knebworth*, in the next Reign, obtained a Friday Market, which must take away, or at least spoil this.

Domesday mentions two Manors here, *Cudicote* and *Oxwick*. The latter is thought to be swallowed up, and the Name of it sunk in *Codicote*. But I believe it means the same as *Sissilvernes*. There are now two chief Manors, *Codicote Bury*, and *Sissilvernes*, besides some of less Account, the Names of which only are preserved, and the Privileges lost. This of *Sissilvernes* I take to have been *Oxwick*, which might have its Name from some *Sissilverne*, Tenant to the Abbot. These two Manors, upon the Dissolution of Monasteries, were in the same Hands, and doubtless the Title to both came from the Crown, as surrendered by the Abby.

Sissilvernes indeed has passed under a Notion of a Manor distinct from the Estate of the

Monastery. And *Alexander*, the Son of *Thorold*, in the Beginning of King John, is said to hold it; but it was no otherwise than as Tenant to the Abbot. So *Chival*, whose Family had it from Edw. I. to Henry VIII. and whose Arms are in the Church, were no more than Tenants, tho' they very probably built the Chapel belonging to *Sissilvernes*. From Henry Chival in Edw. I's Time, descended Robert, then from him John, from John, Robert, from Robert, John, from John, Edmond, from Edmond, Edmond, who left a Daughter Lucia. This Lucia married John Penn, Groom of the Privy Chamber, Porter and Barber to King Henry VIII. who had a Grant from that King of the Manor of *Codicote*. Hence came the Mistake, for Penn had the Crown Title, which was for both Estates. His Son Thomas succeeded, and married Margery, Daughter of Thomas Saunders of Agmondesham. He had a Son John, who died in his Life time; so Thomas, Son of that John, came to the Estate. He had two Sons, John and Thomas, John inherited, and sold both Manors to his younger Brother Thomas, 1625. And he in 1659. sold them to George Poyner of London, Merchant. Mr. Poyner built the present Mansion House, with the Out-Offices. He died 1670. and left George his Son and Heir, who settled this Manor in Jointure upon his Wife, by whom he had only a Daughter Ann. He died 1681. And upon his Widow's Death the Manor of *Codicote Bury* came to his Daughter Ann, married to Dr. James Bisse, who is present Possessor. He bears, *Sable*, 3 Escallop Shells *Argent*: His Motto, *Sis felix bis*. Arms of Poyner are, *Gules*, a Parrot proper.

The Manor of *Sissilverne* was given to John, second Son of George Poyner, and Brother to George, the Father of Mrs. Bisse, by George the Father. He sold it to Thomas Kentish of Harpendon, who gave it to his Nephew Thomas Kentish, present Possessor.

The other small Manors here are, *Stagenhoo Hall*, belonging to Robert King, Esq;

And *Nabbes Hay*, corrupted from *Abbots Hay*. This Manor was sold from the Land by Joseph Mitchel to John Nasebit, with whose Daughter it came to Mr. John Otgar.

One or both these, are perhaps what Matthew Paris tells us, Richard, the 15th Abbot, obtained the Restoration of, after it had been kept

kept by force from the Abbey. It is said there to be one Virgate and half a Hide of Land. The same Author informs us, that *Geoffrey*, the next Abbot, endowed his new founded Hospital of *St. Julian* with two Parts of the Tythe Corn of the Lordship of *William*, Son of *Anschitil* of *Codicote*.

The Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage were granted to the Bishop of *Ely*. A Bishop has endowed the Vicarage with 30*l.* per *Ann.* out of the great Tythes, which is otherwise a very small one. There is a neat little House built upon it by the late Vicar *Mr. Pinsent*. *Edw. VI.* gave the Parsonage to the College of *Fotheringay*. 'Tis probable, *Q. Eliz.* settled it on the Bishoprick of *Ely*, in Exchange for the *Hertfordshire* Manors. But according to the Register, King *James* presented to the Vicarage 1609. It might be till after in the Crown, or the King might present by Lapse.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Giles*, is in the Archdeaconry of *St. Alban's*. Mr. - - - *Exton*, Vicar.

In the North Window are several Coats. Amongst the rest, *Hotoft's*, as set down in *Knebworth*. And - - - 3 Bulls *Sable*.

Two Women on their Knees praying, one in Red, the other in Blue, with Arms near them of a sort of Checque. Under is written, *Orate pro | nobis Harding.*

In the Chancel are several Inscriptions for the Family of *Mitchel*, with Arms, *Sable*, a Chevron *Argent*, between 3 Escallop Shells - - -

Richard Mitchel, 1671. *Æt.* 56.

Mary, Daughter of *Richard Mitchel* of *Theobalds*, Esq; 1716.

Mary, Wife of *Richard*. 1718.

Edward and *Philip*, 2 Children of *Richard* and *Mary*.

In *Sissivern's* Chapel, "Here lies the Body of *George Poyner*, sen. Esq; Citizen and Merchant of *London*, 1668. *Æt.* 60."

"*Jeremiah Burwell*, late Minister in *Hertford*, 1668: *Æt.* 44."

"Here lieth the Body of *Eliz.* Wife of *Samuel Garrard*, second Son of Sir *John Garrard*, Daughter of *George Poyner*, Esq; 1677."

"Here lieth the Body of *George Poyner*, Esq; Son of *George Poyner*, Esq; 1681."

"*Ann*, Wife of *George Poyner*, Esq; by whom he had Issue *Ann*, 1678."

On a Gravestone (the Brasses broke off) and in a Window, Arms of *Chival*, Or, 3 Horses Heads couped at the Neck *Sable*, crested and bridled *Argent*.

Upon the Wall, "*Ann Poyner*, Daughter, and *Charles Hemsworth*, Grandson, of *George Poyner*, sen. Esq;"

"*Mary Mitchel*, Wife of *Rich. Mitchel*, Gent. Daughter of *John Bocket* of *Whethamsted*, Esq; 1661."

"*Cicely*, Wife of *George Poyner*, sen. Esq; by whom he had Issue 6 Sons and 5 Daughters."

In the South Isle, "*Moses Peter* of the *Midle Temple*, *London*, Gent. 1702. and *Dorothy* his Wife."

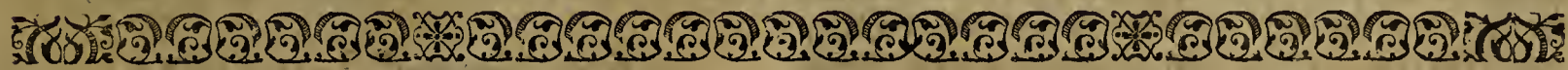
In the Window of the Chapel, *Chival's* Arms were quartered with those of *Penn*, who married the Heiress. They are now almost defaced: *Argent* on a Fesse *Gules*, 3 Peacocks *Azure*; a Lyon passant gardant *Or*.

At *Sissivernes* in 1627. was a most prodigious Walnut-Tree, covering 76 Poles of Ground. The Weight of the Boughs cleft the Body to the Ground. Nineteen Loads of Planks *Mr. Penn* had himself; a Gunstock-maker at *London* had as much as cost ten Pounds Carriage; of Roots and Branches were 30 Loads more. This is attested by *Edward Wingate*, Esq; a neighbouring Justice of Peace, to whom *Mr. Penn* protested, he had been offered 50*l.* for the Tree. And *Jasper Docwra* of the Parish, attested, that when he was fifteen Years old, the Compass of both his Arms would but reach round it at eight times.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Five Pounds to the Poor out of *Hallwood's* Farm, given by the Family of *Hale*.

Mr. Thomas Kentish, who purchased *Sissivernes*, gave ten Dozen of Bread, to be distributed yearly on the 5th of *April*. A Meadow of 30*s.* per *Ann.* called *Labour in vain*, in Occupation of *Olney*, bought with Money given to the Poor. 20*s.* per *Ann.* given for two Sermons yearly.



W E L W Y N,



N Lincoln Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, stands upon the *Mimram*, in the great Coach Road from *London* to the North; hath *Hatfield* four Miles to the South, *Stevenage* six to the North. For the Original of the Word, it seems compounded of the *Saxon* *Weal*, which signifies a Stranger, and *Win* a Fight, so that *Welwyn* will be a Battle with Foreigners. If the *Saxons* had the naming of the Place, this Fight must have been maintained with the *Danes*, who were the Foreigners that molested

them. Many circumstantial Hints concur with this Hypothesis. First, that common Fame has fixed this for the Scene of the *Danish* Massacre, where the People began that Tragedy upon their Masters on *St. Brice's* Day. The Story is, that *Ethelred*, weary of their domineering over the *English*, by private Notice given, appointed one Day for the dispatching them all. Some make a Difficulty of carrying on the Design so privately, and that the People should so regularly fall on at once. They that remember the *Irish* Fight, may easily

easily enough conceive such a thing possible. And if it be true which by some is affirmed, perhaps only guessed at, that *St. Brice's Day* happened to be upon one of their Country Holidays, upon which they used to indulge, the Opportunity was so inviting as not to be missed. Their Practice was to drench themselves heartily, and they had so far improved the *English* in that Northern Vice, that *Alfred* is said to have made Laws against it: That he appointed a Peg or Pin to be fixed in all drinking Cups, beyond which no body was to drink, nor expect to be pledged by his Companion.

The whole Relation of this Massacre is by many taken for a Fable. But the Circumstance of the Murder of the Lady *Gunhild*, so particularly told, carries the Face of Truth with it. She was Sister to *Swane* King of *Denmark*, came hither and embraced Christianity with her Husband *Palingus*, and was Hostage from the *Danes* for performing the Articles of Peace. And if the Execution was not so private as Fame says, in a Night, it might well enough be brought about in the Day-time. If the People were got together on pretence of Musters or Sports, there were Hands enow to rid themselves of their *Lurdanes*, as they were called. This Etymology of *Lord-Dane*, will help the Story but little: For it is a plain *Norman* Word, *Lourd* and *Lourdant* means a lazy Fellow, that does nothing but eat and drink.

History of a hundred and fifty Years old, mentions an antient Play representing the Massacre. When the Earl of *Leicester* entertained Queen *Eliz.* at *Kenilworth Castle*, it was acted. There was an Account printed of the Princely Pleasures of *Kenilworth Castle*. After the Shew of the Bear-baiting, *Italian* Tumblers, Morrice-dancing, and the Savage Man, it follows; That there might be nothing wanting these Parts could afford, hither came the *Coventry* Men, and acted the antient Play long since used in that City, called *Hocks Tuesday*, setting forth the Destruction of the *Danes* in King *Ethelred's* Time.

It is not improbable but in this general Assault some might escape, and get together in a Body to defend themselves, and that they might be routed and put to the Sword hereabouts. The six Hills on this Side *Stevenage* might be a *Saxon* Return of the *Danish* Barrows, which they, as we find by *Giraldus Cambrensis*, set up by way of Insult for Victory and Terror. They stand upon every Eminence in the West Country, and upon those in *Royston* Plains, to shew the poor dispirited Saxons the Monuments of their Valour; to fright them into Submission, as Gibbets are to keep Thieves in Awe.

We have a *Dane End* between *Munden* and *Sacomb*: Another between *Ayott* and *Wheatamsted* in this Neighbourhood, and *Henlow Dane* in *Bedfordshire*.

This Manor, as appears by *Domesday*, where it is written *Welge*, was a Grant of *Edward* the Confessor to the Rector, who is there called *Presbyter*. The Record goes on, *De hac Eleemosynâ invasit Will. Blach homo Episcopi Bajocensis super Regem duodecim Acras ut Hundred. testat. Invasit super Regem*, in that polite Age, must mean, I suppose, that *Blach*, under the Protection of the Bishop of *Baieux*, who

was Regent here, had broke in upon the Rector's Privilege, which was a Donation of King *Edward*.

The Rector has the Manor still. The Advowson is in *All Souls College, Oxford*. This Manor has Jurisdiction of Court Leet and Baron. Fines at the Will of the Lord.

The Manor of MARDLEY-BURY.

This also was Royal Demesne in the *Saxon* Times, and was held by *Gode* and his Son, of Queen *Editha*. Upon the Conquest it was granted to *Godfrey de Bech*. The next Possessor known, is *Philip de Mardley*, in the 12th of *Edw. I.* who is supposed to have given Name to it, or rather, if I may guess, to have been named from it. He gave *William de Bernet*, Clerk, one Messuage, 140 Acres of Land, 3 of Wood, and twenty Pence in Rent, in *Datchworth* and *Mardley*, and what else he had in those Villis, to hold of him and his Heirs, at the Rent of a Clove-Julyflower, acquitting *William* from all Services except Suit of Court to Sir *Robert*, Son of *Thomas*, in the Vill of *Mardley*.

Bartholomew Baddlesmore enjoyed it after, and was summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons, from the 3d to the 14th of *Edward II.* He took Part with the Earl of *Lancaster*. *Margaret* his Wife, and *Giles* his younger Son, were taken in the Castle of *Leeds*, and sent to the Tower of *London*. He was defeated at *Boroughbrigg*, taken and hanged, and his Heart and his Head set upon a Pole at *Burgate*. *Giles* was his Heir, and by favour of *Edw. III.* was restored to all. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and had no Issue. His four Sisters inherited, *Maud*, Wife of *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*; *Elizabeth*, of *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, formerly of *Edmond Mortimer*; *Margaret*, of Sir *John Tiptoft*; *Margery*, of *William Lord Roos*. Upon Partition this came to *Margery*.

It was afterwards possessed by *Gertrude*, Daughter of *William Blount* Lord *Montjoy*, Marchioness of *Exeter*, who was attainted; and the Estate forfeited in the Reign of *Hen. VIII.* The King granted it to Sir *John Throckmorton*; *Nicolas* his Son held it in the second of *Philip* and *Mary*, and sold it to Sir *Rowland Lytton*, from whom it descended, as the Manor of *Knebworth*, to *William Robinson Lytton, Esq;*

The Manor of LOCKLEYS,

Was in the Family of *Perient* till *Hen. VIII.* when *Thomas Perient, Esq;* wanting Heir Male, it came with his Estate at *Digswell* amongst four Daughters. One of those to whose Share this Estate came, was *Mary*, Wife of *George Horsey, Esq;* He left a Son *Ralph*, who sold it. *Edward Wingate, Esq;* purchased it either of *Ralph*, or somebody that had bought it of him. He left a Son *Edward*, and *Edward* a Son *Ralph*, who sold it to *Edward Searl, Esq;* He bears, per Pale, Or and Sable.

There is upon this Estate a House elegantly built and situated, especially if we look at it in its Summer Perfection. The *Mimram* runs through the Garden before it, whose Stream is turned according to the Pleasure of the Owner, for Beauty and Variety. Behind is a Warren

Warren stocked with Silver-hair'd Rabbits, whose Fur makes them sell for double the Price of others.

The Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the Deanry of Hertford, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. The Steeple has been down many Years.

M O N U M E N T S.

In the East Window of the South Isle a Man in Armour, with a red Mantle loose over it, kneeling, with his Hands extended in a praying Posture, underwritten *Johannes de Galesden*.

These six Epitaphs were to be seen in the Chancel within these thirty Years, but are now all defaced.

Hic jacet Dominus Johan. Rachvayne de Villâ de Welwyn, ac Rector Ecclesiæ Parochialis ejusdem Villæ, qui obiit penultimo die Mensis Sept. A. D. 1473.

Magtri Will. Lathel in Legibus Baccalaur istius Ecclesiæ; Qui obiit in festo nativitatis beatæ Virginis Mariæ. A. D. 1479.

An. Dom. 1495. Mens. Jan. die 20 obiit iste Magister Joannes Reysby, in Sacra Theol. Baccalarius hujus Ecclesiæ Rector.

" Here lies buried the Body of Mr. Thomas Cordal, sometime Parson of this Church. Jan. 31. 1563."

Georgius Lewis, generosâ familiâ natus et hujus Ecclesiæ Rector Constitutus postquam Pastoralis Officio in eadem per triginta annos summâ cum diligentia perfunctus esset ob. Martii 28. 1606. ætat. 55.

His Arms above — A Cheveron between three Fleurs de Lys. —

A Monument of white Marble on the Chancel Wall.

*Plora quantum fas est Viator,
Mortem, sibi quidem seram satis,
At suis heu nimium præmaturam
Gabrielis Towerson, S. T. P.*

*Coll. Omn. Anim. Oxon. quondam socii,
Dein tam hujus Ecclesiæ*

Quam Sancti Andree Underhaft, Londin.

Rectoris Instructissimi Fidissimique.

Quem si Virtutibus referre studeas

(Omnes autem ut studeant par est)

Scripta ejus volvas revolvâsque pia.

Ingenuam Animi simplicitatem

Morum Innocentiam, Candorem, Suavitatem,

Modestiam imprimis singularem,

Fac sedulo colas.

Sine levitate Comis esto

Sine asperitate Gravis,

Literas tum Sacras tum Humaniores,

Nemo alter aut avidior hauriat

Aut depromat lubentior.

Sis denique omnibus Utilis, Amabilis,

Et aliis modo prodesse queas

Minime parvas tibi.

Hunc enim plane Virum sunt experti

Quibuscum is versatus est in terris

Cuncti Towersonum.

Id præsertim, qui, cum fato functus

Triste sui desiderium reliquit,

Amicitia nunquam interitura

Positum hoc voluere Monumentum.

Obiit pridie Idus Octobres A. D. 1697. æt. 63.

On the Floor within the Rails, a Stone.

" Here lies Dr. John Gibbs, Rector of this Parish, who died Jan. 15. 1698. æt. 44."

Below the Rails a black Marble. " Here lies the Body of Mrs. Ann Bonfoy, Wife to Hugh Bonfoy, Esq; who died March 27. 1686. æt. 35."

Another, " for William Cordal, Citizen of London, and Ann his Wife. He died 1557."

Another in the Chancel, " for Mr. Richard and Mrs. Eliz. Mead. May 14. 1700." This has been the Burying-place of her Ancestors the *Wiltshires* for 300 Years, as the Inscription hath it.

Monument, on the North Wall, of white Marble, " for William Coldwell of Wisbech in the Isle of Ely, Esq; only Son of the Revd. Mr. William Coldwell, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Wisbech, and Prebendary of Ely. 1706."

An Altar Tomb in the Church-yard. " Here lieth the Body of Edward Wingate of Lockleys, Esq; who married Mary, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Ralph Alway of Canons in the Parish of Shenley, Esq; and had by her five Sons and seven Daughters. Aug. 8. 1685. æt. 79."

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Ann, Wife of *Anthony Carlton*, Esq; one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Tho. Perient*, Esq; gave a Messuage and a Rood of Ground to the Repair of the Church, and for the Poor. The House is now an Alms-house, and the Poor receive the Rent of the Pightle.

John Baxfield of *Laurence Ayott*, Wheelwright, gave a Tenement called *Cooks*, and 3 Acres, and 3 Roods of Arable Land; the three Acres lie in *Letchworth*; the three Roods in *Holdmore Field* in *Caddington* in *Bedfordshire*, to the Poor of this Parish.

Josias Barners, late of *Clerkenwell*, Esq; by Will gave a Rent-Charge of 5*l.* per Ann. to the Churchwardens and Overseers, to bind out poor Children of this Place to Trades of Manufacture.

A Piece of Land called the *Town Piece*, abutting on the North, upon the Road leading hence to *Stevenage*, and on all other Sides upon *Mr. Wingate's Land*, given to the Poor, the Donor unknown.

A Y O T St. Laurence,



IN Lincoln Diocese, and Broadwater Hundred, hath *Welwyn* on the East, and *Little Ayot* on the South. The Name seems to be from *Ayest*, a Desert, or wild uncultivated Place. It was the Nature of this Ground to be overrun with Wood and Bushes. In the Conqueror's Time a small Part of it was granted by him to the *Præpositus* of the Hundred; and the rest to *Robert de Gernon*. It was ancient Demesne, and possessed by *Harold* in his Life-time. It was again in the Crown; for *Henry I.* granted it to one *Radhere*, of whom the Monks have a great deal to say. He obtained a Grant of this Manor, called *Laurence Ayot*, from the Dedication of the Church to that Saint. He built the Church and Priory of *St. Bartholomew* near *Smithfield*, upon which this Estate was settled. In a Vision, it seems, he was directed to the Place, which he obtained of the King. The History of this Man, who I doubt not was pious and devout, as we have it from the Monks, is too long to relate: Besides, he that reads one Saint's Life, reads all the rest; for after all of a Founder and Benefactor is lost but his Name, and a little more, they at idle Times set themselves to work to dress up a Character that may gain first the Reverence, then the Imitation of Posterity. First, the Man must have spent his Time idly in Courts and great Mens Houses, and, as *Radhere*, be pleased with the vain Foppery of the World. At length he comes to himself, makes a Pilgrimage to *Rome*, gets plenary Indulgence: Then comes a Dream or Vision, instructing him to build or endow a Monastery.

But what Occasion for a Vision? Was not all the World prepared to lay out their Substance that Way? Was there any Security for Light and Peace to departed Souls, but from numberless Altars, and Priests singing at them, as if they were to be heard for their Much Speaking? There was nothing had the Air and Reputation of Piety but a monastick Life. Nothing dazzled the Eyes like the Splendor and Magnificence of their Building. There was a kind of *South-Sea* Crowd to bring in their Money and Estates. Bulls, Charters, Confirmations were sought after, with the same Zeal, as Grants, Leases, Churches, and Lands, when *Henry VIII.* pulled them down.

Radhere was himself Prior of *St. Bartholomew's* 22 Years. He was buried there, and a Monument erected for him, which upon Decay was restored by *Bolton*, the last Prior of that House.

In *Edward I.* the Prior of *St. Bartholomew's* claimed the usual Privileges by Grant of *Henry II.* and *III.* such as Freedom from Toll, with large Perquisites to the Manor: And these were allowed. This Monastery at the Dissolution was valued at 575*l.* odd Money. Sir *William Dugdale* makes its Revenues 653*l.* and odd. King *Henry* granted it, with the Advow-

son of the Church, to *John Bocket*, *John Alway*, and *Nicolas Bristow* in Fee. *Nicolas* lived to a great Age. From him it came to *Nicolas* his Son, to *Nicolas* his Grandson, to *Nicolas* his Great Grandson. He gave it to *Robert* his 2d Son. *Robert* had two Sons *Robert* and *Nicolas*, but neither lived to inherit. So it descended to *William*, younger Brother of *Robert*, whose Widow enjoyed it after his Death. She sold to *Thomas Lewis*, Esq; who lies buried in the Church-yard. Upon his Death it was sold in Chancery to Mr. *Cornelius Lloyd*, the present Possessor. He bears *Argent* an Eagle expanded *Sable*.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Hertford*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, dedicated to *St. Laurence*. The Lord of the Manor is Patron. The present Rector Mr. *Samuel Hassel*.

In the Chancel a Tomb with this Inscription:

*Quisquis eris qui transieris sta per lege plora,
Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es, pro me precor ora.*

In the Chancel a large Altar Tomb without Inscription, said to be for Sir *John Barley* and his Lady.

In the Chapel Window is fine Painting. The middle Pane is the King's Arms. At the Bottom those of *Bristow*; *Ermine* 3 Crescents *Or* upon a Fesse *Sable*. In a Pane on the Right of the King's Arms, a fine Figure of an old Man kneeling, with five Sons kneeling behind him. On the adverse Side the Figure of a Lady kneeling, with three Daughters behind her. On the Man's Habit Arms of *Bristow*; on the Woman's a Sort of Streamer, *Azure* 3 Eagles expanded *Or*. Below, *Ermine* three Barrulets wavy *Or*, quartered with this, *Gules* 3 Barrulets *Or*, on a Chief a Talbot passant.

A Monument with Effigies of a Gentleman, his Wife, 6 Sons, and 7 Daughters. "Here lies the Body of *Nicolas Bristow*, Esq; Lord of this Manor of *Laurence Ayot*, who died 1626. He had by his Wife *Eliz.* Daughter of *Thomas Pindar* of *Winchester*, Esq; 6 Sons and 7 Daughters."

Another Altar Tomb, with Arms of *Bristow*, on the South Side. "Here lie the Bodies of *Nicolas Bristow*, Esq; and *Emme* his Wife, who served the noble Princes King *Henry VIII.* King *Edward*, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, and died *An. - - - 15 - -*"

With Effig. of 8 Sons and 4 Daughters.

In the Middle of the Chancel a Stone:

"Master *Thomas Porter*, Clark, was buried 1625."

"Mrs. *Agnes Porter* his Wife was buried 1636."

"Mrs. *Mary Marston*, sole Daughter and Heir of the said Mr. *Porter*, Widow of Mr. *Joseph Marston*"

"Marston of Woodhall in Hemel Hemsted, aged 87. 1675."

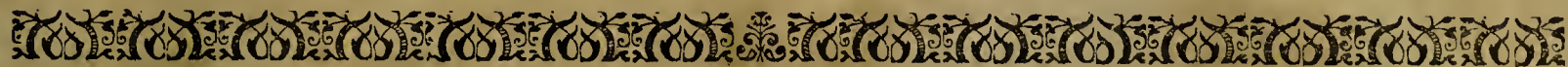
"of this Parish, who departed this Life Sept. 1. 1718. aged 38."

A Stone in the Arch between Chancel and Chapel:

- - - Dom. Johan. de Wynchcombe quondam Rectoris hujus Ecclesie.

In the Church-yard an Altar Tomb. "Here lieth interred the Body of Thomas Lewis, Esq;

Near this Place *Adelnulph* and *Adelbald* his Son routed the *Danes*. It is called *Dane End*, interpreted by some *Danorum Clades*. Thence it may probably be named, tho' the Addition of *End* signifies no more than a Number of Houses, called a Hamlet, and particularly in this County an *Inship*.



A Y O T St Peter's, or Little Ayot,

IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, hath *Digswell* on the East, and the River *Lea* on the South. It is, as the other of *St. Lawrence*, in *Domesday* written *Eia*, tho' the Pronunciation may have been as at present. It was also, according to the Record, possessed by *Suen* under *Harold*, who had that of *St. Laurence* too. Upon the Conquest it was a Grant to the Bishop of *Baieux*, and held under him. It was then reckoned in *Braughin* Hundred, but upon the Privilege of which of its Possessors changed, it does not appear.

Richard Montfitchet was Lord here in the Time of *Henry II.* whom we find also at *Watlington* and *Leitchworth*. He was a great Man, his Family, who were called *de Monte fixo*, had their chief Residence at *Stanstead* in *Essex*, and gave it their Name. They were Foresters of *Essex*; which Forest extended from *Hackney* to the Sea, took in *Epping* Forest, and the Lands enclosed from it, which were continued to *Hatfield* or *Takely* Forest adjoining to *Stansted*, thence by *Dunmow* to *Tiptree* Heath. The Estate of *Barrington-Hall*, and other Lands, came to the Family of *Barrington* by Marriage into the Family of *de Monte fixo*. *Richard* was *Custos* of *Hertford* Castle, and Sheriff of this County and *Essex* in the three first Years of King *John*, as appears by the List. His Son *Richard* was his Heir, the Wardship of whom was granted to *Roger de Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, but purchased by *Milicent* the Mother for 300 Marks. He was a Man of Power and Interest, took Part against the King, and was one of the 25 Barons appointed to govern the Nation. He stood out, and was taken-Prisoner at *Lincoln* in the 1st of *Henry III.* whom he put to Defiance six Years after, engaging in a Tournament prohibited by the King. His Lands were seized, yet he afterwards came into Favour, and was made Forester and Sheriff as his Father. He died without Issue, and his three Sisters were his Heirs; *Margery* Wife of Sir *Hugh de Bolebee*, *Aveline* of *William de Forz* Earl of *Albemarle*, *Philippa* of *Hugh de Playz*. As the great Men of those Days took one Side or other commonly in Heat, and upon some Picque or Trifle, so we find them pardoned and restored upon Submission, without having their Crimes entailed upon themselves and their Posterity.

How this Manor descended 'tis not told us;

but in the 6th of *Edward I.* *William de Ayot* held it of the Honour of *Boloign* by Grant of *Henry III.* There appeared also in the Reign of *Edward II.* that in the preceding Reign a Fine was levied between *John de Yeland*, Plaintiff, and two others, and that *John Lancaster*, Cousin and Heir of one of the Deforceants, obtained a Part for himself and his Heirs: But neither is the Inheritance continued here; for *Nicolas Corbet* is found the next Possessor, who held it *in Capite* of the King, and paid five Shillings to the Sheriff's Aid.

John Poteyn was Lord here, and was succeeded by his Son *John*, after whose Time the Estate was divided into several Parcels. There are Inscriptions for *John Poteyn* the Father, and for *John* and *Thomas* his Sons, but both without Dates. *Thomas Eysh* hath also an Epitaph as Patron of the Church, whose Arms seem to be the same with those of *Poteyn*, only the Bend is from the sinister Point. This *Eysh* died 1553.

One Part of the Estate was sold to the Family of *Brocket* of *Brocket-Hall*, which descended to that of *Read*; and upon the Division of Sir *James Read*'s Estate, fell to the youngest Daughter, married to *Thomas Wynnington*, Esq;.

The other Part was sold to *Thomas Perient*, Esq; whom we find at *Digswell* and *Welwyn*, from whom it passed to his Son *Thomas*, and from him to *Thomas* his Son, who sold it to *Rowland Hale*, Esq; of *King's Walden*, in whose Family it descended, as *Walden*, to *William Hale*, Esq;.

The Rectory is in the Gift of *Ralph Freman*, Esq; by Purchase. The present Incumbent is Mr. *George Smith*. It is in the Deanry of *Hertford*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*.

MONUMENTS.

On a Stone. "Pray for the Soul of *Thomas Eysh*, Patron of this Church, and *Eliz.* his Wife; which *Thomas* deceased this tenth of March, 1553. in the 7th Year of King *Edward VI.* on whose Souls God have Mercy."

In the Chancel. In a Nich on the North Side, Effigies of a Man in a Robe, not Armour, probably the Founder.

Hic jacet quod reliquum est Mariæ Elwes, Relictæ Jeremiæ Elwes, Arm. Ob. 4^{to} die Decembris, 1667.

"Here

" Here lieth the Body of Dame Elizabeth Perient, Widow, who was the Daughter of Richard Baron, Esq; She was first Wife to Richard Hare, Esq; after to George Rotherham, Esq; lastly to Sir George Perient, Kt. She died Decemb. 2. 1655. aged 90."

On a Stone, Gules a Fesse Argent surmounted by a Bend of the second. *Hic jacet Johannes Poteyn et Thomas Poteyn, quorum animabus prop. Deus.*

Another with Arms broken off. *Hic jacet*

Johannes Poteyn et - - - uxor ejus, quorum animabus prop. Deus.

" Here lies the Body of Elizabeth Horne, Wife of Charles Horne, Rector of this Place, who died in Childbed Nov. 10. 1688."

" Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Eliz. Birch, Wife of Mr. John Birch, Rector of Ayot. Nov. 10. 1669."

" Here lieth the Body of Mr. John Birch, who was Rector of this Parish 41 Years. July 26. 1682. in the 74th of his Age."



DIGSWELL



IN Lincoln Diocese, and Broadwater Hundred, lies between the Mimeram and the Lea, Welwyn on the North, and Hatfield on the South. As to its Name, there is little to be said. There is no Well or Spring so remarkable as to denominate it; and if that were allowed, the first Part of the Word we must be at a Loss for. *Domesday* has it *Dicheleswelle*; according to that Record Geoffrey de Magnaville had one Manor here, and Peter de Valongies another: The first has two Hides of Land mentioned, the other but one.

No more is said of this Place till Edward I. when Laurence of St. Nicolas was Lord here, and he produced before the Justices Itinerant at Hertford a Grant from Henry III. of a Thursdays Market, and a Fair to hold ten Days yearly. In Richard II. John Perient had the Manor, as appears by his Epitaph preserved by Mr. Weaver, tho' at present almost obliterated. He is there called *Penerarius Regis*, which Mr. Weaver interprets Penon-bearer; the whole of his Titles is to be seen amongst the Monuments of this Church.

Edmond Perient inherited after him in Henry VI's Time, and married Ann, Daughter of Thomas Vernon, Esq; His Daughter Joan was married to Edward Cressy of Wrackamsted in Harpenden. The Estate was after him in Thomas Perient, Esq; Sheriff of the two Counties the 13th of Henry VII. but he is not called his Son. This Thomas had a Son Thomas, Sheriff the 27th of Henry VIII. who left four Daughters his Coheirs. Ann his Wife survived him, and enjoy'd the Manor for her Life. Then a Fine was levied, and the Lands in Digswell, Welwyn, Tewing, and Hatfield were settled upon George Horsey, Esq; and his Heirs, who married Mary the eldest Sister. This Gentleman was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 14th of Elizabeth. He left a Son Ralph, who, having an Estate at Clifton in Dorsetshire given him by Sir John Horsey, sold this Manor to Sir George Perient, descended of the Family which anciently possessed it. He was Sheriff of Hertfordshire in the 2d of James I. and sold it to Richard Sedley, Esq; who was Sheriff in the 22d of the same King. He married Elizabeth, Daughter of John Darrel of Catehil in Kent, and had two Sons William and John, and two Daughters, Ann married to Anthony Maddison, Esq; and Elizabeth to George Tooke, Esq;.

William succeeded, married Ann, Daughter of Henry Boteler, Esq; and after her Death Mary, Daughter of Sir Robert Honywood of Charing in Kent. He sold the Manor of Northaw to William Leman, Esq; and this of Digswell to Humphry Shalcrofs, Esq; who was Sheriff in the 5th of Charles II. He married Eliz. Katharina Kemp, had thirteen Sons and two Daughters, and died 1677.

Francis his eldest succeeded, and married Julia, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir Francis Boteler of Hatfield Woodhall. He died 1681, and left a Son Francis Boteler Shalcrofs, who died at the Age of 18, in 1693. Upon his Death Henry his Father's Brother inherited.

Thomas Shalcrofs, Esq; his Son, is present Possessor. He bears, Gules a Saltire between four Annulets Argent.

The Church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is in the Deanry of Hertford, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. The Rectory is in the Patronage of the Lord of the Manor. The present Incumbent Mr. William Battel.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel within the Rails, a Stone with Brass upon it expressing a Knight, with his Sword on the left Side, his Dagger on the Right; his Lady on the right Hand. Under his Feet is a Creature like a Cat, under hers another like a Rat. What the Meaning is of chusing these Things I could never arrive at. They are sometimes their Crest, but frequently arbitrary, and without Relation to their Arms.

The Inscription, almost defaced, I insert according to Mr. Weaver. *Hic jacet Johannes Perient, Armiger pro corpore Regis Richardi secundi, et Penerarius ejusdem Regis, et Armiger Regis Henrici quarti, et Armiger etiam Regis Henrici quinti, et Magister Equitum Johanne filia Regis Navarr, et Regina Angliæ, qui obiit - - - - - Et Johanna Uxor ejus quondam Capitalis Domicilla - - - - - quæ obiit 24 Aprilis. A. D. 1415.*

By our finding so many Epitaphs without Date, it appears they were done in the Person's Life-time, which no body took Care to fill up.

Below the Rails, a Knight in Brass with this: *Hic jacet Johannes Perient, Armiger, filius Johannis*

hannis Perient, *Armigeri, qui ob. undecimo die Novembris. 1442. cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*

Within the Rails a Stone. *In piam memoriam Dorotheæ Johannis Pinsent, Clerici, conjugis dilectissimæ, Petri et Catharinæ Delmas filie obsequentissimæ - - - Ob. A. D. 1705. æt. 20.*

Another, "for Mr. Richard Adams, Rector here, and Esther his Wife, and Elizabeth his Mother. He died 1664. in his 57th Year."

Below the Rails. "Here lies the Body of Thomas Goddard, late Citizen and Merchant of London, who married Eliz. second Daughter of Humphry Shalcrofs, Esq; by whom he had 4 Sons and 4 Daughters, Carlton, Thomas, Francis, John, Eliz. Catharina, Isabella, Vere. He died Oct. 26. 1700. in his 71st Year."

Another, "for Mrs. Letitia Battel, third Daughter and Coheirefs of Ginnings Chapman of Stevenage by Mary his second Wife. She was Wife of William Battel, Rector of this Church. She died Jan. 21. 1700. in her 31st Year."

Another, "for Margaret and Martha, Daughters of Sir Alexander Cave, the eldest a Virgin, the other Wife of Mr. John Champnes, Rector here, they died on the same Day, Jan. 29. 1637."

On the East Wall a white Marble Monument. "To the Memory of Ann, Wife of Richard Skrine of Warley in the County of Somerset, Gent. and Daughter of Peter Delmas and Catherine his Wife. She died June 18. 1713."

In the Burying-place North of the Chancel a Monument on the Wall. "William Sedley, the Son of Richard Sedley of Digswell in the County of Hertford, Esq; died in June 1658. aged 63. His first Wife was Anna, Daughter of Henry Botler of London, Esq; by whom he had Issue Anna, Eliz. Susanna, and Mary, his Coheirs. She died April 1. 1647. His second Wife was Mary, Daughter of Sir Robert Honywood of Charing in Kent."

On a Marble. "Here lies the Body of Humphry Shalcrofs of Digswell in the County of Hertford, Esq; aged 70 Years and 10 Days, who died Aug. 25. 1665."

On the Wall a Marble. "In Memory of Eliz. Catharina Shalcrofs, Wife of Humphrey Shalcrofs of Digswell, Esq; by whom he had 13 Sons and 2 Daughters. Ob. Feb. 15. 1667. æt. 72."

"In Memory of Francis Shalcrofs, Esq; Son of Humphry Shalcrofs of Digswell, Esq; and of Eliz. Cath. Kemp his Wife. He died Feb. 26. 1681. æt. 51."

"Here lieth the Body of Francis Shalcrofs, Esq;."

"Here lieth the Body of Henry Shalcrofs,

Esq; who dep. this Life March 9. 1696. aged 60."

"Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Vere Goddard, youngest Daughter of Mr. Tho. Goddard late of London, Merchant, by Eliz. his Wife. She dep. this Life Aug. 18. 1709. in her 27th Year."

In the middle Isle. *Hic jacet Willielmus Roberts quondam Auditor Episcopat. Winton, et Joyes uxor ejus, qui obiit - - - A. D. 140 - - - et præfata Joyes, ob. Feb. 27. 1434. quorum Anim. &c.*

Hic jacet Johannes Feld et Margeria uxor ejus, qui ob. Jun. 17. 1474. et præfata Margeria Decemb. 23. 1485. quorum animabus, &c.

On the North Side the middle Isle. "Of your Charity pray for the Souls of Robert Battyl and Joane his Wife, and William their Son; which said Robert Battyl died Nov. - - - 1537. of whose Souls Jesu have Mercy."

"The aforesaid William had by Joan his Wife 4 Sons and six Daughters."

In the Body of the Church, on the South Side near the Pulpit, in a Nich, is a Stone Coffin close luted down.

In the North Window of the Burying-place were lately the Arms of Perient, Gules 3 Crescents Argent, quartered with the following, Or a Cross fleury Sable.

In the Church-yard on the South Side a Tomb. "Here lies interred the Body of John Champney, Gent. Master of Arts, Rector of the Parish of Digswell, and constant Preacher of God's Word here divers Years together, who was buried in this Place according to his Desire Sept. 9. 1645. aged 42. He left a Son and Daughter Justinian and Mary."

A Tomb on the South Side the Chancel. "Here lieth the Body of Peter Delmas of this Parish of Digswell, Gent. who dep. this Life May 5. 1718. in the 81st of his Age. On his left Hand within the Wall lies the Body of his beloved Wife Catharine, who dep. this Life March 25. 1715."

*Cana atque insueta in Deum Christumque Fides,
Integra et suavissima Vitæ simplicitas,
Utrumque senem honestavit.*

Fuit

*Ille Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ gnaviter Studiosus
Ejusdem Illa simul amantissima,
Uterque Decus et Deliciæ.*

Fuerunt

*Erga omnes vere Benevoli,
In pauperes insigniter beneficii,
In liberos pientissimi,
Mutuo amore felicissimi.*

*Vixerunt summa laude digni,
Neque hac inter laudes minima
Laudari noluerunt.*



H A T F I E L D,



IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, is a large Parish, now a Market Town, on the great Coach Road from *London* to the North, four Miles South of *Welwyn*, and seven North of *Barnet*. The Name in *Domesday* is *Hetfelle*, easily softened by *Norman* Pronunciation from *Hethfeld*. Part of it, especially the Parks, is a Sort of Heath Ground and dry, from whence it might be denominated; but if we look through this Parish, and that of the same Name in *Essex* with the Surname of *Regis* and *Broad oak*, we shall find so deep a Soil as will exclude the Etymology, the greatest Part of this, and the whole of the other, being a strong Clay or Brick Earth. If we consider but the Tythes of both these Places, we shall have little Reason to look upon either as barren Ground.

To me it seems more probable that *Heth* signified wild, waste, uncultivated Ground, such as Chaces and Forests consisted of. These indeed were generally barren, such as Heath and Fern grows plentifully in; but they may be also of a better Staple. Three Examples of this may be brought, which, with other Circumstances, may induce one to believe *Bishop's Hatfield* was once Forest, and thence had its Name. *Hatfield* in *Yorkshire* hath still a Chace belonging to it. *Hatfield Regis* in *Essex* hath the like, which was indeed but one continued Forest from *Hackney* by *Epping* thither, by *Dunmow*, *Brantry*, *Tiptree* Heath, and so to the Sea. This appears from *Montfitchet's* being Forester of the Forest of *Essex*; and from the Confessor's Grant to *Randolph Peperking*, by *Camden* (upon *Essex*) quoted from the Rolls of the *Exchequer*. There are indeed upon Record some Villis exempt from the Forest Laws, such as *Felsted* and others. The third Example is that of *Hatfield Peverel* in *Essex*, which lies within the Limits of the Forest of *Essex*, bordering upon *Tiptree* Heath. *Camden* makes *Peverel* and *Peperking* the same Man, the first being the *Norman* Name (perhaps of easier Pronunciation to a *Frenchman* than *Peperking*): And this Vill is probably named from *Randolph*, that had the Grant from the Confessor. His beautiful Wife had a Son also by the Conqueror, called *William Peverel* Lord of *Nottingham*.

The Situation of our *Bishop's Hatfield*, being upon the Borders of *Northall* Common and *Enfield* Chace, gives Ground to believe it has also been Forest. That it was *Terra Regis*, and given by *Edgar* to the Monastery of *Ely*, we have upon Record. In the Record it is acknowledged to belong to the Abbot of *Ely*, and the Manor to be in the Jurisdiction of the Church of *Ely*.

There is a Grant or Confirmation (and Confirmations were frequently in ancient Instruments called Grants) of *Edward* the Confessor, in which this Estate is secured to *Ely*, whether

of the Gift of his Grandfather *Edgar*, or his Father *Ethelred*. Those Manors of *Hertfordshire* are mentioned together, (as were the rest in other Counties) *Hadham*, *Hethfeld*, *Kelesbelle*. These continued in the Monastery till it was converted into a Bishop's See in the Year 1109. *Ethelreda*, in *English*, *Audrey*, Wife of *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, built this House for Nuns in the Year 673, and was Abbess. It was destroyed by the *Danes* in 870. One hundred Years after, in the Time of *Edgar*, *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, purchased of that King the Lands hereabouts, removed the secular Clergy, rebuilt the Monastery, and brought Regulars into it.

Thus it stood till *Richard* the 11th Abbot, weary of his Subjection to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, under whom *Ely* then was, projected a Change of the Abbey into a Bishoprick. Accordingly the Bishop of *Lincoln* had *Spaldwick*, *Biggleswade*, and *Buckden* for Equivalent. This was in the Reign of *Henry* I. but *Richard* had no Fruit of his ambitious Designs, for he died, and *Hervey* Bishop of *Bangor* was advanced to the See.

The Bishops of *Ely* since possessed *Hatfield*, and *Hugh Balsam*, in the 6th of *Edward* I. claimed before the Judges Itinerant at *Hertford* the Privileges granted by *Edgar*, *Edward* the Confessor, *William* the Conqueror, *Henry* I. *Richard*, *John*, and *Henry* III. which were allowed.

In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* this Manor, with the other of *Hadham* and *Kelshall*, were conveyed by the Bishop to the Crown upon certain Considerations: Some of which are, The Tenths of his whole Diocese paid to him, not to the Crown; and the Patronage of many Livings in his Diocese, and elsewhere. The Person with whom this Exchange was made was *Richard Cox*, who died 1580. What Year it was done 'tis out of my Power to find. The See was kept vacant twenty Years after his Death, and not filled till three Years before the Queen died.

From this House were both King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Elizabeth* conducted to the Throne, both having resided here some time. King *James* in the 4th of his Reign made an Exchange for this Manor with Sir *Robert Cecil*, and had in its Room that of *Theobalds* in the Parish of *Cheshunt*. Sir *Robert* was made Secretary of State in the 38th of the Queen, and in the 41st Master of the Court of Wards; in the 1st of King *James* Lord *Cecil* of *Essington* in the County of *Rutland*, and confirmed Master of the Court of Wards; in the 2d Viscount *Cranbourn* in the County of *Dorset*, in the 3d Earl of *Salisbury*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Brooke* Lord *Cobham*, had a Son *William*, and a Daughter *Frances*. This Earl built the magnificent House there, and made the Vineyard in the Park, through which the River *Lea* hath its Course, adorning that Garden, and enriching it with excellent

Trouts.

Trouts. He died at *Marlborough*, May 24. 1612. and lies buried here. His Daughter *Frances* was married to *Henry Lord Clifford*, Son of *Francis Earl of Cumberland*.

William his Son inherited, and married *Catharine*, youngest Daughter of *Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk*, and had seven Sons and five Daughters. *James*, *Charles*, *Robert*, *Philip*, *William*, *Algernon*, *Edward*. The Daughters were, *Ann*, married to *Algernon Earl of Northumberland*; *Elizabeth* to *William Earl of Devon*; *Diana*, who died young; *Catharine*, married to *Philip Lord Lisle*, Son of *Robert Earl of Leicester*; and *Mary* to *William Lord Chandos*. This Earl was made Knight of the Garter, *Castos Rotulorum*, and Lord Lieutenant of the County.

His eldest Son *James* died young. *Charles* his second, married *Jane* Daughter and Coheir of *James Maxwell*, Groom of the Chamber to King *Charles I.* and afterwards made Earl of *Deriton* in *Scotland*, and had seven Sons and five Daughters, the Number of his Father: *James*, *Robert*, *Charles*, *William*, *Edward*, *Henry*, and *George*. All but the eldest died unmarried. The Daughters were, *Catharine* married to the Earl of *Kinnoul*, *Frances* to *Sir William Bowyer*, Bar. *Diana*, *Penelope*, and *Elizabeth*.

Earl *William* died 1668: and (his Son *Charles* dying before him) he was succeeded by *James* his Grandson. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *John Earl of Rutland*, and had five Sons and four Daughters: *James*, *Robert*, who married *Elizabeth* Relict of *Richard Hale of King's Walden*, Esq; *William*, *Charles*, and *George*; *Catharine* married to *Sir George Downing*, Bar. *Frances* to *Sir William Hatford*, Bar. *Mary* to *Sir William Forester*, Kt. *Margaret* to *John Lord Stowel*, Milled to *Sir Uvedal Corbet*, Bar. This Earl died 1683. and was buried here.

His Son *James* inherited, and married *Frances* Daughter and Coheir of *Simon Bennet* of *Blechington* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; He died 1694: and left *James* the present Earl, who married *Ann* Daughter of the Earl of *Thanet*.

He bears, Barry of ten *Argent* and *Azure*, over all six Escutcheons *Sable*, each charged with a *Lyon rampant* of the first. A *Crescent* for Difference.

The Manor of WOODHALL,

Was held of the Manor of *Hatfield* by *John de Bassingbourn*, who, as appears by an Inquisition, died in the fifth of *Edward I.* This has been a considerable Family; we find them in *Hoddesdon*; and the Year after this, *Stephen de Bassingbourn* (probably Son of *John*) Lord there. Another *John de Bassingbourn* was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 32d of this Reign, and again for the latter Part of the 34th. Afterwards in the 45th of *Edw. III.* one *John de Bassingbourn* was Sheriff of the Counties, and the two succeeding Years Member of Parliament for this. In this Name the Estate continued till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, or pretty near it: For then, as appears by a Fine levied, *John de Bassingbourn* left only two Daughters, *Audrey*, married to *Thomas Gaudy*, Serjeant at Law, and another Wife of *Michael*, Son to *Sir Nicolas Hare* of *Brussyard* in *Suffolk*, Master of the Rolls, and Clerk of the Pells. Mr. *Gaudy* upon the Partition had this Manor, and sold it to

Sir John Boteler, Knight, of *Watton Woodhall* in this County; who descended from the *Botelers*, Barons of *Overlee*, as will be more at large seen at *Watton*, their first Residence here. *Sir John* married *Grifil*, Daughter and Heir of *Sir William Roche* of *Lammer*, Lord Mayor of *London* 1640. and had five Sons and six Daughters; *Sir Philip*, *Sir Henry*, *William*, *Richard*, and *Nicolas*. His Daughter *Elizabeth* was married to *Sir Henry Conisby*, *Mary* to *Thomas Shotbolt*, *Sarah* to *Robert Colt*, *Susan* to *Julius Ferrars*, *Margaret* to *Nicolas Bristow*, *Martha* to *Sir George Perient*.

Sir John Boteler gave this Manor to *Sir Henry* his second Son, Knighted the 1st of *James I.* He married *Katharine*, Daughter of *Robert Waler* of *Hadley*, had five Sons and three Daughters; *John*, *Henry*, *Edward*, *Ralph*, *George*: *Katharine* married to *Sir John Brown* of *Essex*, *Elizabeth* to *Sir Anthony Chester* of *Bucks*, Bart. *Mary* to *John Lynn*. *Sir Henry* had for second Wife *Alice*, Daughter of *Edward Pulter* of *Wimondley*, Esq; *Sir John* his eldest Son was his Heir; he married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir George Villiers* of *Brokesby* in *Leicestershire*, Sister to *George Duke of Buckingham*. He was made Baronet in the 18th of King *James*, and in the 4th of King *Charles* a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Boteler* of *Bransfield*. He had six Sons and as many Daughters: *John*, *Henry*, *Philip*, *Francis*, *John*, and *William*; *Audrey* married first to *Sir Francis Anderson*, Knight, then to *Francis Leigh*, Lord *Dunsmore*, and after Earl of *Chichester*, *Helen* to *Sir John Drake* of *Asb* in *Devonshire*, Knight, *Jane* to *James Ley*, Earl of *Marlborough*, Lord Treasurer, and after his Death to *John Ashburnham*, Groom of the Bedchamber to King *Charles I.* *Olive* to *Endymion Porter*, Groom of the Bedchamber to the same King, *Mary* to *Edward Lord Howard* of *Esrick*, *Ann* to *Mounjoy Blount*, Earl of *Newport*, and after to *Thomas Earl of Portland*. This Lord *Boteler* died in the 13th of *Charles I.* and was buried at *Higham* in *Bedfordshire*.

His five eldest Sons died, and *William* the youngest succeeded in Honour and Estate. Upon his Death without Issue, the Barony was extinct. The Manor descended to *Sir Francis*, eldest Son of *Ralph Boteler* of *Tewing*; fourth Son of *Sir Henry Boteler*. This *Ralph* had married *Susan*, Daughter of *Francis Saunders*. The Estate is presumed to come this way by the Settlement of *Sir Henry*, in case of Failure of the elder Branch. This Gentleman served in the Army in *Ireland* under the Lord *Strafford*, was Knighted by the King 1642. and was Burgess for *Hertford* in the first of *James II.* He married *Ann*, Daughter of ——— *Cokayn* in *Derbyshire*, Esq; He had a Son *George*, who died at the Age of twelve, and two Daughters; *Julia*, married to *Francis Shalcroß* of *Digswell*, Esq; and *Isabella* to *Charles Hutchinson* of *Nottinghamshire*, Esq; *Sir Francis* had for second Wife *Elizabeth*, Sister of *Dr. Fulk Tudor*, Rector of *Tewing* and *Stevenage*. The Arms of this Family are, *Gules*, a Fesse countercompony *Argent* and *Sable*, between six cross Croselets of the first.

Mrs. *Julia Shalcroß*, upon her Father's Death, enjoyed this Manor: and lately, upon her Death, by Will gave it to her Sister Mrs. *Isabella Hutchinson* who is present Possessor.

The

The Manor of PUNSBORN,

Lies in the South East Part of the Parish, which borders upon *Cheshunt* Common. It is sometimes written *Ponesborn*, and sometimes *Paysborn*. The last Syllable is doubtless from the Watercourse between the Hills, the first may be from an Owner's Name. The Lords of it are traced as high as *Henry VI.* when *John Fortescue* possessed it: He is recorded able at that Time to dispend ten Pounds a Year; and there were two more of this Parish, *Thomas Basingbourn*, and *Thomas Walcroft*, Esquires, in the same List. From him the Manor came to *John Fortescue*, Sheriff of both Counties in the 22d of *Edward IV.* and 1st of *Henry VII.* the last Time he is mentioned as a Knight. He left a Son *John Fortescue*, who possessed it in the 9th of *Henry VIII.* and he a Son *Henry*, of Age at the Time of his Father's Death.

Next this Manor was in the Crown, and said to be conveyed to the Crown, but upon what Forfeiture or Consideration does not appear; upon the latter it must be, if by Purchase or Exchange. Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Sir *Henry Cock*, (whom we have seen in *Broxborn*) to hold in *Capite*, by the Service of the two hundredth Part of a Knight's Fee. This, with the Manors of *Little Berkamsted*, *Bayford*, and *Effingdon*, he devised in Trust to Sir *Robert Oxenbridge* and *Edward Cason*, and their Executors, that they should, after his Death, have it for ten Years, and employ the Profits to the Use his Will should direct, with Power of Revocation upon Payment of twelve Pence, and by another Indenture of Covenants to stand seized for continuing the Premises in the Blood of Sir *Henry Cock*. The Conveyance was made to the Use of Sir *Henry* and his Wife for Life, to the longer Liver, then to the Heirs Males of Sir *Henry*, Remainder to Sir *Edmond Lucy* for Life, then to his Heirs Male with other Remainders in Tail, Remainder to the right Heirs of Sir *Henry Cock* for ever. Sir *Henry* died, and left two Daughters his Coheirs, *Frances* married to Sir *Edmond Lucy*, and *Elizabeth* married to *Robert West*, afterwards to Sir *Robert Oxenbridge*. Upon Partition this came to the Share of *Francis*, who had by Sir *Edmond* only a Daughter *Elizabeth*: She was married to Sir *John Ferrers*, Knight, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* and *Charles I.* who had it in Right of his Wife, and died 1640.

It was sold afterwards (but it is not said by whom) to *Stephen Ewre* and *Joshua Lomax*. These were Attorneys, and dealt in buying and selling Land. They conveyed it to *Richard Woolaston* of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; Mr. *Woolaston*, who seems to be the same that we find in *Wormleigh*, with his Son *John*, sold it to *Paris Slaughter*, Citizen of *London*, who died 1693. and left *Paris* his Son possessed of it.

Mr. *Clark* married the Daughter of the last *Paris Slaughter*, and had with her this Manor. *William Clark* his Son inherited, and sold to *Samuel Strode*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, *Ermine* in a Canton *Sable*, a *Crescent Argent*.

In the Hall Window, are Arms of *Cock*, and others, that are in *Broxborn Church*.

The Manor of POPES,

This is reputed to have been once in the Manor of *Effingdon*, tho' at present in *Hatfield* Parish. Being sold to one *Holbeach*, it was for a Time called after his Name. From that Family it was sold to *Pope*, and ever since retained that Owner's Name.

It was afterwards in *William Stalworth*, from whom it came to *John* his Son, and from *John* to his Son *William*. *William* left only a Son *John*, who died without Issue, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Jane*, and they brought it to farther Subdivision: *Elizabeth* was married to *Richard Hall*, *Richard* had a Son *Edmond*, and *Edmond* only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Alice*: *Elizabeth* was married to *Laurence Woodhall*, who had by him *Fulk* and *Alice*. *Alice*, the Sister of *Elizabeth*, was married to *John ap Jenkyn*, who with his Wife sold their Part to *Bellamy*.

Jane, second Daughter of *William Stalworth*, and Coheir to *John* her Brother, was married to *Charles Blount*, who had a Son *George*, and a Daughter *Margaret*. Upon the Death of *George* without Issue, his Part came to *Margaret*. She was married to *Thomas Woodhall*, who sold this Moiety to *Fulk Woodhall*. *Fulk* possessed of three Parts, joined with *Bellamy*, Owner of the fourth, and sold to *William Took*, Esq; Auditor of the Court of Wards and Liveries, whom we find buried at *Effingdon*.

He left a Son and Heir *Walter*; *Walter* left three, *Ralph*, *George*, and *Thomas*. *Ralph* inherited here, but dying without Issue, the Estate came to *George*. *George* married *Margery*, Daughter of *Thomas Conisby*, Esq; He had no Issue, and gave it to his Wife for Life, and after her it came to the third Brother *Thomas*. He sold it in 1664. to *Stephen Ewre* and *Joshua Lomax*, and they the next Year to *Daniel Shautterden* of *Eltham* in *Kent*, Esq; He sold it to Colonel *Thomas Taylor*, and *Taylor* to Sir *David Mitchel*, who gave it to his Lady for Life, and after to his Nephew *John Mitchel*, Esq; who is present Possessor. He bears, *Sable*, a Fesse wavy Or, between 3 Massels of the second, within a Bordure wavy *Azure*.

The Manor of ASTWICK,

In the 4th of *James I.* this Manor was possessed by *Michael Hare*, who held it by free Deed of the King as of his Manor of *Hatfield*, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee and 2 d. a Year. In this Deed it is acknowledged, that this Estate was once in the Family of *Bassingbourn*, who also were Owners of *Woodhall*.

In 1638. *William Grunwill* was Lord here, and sold it to *Dicos*, an Ironmonger in *London*. *John Dicos* his Son sold it to Sir *Henry Tulse*, late Lord Mayor of *London*, from whom it came to *Elizabeth* his sole Daughter and Heir. She was married to *Richard Lord Onslow*: He sold it to *John Duke of Marlborough*, whose Dutcheffs is present Possessor. Within this Manor is Jurisdiction of a Court Baron, where no Surrenders can be taken from customary Tenants of their Copyhold-Lands, but by the Hands of the Lord or the Steward.

The Manor of SYMONDS-HIDE.

In the 23d of *Henry III.* *Symon Fitz-Ade* was possessed of this Estate, whence it is named, and perhaps instead of *Symonds-Hyde* should be *Symonds-Ade*. He had by *Fine* his Wife *John Fitz-Symon*, who was Knighted. He left a Son *Hugh Fitz-Symon*, Knighted also. And he *Richard Fitz-Symon*, made Knight of the Garter in the 24th of *Edw. III.* He left *Adam Fitz-Symon*, who married *Margaret* Daughter of the Lord *Audley*. He had *Hugh Fitz-Symon*; and *Hugh, Edward Fitz-Symon*, Knighted. From Sir *Edward* it came to his Brother *Nicolas Fitz-Symon*. *Nicolas* had an only Daughter *Elizabeth*. She married *William Ash*, Esq; and had only a Daughter *Elizabeth*. *Elizabeth* was married to Sir *Thomas Bocket*, in whose Family the Estate continued till it came to Sir *John Bocket*, who married *Helen* Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Robert Lytton* of *Knebworth*. Sir *John* had by her *Margaret*, married to Sir *John Cutts*; *Ann* to *Alexander Cave* of *Bigrave*; *Helen* to *Richard Spenser*, Esq; *Elizabeth* to *George Carlton*; and *Mary* to *Thomas Read*. Sir *John* married after his first Lady's Death *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of — *Moore*, Esq; by whom he had *Frances*, married to the Lord *North*.

Upon the Division of his Estate amongst his Coheirs, this fell to *Helen* Wife of *Richard Spenser*, Esq; of *Offley*. From whence it descended to the last Sir *John Spenser*, as the Manor of *Offley* did. Sir *John* left Nieces, one of which is married to Sir *Henry Penrice*, who is present Lord of this Manor, in her Right.

The Manor of HOLDWELL;

According to a Survey made in the 4th of *James I.* Sir *Humphrey Wild* held these Manors by free Deed of the Lord of the Manor of *Hatfield*, by the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, paying 8 s. and 8 d. It is now possessed by *Charles Clark*, Esq; who had it in Mortgage: *Thomas Goddard*, Esq; who enjoyed it after his Mother, dying intestate, the Mortgagee entered.

The Manor of BROCKET-HALL,

Is on the North-West Side of the Parish, towards *Wheathamsted*. The House, which is the antient Seat of the *Brockets*, stands in the middle of a pleasant Park, watered by the *Lea*, and fruitful of good Timber. In old Surveys I have seen it called *Broke Hall*, as perhaps from the *Lea*. This Family are the same with that at *Wheathamsted*, and seem to be derived from thence. The Estate came to *Thomas Read* by Marriage of *Mary*, fifth Daughter of Sir *Thomas Bocket*; from him to his Son *John*, who was made a Baronet 1641. Sir *John* married *Susan* Daughter of Sir *Thomas Stiles*, and had a Son *James*, and a Daughter *Mary*, married to Sir *John Bucknall* of *Watford*. Sir *James* married a Daughter and Coheir of — *Dring* of *Isleworth*, and left only Daughters his Coheirs. Upon Partition this Manor fell to the youngest Daughter *Love*, married to *Thomas Winnynton*, Esq; the present Lord. He bears, *Argent*, an Orle between 8 Martlets, *Sable*.

It is observable, that in the former Partition this was the Lot of the youngest Sister, as it is now.

The Manor of LUDWICK,

Is in *Jeremy Hale*, Esq; by Purchase.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Hertford*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, dedicated to *St. Ethelreda* or *Audrey*, the same to whom that of *Ely* is dedicated. The Monks of *Ely* being Owners here, built this and the other of *Totteridge*, giving both the Name of their own Saint. The Earl of *Salisbury* is Patron.

This Rectory is esteemed one of the best in *England*. *Winwick* in *Lancashire* exceeds it in Revenue, but this is preferable for Situation. It was in the Time of Leasing out Livings, let out for a great number of Years, 75 l. only per Ann. reserved to him that performed the Cure. The Family of *Onslow* were possessed of this Lease, and perhaps had the original Grant of it, from whence it was sold to the Earl of *Salisbury*, and long since expired. This way of raising Money out of the Church, was set afoot in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, which gave great Offence to some of her Bishops, particularly *Jewel* and *Whitgift*. They strenuously opposed the growing Evil, and set before her Majesty the Crime and the Punishment of Sacrilege: And a Stop was put to the Practice; but not till many a Parsonage was taken in; nor was any Restitution made. Posterity may bless the Memory of those Bishops, who stood in the Gap and prevented farther Ruin. Nor did the Bishopricks escape better; those of *London* and *Oxford* particularly had Manors taken from them, and Impropriations of less Value settled in their room, because Tythes were the proper Maintenance of the Clergy.

The Hon. Mr. *Charles Cecil* is Rector.

M O N U M E N T S.

A Chapel on the North Side the Chancel, is the Burying-Place of the Earl of *Salisbury's* Family. It was built by Earl *Robert*, who lies buried here. His Monument is a Table of black Marble, with the Effigies of the Lord Treasurer in white Marble, lying upon it with his Staff. This is supported by the four Cardinal Virtues, in Virgin Habits, on their Knees, carved in white Marble, each with her proper Emblem. Underneath is another Table of black Marble, upon which lies the Skeleton of the Earl curiously carved.

His Arms and his Lady's are in the Window: The Motto, *Sero sed serio*. There are also Arms of *Clifford* and *Cecil*, and others.

In the Chancel within the Rails, " Here lies
" the Body of Sir *Francis Boteler*, late of *Wood-*
" *hall* in this Parish, descended from the Right
" Noble House of the *Botelers*, Barons of *O-*
" *versley*, *Wem* and *Sudley*; Knighted by King
" *Charles I.* at *Tork*, May 1. 1642. His first
" Wife was Dame *Ann Cokayn*, of the antient
" and honourable Family of the *Cokaynes* of *Ash-*
" *borne* of *Derbyshire*, where she is interred; by
" whom he had a Son that died young, and
" two surviving Daughters, *Julia* and *Isabella*.
" He departed this Life Octob. 9. 1690. in the
" 88th Year of his Age, in hope of a blessed
" Resurrection."

" Here lieth interred the Body of Dame Eliz. Boteler, late Wife to Sir Francis Boteler of Hatfield Woodhall in the County of Hertford, who departed this Life April 30th. 168--"

" Here lieth the Body of Francis Boteler Shalcroß, Grandson and Heir to that Gentleman of most worthy honoured Memory, Sir Francis Boteler, late of Hatfield Woodhall, Kt. who departed this Life in the 18th Year of his Age, Jan. 13. 1693. And, when God please, the Body of Julia his afflicted Mother, Relict of Francis Shalcroß of Digsworth in this County, Esq; one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir Francis Boteler, Knight."

Fulco Onslow, Arm. nuper summa Cur. Parliamenti Pronotarius, diuturno languescens morbo 6 Idum Aug. an. reparat. Salutis 1602. Aetat. sue 88.

A Stone, " in Memory of Sir Henry Godyer and Damara his Wife, Daughter and Heir to John Rumball, Gent. He died 1627. She 1628."

Hic requiescit corpus Josephi Jordan, Militis, qui obiit Junii 2^{do} 1685. Aet. 52. in spe Resurrectionis.

Deposita Richardi Lee, S. T. P. nuper Hatfieldi Episcopalis alias Regalis cum Capellâ de Totteridge Rectoris. Qui obiit 1684. Aet. 73. Hic requiescit spe lætæ Resurrectionis.

" Here lieth interred the Body of John Dicos, Esq; of this Parish, who departed this Life March 2. 1677. in the 67th of his Age."

A Stone, " for Sir David Mitchel, Kt. who died 1710."

Another, " for Dame Mary his Wife, one of the Coheirs of Robert Dod, Esq; in the County of Salop. She died 1722."

Another, " for Mrs. Lucie Fuller, Wife of Thomas Fuller, Rector of this Parish. She was Daughter of Timothy Stamp of the Inner Temple, Esq; She died 1688."

Another, " for Thomas Fuller, Dr. in Divinity, Rector of this Parish with Totteridge. He died 1712."

In the Punsborn Isle, South of the Chancel, " Here lieth the Body of Martha Ewre, late Wife of Stephen Ewre of Punsborn in this Parish, Gent. She died Aug. 26. 1664."

A Man carved in Stone lying on his left Side, *Hic requiescit corpus Will^{mi} Curle, Arm. tunc illustrissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ qui potentissimæ Cur. Wardorum et Lib - - - est officio summâ fide et integritate felix Liberis et Amicis, verâ fide Christianâ beatam carnis sperans Resurrectionem placidè obdormivit in Domino Apr. 16. 1617. et. 78.*

A Stone, " for Mrs. Eliz. Carter, Daughter of William Carter of Hatfield Woodside, and Mary his Wife. She died 1652."

Another, " for William Carter of Hatfield Woodside, Esq; who married Mary Daughter of John Darnall of Hertingfordbury, Esq; He left two Sons, William and Robert, and died 1652."

Another, " for Robert Carter, second Son of William Carter, Esq; 1664."

A Monument in the South Wall. " Here lies the Body of Dame Eliz. Bocket, late Wife of Sir John Bocket of Bocket Hall in the County of Hertford, and formerly Wife of Gabriel Fowler of Tilsworth in the County of Bedford, Esq; Daughter and Coheir of Roger Moore of Burcester in the County of Oxford, Esq; She died 1612."

Another, " in Memory of Dame Agnes Sanders, who deceased Octob. 20. 1588."

On the same Wall,

Deo et Posteris.

Deo Opt. Max. et Memoria Sacrum

Johannes Bocket, Miles, sub hoc Tumulo secundum Christi adventum expectat. Qui primo connubio junctam habuit Helenam, unam filiarum et heredum Roberti Litton, Militis, ex qua quinque filias suscepit, Margaretam nuptam Johanni Cutts, Militi; Annam, Alexandro Cave; Eliz. Georgio Carlton; Helenam, Richardo Spencer; Mariam, Thomæ Read, Arm. Et ex secunda uxore quæ fuit Relicta Gabrielis Fowler, Arm. unicam habuit filiam Franciscam nuptam Dudleio D. North. Pie placideque in Christo mortem obiit Octob. 2. 1598. atatis vero sue plus minus sexagesimo tristissimum sui Desiderium Amicis relinquens.

In the Church a Stone, " Here lies interred (near his Wife Eliz. Fish) the Body of Capt. Leonard Fish, who died Apr. 17. 1713. aged 61 Years."

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Dame Elizabeth Boteler, who died 168-- gave 30 l. per Ann. (in Trustees) for five Widows, four of this Parish, and one of Tewing, to be disposed of by Order of the Owner of Woodhall. Ley's Farm in this Parish is charged with it.

Three Pounds per Ann. amongst six poor Men on St. Thomas's Day, out of an Estate at Wormleigh: The Gift of Tho. Tooke, Esq;

Two Pounds a Year are paid to the Poor from Bocket Hall.

Fifty Pounds given by Sir Francis Boteler, and twenty Pounds by Mr. Searanch, are laid out in Almshouses, and a Workhouse is built by the Parish.

Six Tenements for the Use of the Poor, built by the Earl of Salisbury's Family.

Hatfield hath been held famous for a Synod here, Anno 680. They met to secure the English Church against the Infection of the Heresy of Eutyches. According to Spelman, this Council was held the 15th of the Kalends of October, in the tenth Year of Egfrid King of the Northumbers; the sixth of Ethelred King of the Mercians; the seventeenth of Adwulf King of the East Angles; and the seventeenth of Lothaire King of Kent. Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury presided: There were present, Saxwulfe, formerly an Abbot, Adrian the Legate, Patta Bishop of Rochester, Waldhere Bishop of London, Cuthbald an Abbot, John Arch-chanter of St. Peter's and Abbot of St. Martin's.

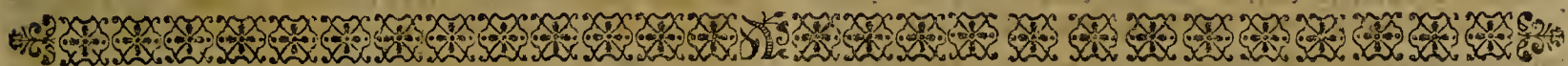
They acknowledged the Councils commonly called Universal, of Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon, with the second of Constantinople, and that of Rome under Pope Martin, in the ninth Year of the Emperor Constantine.

Our County ought not to be robbed of the Honour due to it. A Christian Synod, strictly orthodox, condemning novel Heresies, or old ones revived, is an Honour to any Country. Yet it seems to be the Right of Yorkshire to claim this Council. All that we have for it is, that a Synod was held at a Place called Hatfield. This is affirmed by Bede, Matthew of Westminister, Higden, and others.

It is easy to determine whether *Hatfield* in *Yorkshire*, or this of *Hertfordshire*, hath the best Pretence. The Reasons for the former are these: First, *Theodore* had lately degraded *Ceada* from the See of *York*, and removed him to *Litchfield*, on Pretence of his being elected contrary to Canon. This first shews the Possibility of the thing, from the arbitrary Sway that Prelate bore in the Northern Parts. 2dly, *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, in whose Dominions *Yorkshire* lay, presided in this Synod. This can hardly be supposed, if it had been held in *Hertfordshire*, either under *Sebba* King of the *East Saxons*, or *Ethelred* King of *Mercia*. It is beyond a Doubt with me, that *Hatfield* was in *Mercia*. It is indeed commonly thought, that the *Royston* Road to *Ware* divided the Kingdoms, because it does divide at present the Diocese of *London* from that of *Lincoln*. Upon what foot the Division of the Dioceses was made, I know not. But the Bank at *Cheshunt*, which separated the Lands of the Abbot of *St. Alban's*, which were in *Mercia*, from the Kingdom of the *East Saxons*, points from *Cheshunt* through *Wormleigh* and *Broxborn* Woods towards *Heriford*. It is uncer-

tain whither it went afterwards. I am inclined to think, it kept the *Ermine Street*, being a more remarkable Boundary, and determined with the Parish of *Barley*, which is the last Town in *Hertfordshire*. This I take to have been the Boundary of *Mercia* from the *East Saxons*. 3dly, Several of the *Scotch* Bishops assisted in this Assembly, which better suits *Yorkshire* than our County.

But that which above all other Arguments makes the *Yorkshire* Town the Place is, that *William de Hatfield*, second Son of King *Edw. III.* was born there, tho' our Country has been thought to give him his Name. It appears by the Rolls, that Queen *Philippa* gave five Marks per Ann. to the neighbouring Abbot of *Roch*, and five Nobles to the Monks there, to pray for the Soul of her Son *William de Hatfield*, which Sums are transferred to the Church of *York*, where he was buried, and are to this Day paid by the Duke of *Devonshire* to the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of *York*, out of the Impropriation of the Rectory of *Hatfield*. This of *William de Hatfield* is observed in the Additions to *Camden's Britannia*.



D A T C H W O R T H,



N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, hath *Watton* and the *Beane* on the East, *Codicote* on the West, and *Broadwater* on the North. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Dacevorde*, which yet speaks *Datchworth*, supposing a *Norman* to dictate. The last Syllable *worth*, may have relation to some House.

About half this Manor is in the Record said to belong to Archbishop *Lanfranc*, which *Anschitil* held under him. The other half belonged to the Abbot of *Westminster*. And that of the Archbishop is also said afterwards to be held by *Aluric Blac* of the Abbot of *Westminster*. The Account is confused. In the 4th of *Rich. I.* as appears by a Fine, *William* Abbot of *Westminster* was Lord here, and *William de Bockland* his Tenant for the Vill came to an Agreement, that whoever Clerk *Hugh* (I suppose *de Bockland*) or his Heirs should present to this Church, should swear to the Church of *Westminster* before his Admission, to pay twenty Shillings Sterling yearly to them and their Successors.

In the 17th of *Edw. I.* *John de Wanton* granted to Sir *William de Hameldon* 200 Acres of Land and 8 of Meadow.

Gilbert de Prochain and *Eustace* his Wife granted to the Church of *St. Alban*, for the Sacrifice to find Ornaments for that Church, the Church of *Datchworth*, and there was a Fine levied of the Advowson to that Use in the 22d of *Henry III.*

There were other Gifts to the Abby of *St. Alban's* from hence. *Helie* and her Son *Gilbert* gave forty Acres; *Walter of the Oak* seventeen, and *Ivo de Birston* half an Acre; all which *Henry I.* confirmed.

The Manor was in the Abbot of *Westminster* till the Dissolution; then in *Thirlby*, Bishop of the new erected See of *Westminster*, which falling to the Ground by the Mismanagements of *Thirlby*, the Manor was anew given to the Bishop of *London*.

He hath Jurisdiction of Court Leet.

The Manor of *Datchworth Bury* hath the Court Baron. The Owner is traced no higher than *Henry VII.* Then *Richard Connet* of *Sussex*, Esq; had it, and sold it to *Forster*, in which Family it remained till *Richard Forster* of *St. Alban's* sold it to *John Gamon* of *Aston*, Clerk, in the Reign of *James I.* whose Son *Richard* sold it to *William Wallis* of *Wormley Bury*, Esq; and he sold it to *Edward Harrison* of *Balls*, Esq; present Possessor.

There is a Manor allotted to *Datchworth* in *Domesday*, written *Thiesescote*, held under *Robert d'Olgi*, one of the *Normans* that came in with the Conqueror: And another called *Polehanger*, also held of him. The Vill it self is promiscuously called *Datchworth* and *Thatchworth*; the latter Name is thought to be derived from *Thiesescote*, which is not now to be distinguished if ever there was such a Manor here. As this great Man *D'Olgi* had Manors in many Counties, this of *Thiesescote* might be one of them. He had *Westmill* in this County, to which *Anschitil* was Tenant, one of the same Name as is said to hold of Archbishop *Lanfranc* here: And he had a Manor in *Bedfordshire*. There is an Estate in *Mepfal* in that County, by the Name of *Polehanger*, which is probably that said to be held of him by *Martel*, and wrong fixed here.

The

The Church, dedicated to *All-Saints*, is in the Deanry of *Hertford*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Abbot of *St. Alban's* was anciently Patron. In the 21st of *Edward III.* *Thomas de Leamere*, Abbot, with his Monks, conveyed their Title of presenting to the Crown, upon Consideration of their being discharged of a Pension of 5 *l. per Ann.* payable to a Chaplain of the King till he should be preferred. This it seems was claimed by the King, because his Progenitors had founded the Abbey.

Whether this was a Demand arbitrarily made, or what Rule was observed in the exacting it, I do not find: But the Custom hath been ancient even of the Archbishop's quartering a Chaplain upon the Suffragans of his Province, who were advanced to their Sees in his Time. The Practice of Option is said to arise from hence: That the Archbishop may lay his Finger upon any Benefice in such a Diocese, if it falls vacant during that Bishop's Life, and name a Clerk to succeed, and that this Privilege he can also convey to his Executors. This is meant of any Preferment in the Bishop's Gift.

The Advowson of this Living was granted from the Crown to the Lord *Morley*, upon whose Death it came to his Sister *Alice*. *Alice* was Widow of *Sir William Parker*, and afterwards married *Sir Edward Howard*. He joined with her in the Sale of this Advowson, together with the Manor of *Walkern*, to *Sir William Capel*.

From him it passed to the Earls of *Essex*, as the Manor of *Walkern*. The Conveyance bears Date the 21st of *Henry VII.* In 1725 the Right Hon. *William Earl of Essex* sold it to the Incumbent Mr. *William Hawlayne*, who is both Patron and Rector.

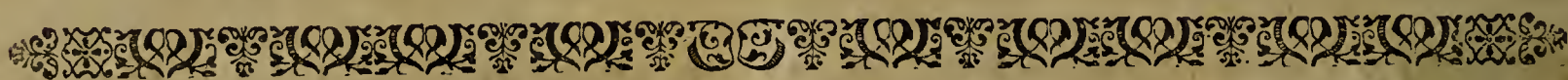
In a Nich of the South Wall of the Church is an old Stone, with a Cross fleury upon it, probably for the Founder of this, or a more ancient Church here.

In the Chancel a small Brass Plate upon a Stone, with a Tree, and a Serpent round the Tree; above is a Dove expanded, with a Glory about it, with this Inscription:

*Inclita quem Natura dedit, quem provida Virtus
Nutrit, Aonii quem docuere Chori,
Occidit hic Gulielmus Paine Vita, Artis, Amoris,
Gloria, raptarunt Mors fera, Terra, Polus,
Et sic ter felix vixit, ter amabile Letum
Tam trinis Cæli mens Saturata bonis.*

BENEFACTION.

Octob. 28. 1685. *Richard Gamon* and *Mary* his Wife, in Consideration of 40 *l.* paid by the Officers and Freeholders of the Parish, did grant a Rent-Charge of 40 *s. per Ann.* out of his Estate of *Datchworth Bury*, to be paid to the Use of the Poor at *Christmas* and *Midsummer* for ever.



W A T T O N,



N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, stands upon the *Beane*, with *Aston* and *Benington* on the North, *Sacomb* on the East, and *Datchworth* on the West. It is commonly called *Watton at Stone*. As to the Name we have little to help us but Conjecture. Here are four Divisions of it according to *Domesday*. This first Part was held of Archbishop *Lanfranc* by *Anschitil*; the second of the Abbot of *Westminster*; the third of Earl *Alan* by *Godwyn*; the fourth *Dermand* and *Alwyn* held of the King.

In this fourth the Name is differently written from the rest, *Wodtone*, and perhaps in the other three it should be so too; for being famous for its Timber, it might be *Wood-Town*. As for the Addition of [*at Stone*] there is no Hint to inform us. I incline to an Opinion, that as it joins to *Astone*, in (*Domesday* *Estone*, as lying East of some other remarkable Place) these might be, in the Infancy of the Saxon Settlement, but one Vill; and that the Addition of *Woodtone* to the most Southerly Part, might be preserved, and being made a distinct Parish, the Adjunct of *Eston* or *Aston* might be so much disused, and so imperfectly written, as to occasion this Corruption. Greater Alterations than this frequently happen. Who would have guessed that the true Writing of *Nusted* in *Berkway*, should be *Northamsted*?

How these Owners, according to *Domesday*, parted with their Estates in *Watton*, it does not appear: But *Peter de Valoines*, whom we have seen at *Essington*, held them in the Reign of *Henry I.* He married *Alreda*, Sister to *Eudo Dapifer*, and left *Roger*, who left *Peter*; *Peter* married *Gundred de Warren*, and left only three Daughters, amongst which his Estate was divided; *Lora* Wife of *Alexander de Baliol*; *Christian* married first to *William de Mandevile*, then to *Peter de Maine*; and *Isabel* married to *David Comyne*. This Manor fell to *Lora*, whose Husband was Brother to the King of *Scots*. *Alexander* granted it to *Robert Aquillon*, a great Man in the Time of *Henry III.* He married first *Jane*, Daughter of *William Ferrars*, Earl of *Derby*, and in the 53d of *Henry III.* *Margaret de Riparius*, Countess of *Devon*. He claimed a three Days Fair yearly in his Manors of *Watton*, *Addington*, and *Pertinges*. He left *Isabel* his Daughter and Heir. In the 6th of *Edward I.* *Henry le Mire* enjoyed the Manor, gave five Acres of Land, five of Wood to the Chaplain of *Watton*, with a Messuage, which gives Ground to believe he was the Husband of *Isabel*.

No more is said of the Conveyance of this Estate to *Eudo Pellitot*, who possessed it in the same Reign. He married *Flora*, Daughter of *Philip d'Aubeney*, and had a Son *Philip*, who was

four Times Knight of the Shire, as appears by the List. He died the 35th of *Edward III.* leaving a Son *William*, and Daughter *Katharine*. The Son died without Issue. *Katharine* being Heir, was married to *Ralph Boteler* of *Pulreback*, descended from the Barons of *Overfley*, *Wem*, and *Sudely*, by which the ancient Family of *Boteler* were first seated in *Hertfordshire*, whom we find amongst the very few now remaining in *Henry VI's* List, of those who could dispend 10l. a Year of *Hertfordshire*.

The History of this Family is collected from the Records of *Kenilworth*, from Registries of Monasteries, from Patent and other Offices. *Baron* is a Term of which the Meaning is well known, but not the Etymology. It is a *German* Word, and according to the old Constitution here, a Barony consisted of thirteen Knights Fees, making together about four hundred Marks yearly. These Barons sat in the great Council or Parliament. In the Time of *Henry III.* there were 150 of them; but upon the Disaffection of some, he introduced a new Practice, but of summoning some to Parliament, and leaving out others, so that the latter were afterwards but Titular.

The first of the *Botelers* we hear of, was named from his Office, and is called *Radulphus Pincerna de Legecestria*, from being in that Post under the Earl of *Mellent*, whom King *Henry I.* made Earl of *Leicester*. This *Boteler* having by Grant of his Lord considerable Lands in *Leicestershire* and *Warwickshire*, seated himself at *Overfley*, now called *Ousley*, in the Parish of *Arrow*, near the Confluence of the *Arrow* and the *Alne*. His Lands are divided from *Aulcester* by the River. On the Top of a Hill, by Nature strongly fortified, he built a Castle, which was the Place of his Residence. The Remains of the Works are yet to be seen near the Farm Houses, which are called the *Upper* and the *Lower Lodge*. There seems to have been a large Compass of Ground taken in; and it is highly probable that he built upon *Roman* Choice, but hath so altered the Place, that there are no *Vestigia* of a Camp at present.

The Earth too upon this Hill hath been so dug up and rifled for Stone to build the Monastery and Town of *Alcester* and *Ousley* Bridge, that no Traces of other than *Norman* Fortifications are found: Yet if *Alcester* was a *Roman* Town, this is the most proper Situation for their *Astiva*. If Coins are a Proof of a *Roman* Town, *Alcester* hath as frequent as any Place, and in great Quantities, especially of Silver and Gold. Tho' we suppose, as is most reasonable, the Coins generally found were *British* Treasure, tho' *Roman* Money, we are not to expect the *Britons*, deserted by the *Romans*, should have other Towns and Cities than what the *Romans* had fortified, and had left them: Nor is there any other probable Account of Money so promiscuously scattered about the Fields, within Reach of the Plough, but that it was of *British* concealing, when the *Picts* or *Saxons* came in upon them. Some Medals were undoubtedly buried with the *Roman* Urns: But the Quantities we find were never left where they are, to shew that People had been here; nor hid by Soldiers, (so much against a Soldier's Principle) to take up when they should return to *Britain*; especially if we remember they took their Leave, being called Home to defend their own *Lares*,

and gave up all Hopes of seeing this Island more.

This *Radulphus Pincerna* had a Son *Robert*, and *Robert* a Son *Ralph*. This *Ralph* happened to take the Side of the Barons in their Wars, and forfeited, upon which his Lands were given to *William de Cantelupe* in King *John's* Time, but restored in the 9th of *Henry III.* upon Payment of 40 Marks. He had a Son *Ralph*, Justice of Assize for the County of *Warwick*, and again for the Gaol Delivery of that County. His Son was *Ralph*, who by Marriage of *Maud*, Daughter and Heir of *Pantulf*, acquired the Barony of *Wem* in *Shropshire*, which was a Barony by Tenure. He was Justice for *Warwick*, summoned to march against the *Welsh*, and to Parliament. He stood fast on the King's Side against the Barons, upon which he had a Grant of the Manor of *Kineton*, formerly given to *Nicolas de Segrave*. And when *Segrave* redeemed his Lands, and had Possession restored by the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, *Ralph* had 400 Pounds Equivalent given him out of the Fines and Profits of the *Exchequer*. His eldest Son *John* succeeded him, but dying without Issue, *Gaven* the second inherited, upon whose Death also without Issue *William* the third came in. He married *Ankaret*, Niece of *James d'Adithley*, and sat three Years in Parliament in the Time of *Edward I.* and left another *William*, Baron of *Wem*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, and died the 18th of *Edward III.* He left a Son *William*, who died without Issue; upon which

Ralph, Son and Heir of Sir *Ralph Boteler* of *Pulreback* and *Norbury*, came to the Honour. He was Knighted, and married *Hawise*, Daughter and Coheir of *Richard Gobion*, descended from Sir *Richard* of that Name, who lived in the Time of King *Stephen*, and upon Partition the Manor of *Gobions* in *Stapleford* came with *Hawise* into the Family of *Boteler*. This Family of *Gobion* had given Name to more Manors besides this; as that of *North-Myms*, afterwards Sir *Thomas More's*; and the Parish of *Higham* in *Bedfordshire*, which still retains it.

Sir *Ralph Boteler* left a Son *Ralph*, who married *Katharine*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Philip Pelitot* of *Watton Woodhall*, by whom this Estate came into the Family that at present enjoys it. They left a Son *Philip*, who was Knighted, and left another *Philip*, also Knighted. He held in Capite the Manor of *Pulreback*, by the third Part of the Moiety of the Barony of *Kilpeck*, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Cokayn*, a Judge of the *Common Pleas*, in the 6th of *Henry IV.* and was Sheriff of the two Counties. His eldest Son *Edward* dying without Issue, the Estate came to *Philip* his second, who died in the 3d of *Henry VI.* and left a Son *John*, who inherited. *John* married *Constance*, Daughter of — *Downhall* of *Codington* in *Northamptonshire*. He left a Son *John*, who was thrice married, and was Sheriff of the Counties. By his second Wife *Dorothy*, Daughter of *William Terrell* of *Gipping*, he had a Son *Philip*. *Philip* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Drury* of *Halested*, and had twelve Sons and seven Daughters. He was Sheriff in the 29th of *Henry VIII.* and died 1549.

His eldest Son Sir *John Boteler* succeeded him, was Sheriff in the Time of *Philip* and *Mary*, and married *Gresil*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Wil-*

liam Roche of Leamer, and had five Sons and six Daughters. His eldest was Sir *Philip*, who married *Katharine*, Daughter of Sir *Francis Knowles*, was Sheriff of this County in the 20th of *Elizabeth*, twelve Years after it was under a distinct Sheriff from *Essex*, and was Knighted in the Year of his Sherifalty. *Robert* his eldest Son succeeded, was Knighted in the 5th of King *James*, and Sheriff in the 7th. He married *Frances*, Daughter of Sir *Drew Drury*, and had a Daughter *Jane*, who inherited the Manors of *Sacomb*, *Temple Chelshin*, and *Chels* in this County, being of Sir *Robert* her Father's purchasing.

But *Philip*, next Brother to Sir *Robert*, and Son of Sir *Philip*, by Settlement enjoyed the Family Estate, with that of *Bardolph's*, which came into them in the Time of Sir *John Boteler*, this Gentleman's great great Grandfather. *Philip* married *Alice*, Daughter of *John Shotbolt* of *Tardley*, Esq; and left *John*, who was made Knight of the *Bath* upon the Coronation of *Charles I.* Sir *John* was a Gentleman not only inclined, but active in the Service of his Prince. In 1642 he was one of the Commissioners of Array for this County. He was so zealous in supporting the Royal Cause, that he drained his private Fortune to carry on the War: And when no more was to be done but suffering, he had his Share of ill Usage from the People in Power; a long Imprisonment in *Ely House*, and the plundering and sequestering his Estate. He left three Sons, *Philip*, *John*, and *Ralph*; *Catharine* married to Sir *John Gore* of *Sacomb*, and *Elizabeth* to *Ralph Gore*, Esq; He was buried in the Church amongst his Ancestors; but there is no Monument or Inscription for him, or for any of the Family, from the Beginning of the 15th Century, except one about the Beginning of the 16th, till the last *Philip Boteler*, Esq; who died 1712.

Philip succeeded, was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of *Charles II.* married a Daughter of Sir *John Langham*, died in the 33d of the same King, and was buried here. Sir *John* his only Son inherited, who was Knighted five Years before Sir *Philip's* Death, and Sheriff in 1680. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Nicolas Gould*, and left a Son *Philip*, and a Daughter *Elizabeth*. *Philip* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of *William Ettrick*, Esq; He died without Issue 1712, and entailed his Estate upon *John Boteler*, Esq; Son of his great Uncle. He bears, *Gules* a Fesse counter-compony *Argent* and *Sable* between six cross Croselets of the Field.

The Mansion House of the Family is most nobly situated upon a rising Ground, watered with small Streams, which fall into the *Bean* on the South of it. It stands in a Park beautifully consisting of Hills and Flats, and renowned for as good Timber as the Island, or perhaps the Earth, produceth. Near 30 Years since one Tree was sold for 43 *l.* There were eighteen Horses to draw one Part of it when it was slit, and out of it was made the Cutwater to the present Royal Sovereign. Another in the same Park, called the *Walking Stick*, might some Years ago have been sold for 50 Guineas, but is at present upon the Decay, by the Burrowing of Rabbits under it. 'Tis pity this glorious Vegetable, this Model of *British* Strength, that, like *Saul*, o'ertopp'd and grac'd the Woods,

should, for want of human Succour, be undermined by so contemptible an Adversary! that such a *Weapon of War* should so perish!

The Manor of BARDOLFS,

Is very probably one of those four Parcels into which, according to *Domesday*, this Vill was divided, and afterwards named from *Bardolf* the Owner. According to the Notices which the publick Offices afford, and *Stow* and *Leland* have written, this is the Account of the Family: That in the Time of *Edward I.* *Hugh Bardolf* was summoned amongst the Barons to Council; that he attended that King in an Expedition to *Gasconne*, and was taken Prisoner; and in another to *Scotland*. He died in the 32d of that Reign. *Thomas* his Son succeeded, was made Knight of the *Bath* two Years after with *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, and many others, at the Feast of *Pentecost*, having an Allowance of Robes out of the King's Wardrobe. He marched with the Prince into *Scotland*, died in the 3d of *Edward III.* and was buried in the Priory of *Shelford* in *Nottinghamshire*. He left a Son *John* of 17 Years old, who proved his Age, did his Homage, and had Livery of his Lands in the 9th of *Edward III.* He married *Eliz.* Daughter and Heir of Sir *Roger de Damory*, Baron of *Armoie* in *Ireland*, who lies buried in *Ware Church*, and left *William* his Son at 14 Years old; of whom *Philippa*, *Edward III.*'s Queen, procured the Wardship and Marriage for Sir *Michael Poynings*, Kt. whose Daughter we therefore presume he married; for after one Expedition to *France*, and another to *Ireland*, dying 1394, he left a Son *Thomas* of 17 Years old. He proved his Age, did his Homage, and had Livery. Then he engaged with the Earl of *Northumberland*, Earl Marshal, and a Bishop of *Tork*, against *Henry IV.* Their Forces being routed, he fled first to *Scotland*, then to *Wales*, and once more was in Battel against the Sheriff of *Torkshire*, where he was mortally wounded. He left two Daughters, *Ann* and *Joane*, his Coheirs, the first married to Sir *William Clifford*, the other to *William Philip*. These Ladies petitioned for some of their Father's forfeited Manors. The King granted they should hold them after the Death of the Queen, who is therefore supposed to enjoy them upon the Forfeiture. In the 9th of *Henry V.* *Philip* and *Joane* had Livery of their Purparty. They left a Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Henry Beaumont*, whom King *Henry VI.* in the 18th of his Reign, made a Viscount, with Precedency of all Barons. He was stiled Viscount *Beaumont*, the first that had that Title. He had 20 Marks yearly settled upon him out of the Revenue of the County of *Lincoln*; and the Year after, in Consideration of his Services, and the Loss he sustained by the Death of his Wife, he had a Grant of the Custody of all the Castles, Manors, and Lands (which sunk upon his Wife's Death) to *Henry* his Son and Heir, and in Case of his Death to *William* his younger Son, Remainder to his Daughter *Joane*. Farther, he had a Grant of Precedence, for himself and his Heirs, of all Viscounts that should after be created, of the Heirs of all Earls, and to take Place in all publick Meetings next below Earls. He was summoned to Parliament from the 10th to the 38th of the King. At that Time the Duke

Duke of York, Earls of Warwick and Salisbury, sent many Accusations against him from Calais to King Henry, that he had misled him, and was his mortal Enemy. They came to England, fought King Henry at Northampton the same Year, routed him, and amongst the Slain was Viscount Beaumont. Upon his Death William his second Son (Henry being dead) succeeded, and in Right of his Mother was Lord Bardolf, with a great Estate. He proved his Age, had Livery of his Lands, but his Homage was respited. He married first Elizabeth, Daughter to Richard, Brother to the Lord Scrope of Bolton, afterwards Joane, Daughter of Humphrey Duke of Bucks. He stuck to the House of Lancaster, as his Family had done, and was made Prisoner at Towton Field in the 1st of Edward IV. and attainted in Parliament, upon which this Manor fell in to the Crown.

Edward IV. in the 7th of his Reign, granted the Manor of Bardolfs to Roger Ree, Esq; Usher to his Chamber, with several other Manors, and the same Year settled it upon his Sons. He was Knighted, and made Sheriff of Norfolk in the 9th and 13th of this Reign. Roger his elder Son dying without Issue, it fell to William the younger, who surrendered his Patent to the King, and had a new one in the 15th of the same Reign, by which it was granted to his Heirs.

From this Gentleman it is presumed the Manor was conveyed to John Boteler of Woodhall, Esq; for he possessed it, and was Sheriff of the Counties in the 5th of Henry VII. And it has gone ever since with that of Woodhall.

This Account, tho' well attested, is liable to one Objection; and that is from a Gravestone in the Church, which is inscribed for Sir Edmond Bardolf and Edmond Bardolf, Esq; his *Consanguineus*, and for the Wife of the latter: Edmond, or Sir Edmond, died 1455, the 23d of Henry VI. Now here's no mention of either of these in that Reign as Lord here, but of Viscount Beaumont and Lord Bardolf. This Sir Edmond looks like an Owner; because the other claims Kindred with him.

Yet it is not impossible that there should be a Sir Edmond, a great Soldier in those turbulent Times, and that Edmond the Esquire should be fond of owning his Relation to him. And here I must leave it; tho' there's greatest Probability of a Man's claiming from the Head of the Family, unless we can admit *Consanguineus* to signify a By-blow.

In a Miller's Garden of this Parish, just by the Beane, is a Well of the Tunbridge Kind, which hath a higher Chalybeate Taste than that of Welwyn.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the Deanry of Hertford, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. It hath a Ring of six Bells.

The Rectory is in the Gift of the Lord of the Manor. In 1705 the Parsonage House, with about 60 Acres of Glebe, was by Act of Parliament exchanged by the Bishop's Licence with Philip Boteler, Esq; who in Lieu settled on the Church Crowbery-Hall, adjoining to the Church-yard, with a Malting, and an Equivalent in Lands. Mr. William Barnwell is the present Rector.

The Inscriptions and Brasses are preserved in this Church pretty well. It is attributed to

the Care of a Tenant to Bardolfs, that was an Oliverian.

The North Chapel is the Burial-place of the Lords of Woodhall. Some of them are also buried in the Chancel.

MONUMENTS.

A Stone with the Portraiture of a Knight in Brass, hath in a Bordure this: *Icy gift - - - Peletot, Chevalier qui mourust le 14 jour d' Aust. l'an de Grace Mil. CCC - -* This seems to be for Sir Philip Peletot, because there is but one of the three Possessors of that Name mentioned as a Knight. He was Grandfather to Katharine, who was married to Ralph Boteler, and brought the Estate to this Family. The Date, according to other Accounts, should be 1361.

Mr. Weaver has preserved one that is for Sir Philip, the 3d of the Name that were Lords here.

Hic jacet corpus Domini Philippi Boteler militis, quondam Domini de Woodhall, et hujus Ecclesie Patroni, qui obiit in festo Sancti Leonardi Anno Dom. 1421. et Regis Henrici quinti post Conquestum ultimo. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen. The Stone remains.

These following are lost.

Hic jacet Richardus Boteler de Stapleford in Com. Hertf. Arm. qui obiit quinto die Maii 1614. Et Anna uxor ejus, una Filiarium Joannis Mynn de Hertingfordbury, Arm. quæ obiit 12 Octobr. 1619. Et Elizabetha unica filia eorundem Rich. et Annæ Rolando Gravely de Gravely, Arm. nupta, quæ obiit ante Parentes - - die Feb. 1600. sine prole.

The next was in the Chancel, and there is something like it now.

Icy gysent Wat. Mohinton Esq Jana de Gutcestri Dieux de leur Almes eit Mercy. A.C. 1511.

A plain white Stone has the Effigies of a Man with a Woman on each Side; at their Head this:

Hic jacet Johannes Butteler, Ar. quondam Dñus de Wudehall et patron. istius Eccles. qui obiit An. Dom. Millesimo - - - Item hic jacet Elizabetha Butteler quondam uxor predict. Johan. Butteler, quæ obiit An. Dom. 1469. 8vo die Octobr. Item hic jacet Constans Buteler quondam uxor ejusdem Johan. quæ obiit A.D. 14 - -

A black Marble, "for Sarah, late Wife of John Cleeve, Esq; 1706."

Another, "for Edward their eldest Son. 1711.

There is a Stone for John Boteler and his three Wives, tho' but two are expressed in the Plates, which seem to be misplaced, having been broke off, and unskillfully put on. *Hic jacet Johannes Butler, Armiger - - qui obiit 11 die Maii 1514.* His Wives were also buried here, Margaretta filia Henrici Belknap; Dorothea filia Gulielmi Terryl; et Katharina filia Thomæ Acton.

The Vault of the Botelers is by Way of Cell or Tomb, every Coffin is covered with an Arch.

On the North Wall is a Monument of black and white Marble, raised very high. About five Foot from the Ground are in white Marble the Effigies of a Gentleman on the right, in his common Dress, and a loose sort of Garment or Scarf over one Shoulder and under the other; and of a Lady on the left, with a Veil reaching down

down before, and hanging over her left Arm. A Pillar is between them, upon which each rests one Arm. They are upon their Knees upon Cushions of Marble, the Gentleman with his right Hand upon his Breast, the Lady hath her left on her Breast. Over their Heads two Shields joined; that on the right hath the Arms of *Boteler* and *Ettricke*, the other Shield blank. Under the Gentleman an Inscription, "In Memory of *Philip Boteler*, Esq; only Son "and Heir of Sir *John Boteler*, Kt. by Dame " *Eliz.* his Wife, who was one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Nicolas Gould* of *Dorsetshire*, who lies interred in this Place. This " *Philip* had one Sister, whose Fortune he augmented very considerably upon her Marriage "with *Grey Neville*, Esq; of the County of " *Bucks.*"

"He married *Eliz. Crane Ettricke*, one of "the two Daughters and Coheirs of *William Ettricke*, Esq; but leaving no Issue, he, out of "a due Regard to the Continuation of his "Name and Family, (which is of great Antiquity in this County) by his Will entailed "the antient Seat and Park called *Woodhall* in "this Parish, and his whole Estate, upon his "Cousin *John Boteler*, Esq; (Son of his great "Uncle) who is now the last Branch of this "antient Family in the Male Line. He dep. "this Life *May 7. 1712.* in the 31st Year of "his Age."

A Table under the Lady is left blank.

At the West End of the Chancel, the Figure of a Clergyman in brass, with a Lyon at his Feet, on the Side a Piece of an Inscription - - - *Eccles. et Canonici in Ecclesiâ* - - -

A black Marble at the East End the Chancel, with Arms of *Gore* and *Boteler*. "Here "lieth the Body of Sir *John Gore*, late of *Sacomb* in the County of *Hertford*, Kt. who "died *Sept. 14. 1697.* in 77th of his Age. "Also the Body of his dearly beloved Wife "Dame *Katharine Gore*, Daughter of Sir *John Boteler* of *Watton Woodhall*, Kt. of the Bath. "She died *Apr. 22. 1698.* They lived 55 Years "comfortably together in Marriage, greatly "honoured and esteemed, and left Issue *Ralph, Charles, Ann, and Catharine.*"

A Stone, "for Mr. *Samuel Bendy*, 18 Years "Rector here. He died 1689."

Another, *Vir Reverendus et Pius Johannes Saywell S.T.P. hujus Parochia Rector, Insignis Theologus & Concionator celeberrimus. Ob. Martii 13. 1693.*

Another, "Here lieth the Body of the Rev. "Mr. *Abraham Crossland*, who died *Nov. 5. 1703.* "in the 43 Year of his Age."

In the South Isle of the Church, two Men, one in the middle, the other on the right, on the left a Woman. The Inscription under their Feet, *Hic jacet Edmundus Bardolff, Miles, et Edmundus Bardolff, Armiger, Consanguineus ejusdem Edmundi, qui obiit - - - die Aprilis A. D. 1455. et Johanna uxor Edmundi Bardolff, Armigeri, quæ ob. 23 Maij A. D. 1438. cujus anima prop. Deus.*

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

A Free School was founded here 1662. by *Maurice Thompson* of *Lee* in *Kent*, Esq; and Sir *William Thompson* of *London*. They gave the following Houses and Lands in Trustees, of which the Minister and Churchwardens always to be, and the Majority to act: A Messuage with 3 Acres in Occupation of *Ann Monk*, lying between Sir *Philip Boteler's* and *John Lowen's*: A Cottage in Occupation of *Ann Gabel*: An Acre of arable in *Heydon*: An Acre and 3 Roods arable in *Lambden*: Another Acre of arable in *Heydon*: An Acre of arable in *Smithbury*: Another Acre in *Lambden*: Three Cottages in Occupation of *Will. Cherry, Rich. Darling*, and *Widow Cowper*: One Tenement with a Pightel called *Wipsys*, in Occupation of *Rich. Haynes*, in the Parishes of *Watton* and *Benington*.

The Uses. Ten Pounds per Ann. by quarterly Payments to the Master, for 20 Children of poor Inhabitants of *Watton*. The rest to put out some of these poor Children from the School Apprentices: Five Pounds to be given with each. The chief House for the Residence of the Master. In lieu of which there is a new Building for his Use, and the old House let to improve the Rents.



M U N D A N E Little, or Frewel,



N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, hath *Benington* on the North, *Much Mundane* on the East, *Watton* on the West, *Sacomb* on the South. There is some Foundation for a Conjecture, that its Name is from the *Danes*: That those Pagans had much to do hereabouts, the constant Tradition of the Country admits. *Welwyn* is fixed for the Beginning of the Massacre: The six Hills of *Stevenage* supposed to be in Memory of that. There is a Place in the Parish still called *Dane End*. Mr. *Camden* (upon the *English Saxons*) observes, that *Mund* is Peace, and that thence Lawyers call a

Breach of the Peace *Mundbrech*. Then this Vill may be named from a Peace made with the *Danes* by the *Saxons*, and the *Barrows* Monuments of it. There are three small Tumuli below the Church in the Road from *Braughin* to *Hertford*, which may have relation to the *Danes*. They are the least that are any where to be seen; if there had been but two, or if they were at proper Distance, on gine them to be Butts. If it be *Dane End* may be but a Corruption *dane End*, it may be answered, the Place of the same Name near cannot be so derived.

The Lord of this Vill in *Domesday*, is *Walter Flandrensis*, who came in with the Conqueror, and had this Manor in Reward of his Services. The next we find is one of the Family of *Frevile*, who may be presumed Possessor in the Time of *Henry III.* because his Son *Richard*, in the sixth of *Edward I.* proved himself Owner before the Judges Itinerant at *Hertford*. He appeared and shewed his Claim that he held it of the King *per Baroniam*. From this Family the Vill has received the additional Name of *Frewel*, tho' it should be written *Frevile*, if these were of the Race of the *Freviles* of *Tamworth Castle*: And it is highly probable they were, because at this Time they flourished. *Alexander Frevile* was Brother and Heir to *Sir Baldwyn Frevile*. *Alexander* enjoyed the Castle upon Partition of the Estate of *Philip Marmion*, having married *Joan*, one of his Coheirs. Upon the Strength of this Match, *Sir Baldwyn Frevile*, Great Grandson of *Alexander*, at the Coronation of *Richard II.* put in his Claim to be Champion of *England*, as belonging to his Castle of *Tamworth*. But his Plea was set aside by the Constable and Marshal of *England*, and the Office allowed to *Sir John Dimock*, upon the Authorities *Sir John* produced: For he proved, tho' *Marmion* was Owner of *Tamworth*, he was also of *Skreelsby* in *Lincolnshire*, and that the Championship went along with the latter, which he had a Right to from an Heir Female of *Sir Thomas Ludlow*, Kt. Husband of *Joane*, youngest Daughter of *Sir Philip Marmion*. There are Arms in the North Window of the Chapel or Burying-place here, not much unlike those of the *Freviles* of *Tamworth Castle*. Theirs were, Or, a Cross fleury Gules. Here are, Gules, a Cross Argent: And another, Argent, a Cross Gules. The latter Field may be altered by Time and Weather, and appear what it was not at first.

In the Time of *Edw. III.* this Manor was in *Reginald de Grey* Lord of *Wilton*, whom we find Owner of another Manor here, and one at *Much Mundane*. He was summoned several times to Parliament from the 17th to the 34th of *Edw. III.* died the 44th of that King, and left a Son *Henry*, summoned by the Name of *Henry de Gray de Shirland*, Chevalier. *Henry* died in the 19th of *Rich. II.* and left a Son *Richard* 3 Years old. *Richard* afterwards attended *Thomas* Earl of *Dorset*, the King's Uncle and Lieutenant of *Normandy*, in an Expedition thither, and died 1442. He left a Son *Reginald*, who was Knighted. He died and left a Son *John*.

In the 12th of *Henry VII.* *Sir William Say* purchased this with the Manor of *Much Mundane*, but it is not said of whom. *Sir William* we find at *Sabridgeworth* in the Time of *Rich. III.* and his Ancestors there long before. He bought the Advowson of both the *Mundanes* also. His Estate came to two Daughters, the elder married to *William* Lord *Monjoy*, the younger to *Henry* Earl of *Essex*. He settled this as his Manor of *Benington*, where we have a large Account of the Matter. It came to the Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, who married *Ann* Daughter of the Earl and *Mary*, was forfeited in Queen *Mary's* Time, and granted away again in Queen *Elizabeth's*.

In the 21st of *Eliz.* it was in Possession of *Michael Woodcock*, Esq; who settled it upon his Son *Michael*, upon his Marriage with *Dorothy*

Daughter of *William Woodhall*; and in Default of Issue Male, upon his second Son *John* and his Issue Male, then upon his own Heirs Male, and then upon his Heirs General. *Michael Woodcock* (I suppose the Son) mortgaged this Estate to *Sir Peter Vanlore*, to whom he afterwards sold it. *Sir Peter* settled it in Jointure with *Ann* his Daughter, upon Marriage with *Sir Charles*, Son of *Sir Julius Caesar*. *Sir Charles* held several Courts here. But *Sir Peter* not satisfied in his Title from the preceding Settlement, applied to Chancery against *Woodcock* and *Woodhall*, and recovered his Money: And the Estate was by Act of Parliament resettled upon *Edmond Woodhall*, who must be the Son of *Michael*. He was Registrar of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, and married *Margaret* Daughter of *Anthony Law* of *London*. He left a Son *Edmond*, and *Edmond* left two Sons and two Daughters. *Edmond* his elder inherited, and dying without Issue 1655. his younger Brother *John* came to the Estate, and died also without Issue 1660. As did his Sister *Elizabeth*, upon which the Manor came to *Mary* the younger. *Mary* was married to — *Thornton*, and had two Daughters, *Mary* and *Jane*. *Jane* was married to *Robert Heysham*, Esq; Alderman of *London*, whose Son *Robert*, under Age, is the present Lord, as at *Stagenhoo* his Seat.

The Fine here, upon Admission of a Copyhold Tenant, is fixed to one Year's Quit-Rent.

There are by antient Custom two Acres of Land near the Church, which the Lord of this Manor is not to plough up, because they were granted for the Recreation of Youth after Evening Service.

The Manor of LIBURY.

In *Domesday* 'tis written *Satrehella*, and held by *Walter Flandrensis*, but that Name is long since lost for this of *Libury*. It is in the Record called a Berewich of *Mundane*. The Family of the *Greys* of *Wilton* had this Manor before the other last mentioned, for *Henry de Grey* was Lord here in the 17th of *Edward II.* He was engaged in the Wars of *Gascoigne* for the King, so that he could not possess his Inheritance, and the King remitted to him a Debt upon his Estate of 152*l*.

There is a Curiosity remarked from the Court Rolls of this Manor: Anno 17 *Edw. fil. Edw.* — — — Geoffrey diem clausit extremum de cujus morte venit ad opus Dom. de Heriet. una Vacca et Alba in fronte, pretii unius Marce — — — Johan. Auncel quer. de Thoma Backstere de placito transfr. plegii de prosequendo — — — Atheridge & William Geoffrey. An Executor was sued for two Shillings *Adam Geoffrey* owed. The Executor pleads *nulla Bona*. Inquiry is awarded to the Tenants, who find there came to his Hands *Unum Colobium, et Vesturam unius ar. frumenti pretii 16 d.* adjudged that he recover, and the Executor in *Misericordia pro falsa detentione*.

Edward III. sent his Precept to *Henry de Grey* in the 16th of his Reign, to attend him into *France* from *Portsmouth*, with twenty Men at Arms and twenty Archers. But he died, and his Son *Reginald* inherited. *Reginald* was made Knight Banneret, upon another Expedition to *France* in the 19th of that Reign, and was ordered to prepare himself and all his Retinue for it. He lived till the 44th of King *Edw. III.*

and died possessed of the Manors of both the *Mundanes*, of *Libury*, and *Hertingfordbury*.

The Estate then descended to *Henry de Grey*, Chevalier, as we have seen in the Manor of *Little Mundane*, and went with that Manor till it came to *John de Grey*. He was Knighted the 14th of *Edward IV.* and signalized himself in the 11th of *Henry VII.* in a Battel against the *Cornish Rebels*. Sir *John* with his Son *Edmond* and *Florence* his Wife, in the 12th of this Reign, sold this Manor to *Richard Hill*; and *Edward Grey* of *Blechly* in *Bucks*, Esq; Uncle to Sir *John*, gave a Release.

Richard Hill settled it in Jointure upon *Elizabeth* his Wife, who surviving him, passed it to *Edward Hill*, Gent. and *Ralph Lathom*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*. *Robert Hill*, Citizen and Fishmonger of *London*, Merchant of the Staple of *Calais*, Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Hill*, Knight, Lord Mayor of *London*, and of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Sister and Heir of *William* and *Richard Hill* of *London*, sold this Manor, with others in *Essex* and *Huntingdonshire*, to *Ralph Lathom*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*. *Edward* Brother of *Robert Hill* released an Annuity of eight Marks given him by his Father. *Ralph* granted this Manor in Trust, then to the Use of his Will, and in the 12th of *Elizabeth* demised it to *Edmond Andrews*, Gent. and *William Green*, Yeoman. They kept several Courts. In the 17th of *Eliz.* it came to *Thomas* and *William*, two Sons of *Lathom*. Two Years after *Robert Lathom* of *Childerley* in *Cambridgeshire*, and *Dorothy* his Wife, and *William Lathom* of *South Ockendon* in *Essex*, passed this Manor by Fine and Recovery to *Edmond Andrews* and *George Herd*. They declared by Deed the Use to *William Lathom* and his Heirs.

He sold it in the 20th of *Eliz.* to *Richard Brockman* of *West Smithfield*, Gent. *Brockman* two Years after sold it to *Rowland Berisford* of *London*, Gent. And *Rowland* in 1608. conveyed it to *Robert Spence*, Citizen and Fishmonger of *London*, Master of the *Levant Company*. He gave it by Will to his Son *Robert* of *Balcomb* in *Sussex*. *Robert* settled it upon *William* his eldest

Son, who died without Issue, and then it came to *John Spence* of *South Malling* in *Sussex*, Esq; his Brother and Heir. And from him to *John Spence*, Esq; his Son, who left a Son *John*, present Possessor.

The Church, dedicated to *All-Saints*, is in the Deanry of *Baldock* and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. Mr. *Arthur Winders* is the present Rector. Here is a pretty Ring of five Bells.

There is a Chapel on the North Side the Chancel. In the North Wall is a Nich, which probably was designed for the Effigies of the Founder. An old Stone lies near it with the Brasses broken off.

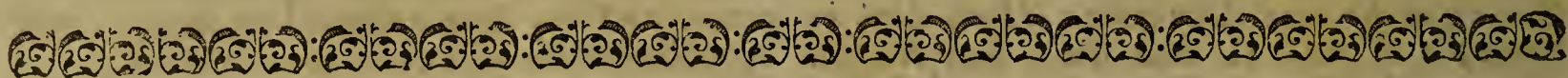
In the two Arches between the Chancel and Chapel, are old Monuments of a Man and his Wife, the Man in each is in Armour, with a Lyon at his Feet. One is raised four, the other five Foot from the Ground. The most Easterly hath no Arms upon it, but a Lyon's Head with the Mouth upwards is the Top of the Helmet on which the Gentleman lies.

The other, which seems to be more antient, hath several Shields upon it; on one is visible a Lyon rampant, surmounted by two Bendlets.

In the Chapel a Stone, "Here lieth the Body of *Margaret Woodhall* Daughter of *Anthony Law* of *London*, Gent. Wife of *Edmond Woodhall*, Esq; Registrar of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, Lord of this Manor, &c. She deceased July 3. 1631. aged 45."

In the Chancel a Stone with these Arms, - - - a Bear rampant quartered with - - - a Cheveron between 3 Phœons. "Here lieth the Body of *Richard Berisford* of *London*, Merchant, who departed this Life June 14. 1643. in 59th of his Age. Also of *Ann*, the Wife of *Richard Berisford*, who died Aug. 30. 1637. - - -"

Another, "Here lieth the Body of *Robert Berisford*, Gent. who died June 3. 1656. aged 33. He was eldest Son of *Richard Berisford*, - - - married *Ann*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Tho. Nightingale*, Bart. had Issue by her *Richard*, *George*, *Robert*, *Ann*."



M U N D A N E Much, or Furnival,



IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, hath *Little Mundane* on the West, *Wakely* and *Westmill* on the North, *Standon* on the East, and *Salcomb* on the South. It was granted by the Conqueror to Earl *Alan*, whom we have seen at *Cheshunt*. The Record mentions that fair *Eddeva* once possessed this Manor. This was a Saxon Lady of great Possessions, who is always remembered with this distinguishing Epithet. She is by *Mathew Paris* called *Ethelgive*, which the Norman Scribes by softening have brought to *Eddeva*. She was a Widow, as he informs us, in the Reign of *Edward the Elder*, and bequeathed her Lands in *Mundane* to *Elfwold* during his Life, upon Condition he should yearly in the Time of *Lent* give to the Towns

of *Braughin* and *Welwyn* six Bushels of Malt, with a certain Quantity of Meal and Fish, together with four Hogs, on the Feast of St. *Martin*, and after his Decease one half of the said Lands should descend to *Braughin*, the other to *Welwyn*.

Earl *Alan*, as we have it in *Cheshunt*, enjoyed the Honour of *Richmond*, and many Manors with it, of which this was one. They came at length to *Constance*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Conan Alan*. She was married to *Geoffrey*, fourth Son of King *Henry II.* which King after keeping them some Time in his own Hands, granted them to *Geoffrey*, and *Geoffrey* sold them to *Gerard de Furnival*, who gave Name to this *Mundane*, as *Frevile*, in Imitation of him, did to the other. He was a younger Son of *Furnival*

of *Sheffield*, and attended *Richard I.* in his Expedition to the Holy Land. After his Return he married, and left a Son *Gerard* his Heir, who married *Maud*, Daughter and Heir of *William de Lovetot*, a great Baron in *Nottinghamshire*. King *John* had 400 Marks for accepting his Homage for that Barony, and trusted him in great Affairs, making him Commissioner, together with *John de Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, and *Geoffrey de Nevill*, Lord Chamberlain, to treat with *Robert de Roos* and others of the Barons Side. He resided, by the King's Command, in the 18th of this Reign, at his Castle of *Bolesover* in *Derbyshire*, and kept the Country in Awe. He died at *Jerusalem* in the 3d of *Henry III.* and the Estate fell in to the Crown.

Henry III. granted this Manor to *Nicola de Haya*, Daughter of *Geoffrey de la Haya*, for her Support in the Custody of the Castle of *Lincoln*, which she held for the King. She was firm to King *John*, and active for him in his Wars with the Barons, who gave her in the 17th Year of his Reign, all *William de Huntingfield's* Lands in *Lincolnshire*, the Town of *Torkesey* in that County, and Custody of *Frampton* Castle. Next Year she had *Lincoln* Castle, which she kept in the 1st of *Hen. III.* with a Confirmation of *Huntingfield's* Lands. She was married to *Gerard de Camvill*, Son of *Richard de Camvill*, Founder of *Combe* Abby, and had a Son *Richard*, and obtained Livery of the Manors of *Cherleton* and *Heuxteruge* to herself and her Son. These *Hubert de Burgh*, Justice of *England*, had taken from her, but they were restored, and she was made in the 2d of this King, Sheriffs of the County of *Lincoln*, Governor of the City and Castle, and had this Manor for her Support.

Reginald de Grey, whom we find in the other *Mundane*, Lord of *Wilton* upon *Wye* in *Herefordshire*, was Lord here, and died, possessed in the 44th of *Edw. III.* leaving a Son *Henry*, who died in the 19th of *Rich. II.* *Henry* left a Son *Richard* of 3 Years old, who coming to Age sold the Manor to *John Fray*, who was second Baron of the Exchequer in the 13th of *Hen. VI.* and the next Year Chief Baron. In the 12th of *Henry VII.* *Sir William Say* was Lord here, from whom they passed as the Manors of *Benington* and *Rowney* did, till they fell in to the Crown, which is to be seen at large in *Benington*. The Crown granted a Lease of the Demesnes to *William* Earl of *Salisbury* for three Lives: And the Manor, Royalty, and Demesnes were sold to *Edward Arris* of *London*, Surgeon, and the Quit-Rents granted to *Edward* Earl of *Sandwich*. *Edward Arris* conveyed the Manor and Profits of Court to *Thomas* his eldest Son, Doctor in Physick. He left a Son *Edward*, who sold it to *Robert Hadfley*, Esq; who left a Son *Robert*, who sold it to *Sir John Jennings*, present Possessor. He bears, *Argent*, a Cheveron *Gules* between 3 Plumets *Sable*.

The Manor or Priory of ROWNEY.

Here was a Priory founded about the 10th of *Henry II.* by *Conan* Duke of *Bretagne* and Earl of *Richmond*, descended from *Alan*, to whom the Conqueror gave this Manor an Appendage to the Honour of *Richmond*. It was given for Nuns, and dedicated to *St. John Baptist*; they were of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

This House had many Benefactors besides *Conan*; as *Richard* the Son of *Gilbert de Mundane*; *John* Son of *William de Mundane*; *Stephen*, *Andrew*, and *Richard de Scularis*; *Richard* and *Gerard de Furnival*; *Wydon Delaval*, and *Reginald de Thanet*.

It is probable the first Donor, or those that followed, had a Notion that these Lands, or some other of the Lordship, had been antiently settled to charitable Uses by the Gift of fair *Eddeva*, and therefore by way of Restitution erected a Priory here.

This Estate remained in the Hands of these Nuns till the Time of *Henry VI.* when the Revenues of the House were much wasted, and great Dilapidation of the Church and Buildings, so that they despaired of repairing them, and therefore deserted the Place. And indeed the whole Revenue was, according to the Instrument of *Henry VI.* no more than ten Marks per Ann. The Founders had perhaps bestowed their Money in Building chiefly, expecting future Benefactions. And it is no wonder Housekeeping should be broken up, when the Income was so small.

Agnes Selbey, the Prioress, with the Nuns, in the 36th of *Henry VI.* petitioned for Liberty to resign the Church and Priory, and all their Revenue, into the Hands of *John Fray*, Lord of the Manor of *Much Mundane*, and his Heirs and Assigns for ever. This the King granted; and allowed the Estate to be for the future for the founding a Chantry of one Priest to the Honour of God, of the Virgin *Mary*, and *St. John Baptist*, at the High Altar of *Much Mundane* Church; there to pray for the good Estate of the King, Queen *Margaret*, Prince *Edward*, and *John Fray*, whilst living, and when dead for their Souls, and the Souls of their Posterity: And also for the Souls of the Founder and Benefactors. At the Suppression of *Henry VIII.* the Lands were esteemed at 13*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per Ann. The Judge here came in to a Provision for the Health of his Soul at a cheaper than the ordinary Rate.

Henry VIII. granted *Rowney* to *Henry* Earl of *Essex*, and it passed from him with the Manor of *Benington*, till it fell into the Crown.

Mr. Birchinhead was possessed of it in the Time of *Charles I.* who settled it upon his Wife. They left a Son *Thomas*, who inherited, and sold it to *Sir Thomas Jennour*, a Baron of the Exchequer. He settled it in Marriage with *Ann* his eldest Daughter upon *Travys Brown* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq;

One Thing remarkable in the Grant of *Henry VI.* converting this Foundation into a Chantry is, that the Buildings were fallen to the Ground, and not likely ever to be repaired, since the World was growing every Day worse. In this Reign there was great Care taken in repairing and rebuilding the Parochial Churches and Cathedrals; but the Zeal for endowing Monasteries began to flag: Whether the Fancy of laying out their Substance in the Piety of providing for the Dead were tired out; or whether they thought the Church so rich and great, as to be sinking with its own Weight, and liable to fall a Prey to the Avarice of the Laity; the crowding to throw in their Money for these Uses was over: Yet the Respect to them was strictly maintained even after this Time; for at the Survey we find *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk* High

High Steward of the Abbey of *Comb*, and *Henry Marquis of Dorset* High Steward of that of *Kenilworth*.

The Church (dedicated to *St. Nicolas*) is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The present Rector Mr. — *Wishart*.

Of this Church the King was Patron till 1687. *James II.* granted the Advowson to *John Lord Churchill* and *Thomas Docwra*, Esq; in Trust, to present always the Rector of *St. Alban's* to it, in order to increase the small Provision made for that called the Abbey Church: But since Mr. *Cole's* Death the Trusteeship is reputed void, and the Crown hath presented.

Here is nothing ancient in this Church. We might expect to find some Monuments of the Lords of this Place; but the Zeal of our Grandfathers Days hath disappointed us.

MONUMENTS.

A Stone in the Chancel, "for Mrs. *Sarah*

"*Child*, Grand-daughter to Mr. *Samuel Hoadly* of *Hackney* 1719.

*A Child of surprizing Genius,
And most promising Perfection.*

In the middle Isle of the Church. "Here lieth the Body of *Robert Hadley*, late of this Place, Esq; who departed this Life Jan. 26. 1713. in the 81st Year of his Age."

The Chancel hath a Bench all round it, even behind the Communion Table; a Relique doubtless of those Times, when Kneeling was not admitted a proper Posture of Devotion.

In a Chamber Window of the Parsonage are two Coats of Arms, recovered probably by some Rector from the Church or Manor House, after a general Massacre of painted Glafs.

The first Shield with a Garter and Motto round it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, hath twelve Coats; the first, *Gules* on a Cheveron *Argent* a Lyon rampant *Sable* crowned *Or*.

The other Pily contrepily *Argent* and *Gules*.

A Date at Bottom 1587. Motto — — *Refugium meum; Dominus*, perhaps wanting.

Here are some Lands belonging to the Poor.



S A C O M B,

N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Broadwater* Hundred, hath the *Mundanes* on the North, and *Ware* on the South. The Name in the Record is written *Servechampe*; and yet the present Pronunciation may be right; what was anciently called *Comb* for a Valley by a *Norman*, would be written *Champ*. The first Part is harder to account for. It will signify, in the Judgment of some, enclosed, fertile, fit for Tillage, according to the *Saxon*, *Sevet*. The Name that comes nearest it is that of *Sudecamps* in *Cambridgeshire*, now called *City Camps*.

Peter de Valoines had a Grant of this Manor upon the Conquest, whom we have seen at *Beyford*, *Northall*, *Hertford*, and other Places, therefore what has been said of him need not be repeated. He married *Alhreda*, Daughter of *Eudo Dapifer*, had a Son *Robert*, and *Robert* a Son *Peter*, who married *Gundred de Warren*. *Peter* left only three Daughters, *Lora* married to *Alexander de Baliol*; *Christian* first married to *William de Mandeville*, and after to *Peter de Maine*; *Elizabeth* to *David Comyne*. This Manor was Part of the Share of *Elizabeth*. *David* had by her Sir *William*, who left *John*, *Edward*, and *Agnes*. *John* dying young, *Edward Comyne* succeeded. He left two Daughters, *Euphemia* and *Mary*. This fell to *Mary*, who was married to *Edmond de Pakenham*. Their Children died in their Infancy, and therefore *Euphemia* was their Heir. She was married to *William de Bech*, who left only a Daughter *Elizabeth*. She was married to Sir *Roger Elmerugge*. They levied a Fine of this and other Estates in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, to the Use of them and their Heirs. It was found in the 40th of *Edward III.* that they held this Manor of the King, with the Advowson

of the Church, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. Sir *Roger* died without Issue; then his Lady sold the Estate to Sir *John Holt*, a Justice of the Common Bench.

It was settled upon *Alice* his Wife and their Heirs. Sir *John* survived her, and was attainted and banished at a Parliament held in the 11th of *Richard II.* with five more Judges, and the King's Serjeant, upon which this Manor being forfeited, was seized into the King's Hands. Sir *John* had settled a yearly Rent upon his Son out of this Estate, till he should have some Office; but because the Estate was held of the King *in Capite*, and the Grant made without Licence, it was granted to *John Corbet*.

Sir *Ralph Holt* petitioned *Henry IV.* in the 2d of his Reign to be restored in Blood, and to have his Inheritance, then in the King's Hands, which was granted him in Parliament; yet *Corbet* held this Manor during that Reign; perhaps as a Tenant only to Sir *Ralph*.

In the 15th of *Henry VI.* this Estate was possessed by — *Babthorpe*. He had a Son *Ralph*, who enjoyed this Manor, and was Knighted by *Edward IV.* He died in the Beginning of *Henry VII.* leaving an only Daughter *Isabel*. She was married to *William Plompton*, Esq; They kept Courts here, and left a Son *William* a Minor. In the 7th of *Edward VI.* a Court was held here in the King's Name, upon account of the Heir's Minority. When he was at Age he held Courts in his own Name, and sold the Estate to Sir *Robert Boteler*, who was Lord here in the Reign of *James I.* This Sir *Robert* was Lord also of *Woodhall*, but having only a Female Heir, the other hereditary Manors went from her, and this, with some he had purchased, came to her.

her. Her Name was *Jane*. She was married to *John Belasis*, Esq; second Son of the Lord *Falconbridge*. A Court was held here in both their Names. He engaged heartily for the Cause of King *Charles I.* He raised a Regiment of Foot, of which he was Colonel, and brought them into the Field at the Beginning of the War, and did good Service with them in the Battels of *Edghill*, *Brantford*, *Newbury*, and the Siege of *Bristol*. So great was his Merit, the King made him a Baron by the Title of Lord *Belasis* of *Worlaby* in *Lincolnshire*, Lieutenant of the Counties of *York*, *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, and *Derby*, Governor of *York*, and of *Newark upon Trent*, and Captain of his Guards. *Charles II.* made him Captain-General of his Forces in *Africa*, Governor of *Tangier*, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, Governor of *Hull*, and Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners. He had also a Regiment of Foot raised in the Dutch War. All which he resigned upon the Test Act. He had a Son *Henry*, Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of the King, and a Daughter *Mary*, married to *Robert Viscount Dunbar*. He sold this Manor, with that of *Temple-Chelsin* and *Box*, to Sir *John Gore*, who was Knighted at *York* 1640, and married *Catharine*, Daughter of Sir *John Boteler* of *Woodhall*. He was Sheriff 1654, and Burgefs for *Hertford* in the 23d of *Charles II.* His Arms were, *Gules* a Fesse between 3 cross Crofslets fitched Or. In the 4th of *James II.* he sold it to Sir *Thomas Rolt*, who was Knighted 1682. Sir *Thomas* left a Son *Edward*, who married *Ann*, Daughter of — *Benson*, Esq; and succeeded him in the Estate. Upon his Death it came to *Thomas Rolt*, Esq; his Son and Heir, who is present Possessor.

He bears, Quarterly, *Argent* on a Bend *Sable* 3 Dolphins Or, 2, *Sable* a Bend Lozengee Or, 3 as 2, 4 as 1.

Edward Rolt, Esq; deceased, intended to build here; in order to which he hath adorned the Place with most beautiful Walks and Visto's through the Woods. The Walks are raised, and where there is occasion laid over Brick Drains. At the End of the principal one is a Design for a Canal or Basin of ten or twelve Acres, to be filled either from a Stream a Mile off, or a Spring which has been lately discovered about the Level of the Canal. There is also a Kitchen Garden finished, with Walling equal to that of *Blenheim*, and Houses of Pleasure, or for the Gardener's Use, at the Corners. It's hard to say whether Nature or Art be most

admirable here. The Artist seems to have attempted shewing Nature to greatest Advantage. At the End of one Walk is a Sort of Theatrical Work, shaded by Oaks at unequal Distances, as they happened to grow, such as one would wish represented in a Landſchape. The Woods are full of well-grown Timber, which make the Park extremely pleasant.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Hertford*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, in the Patronage of the Lord of the Manor. Mr. — *Stephens* the present Rector.

It is observable, that the Tower stands on the South Side of the Church.

MONUMENTS.

In the Church a Stone. " Here lieth the Body of *John Doddington* of *Sacomb*, Gent. who deceased a faithful Christian Jan. 7th. A. D. 1544. - - - "

Another, " Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Elenor Doddington*, late Wife of *John Doddington*, Gent. which *Elenor* deceased Nov. 10th. A. D. 1550. upon her Soul Jesu have Mercy."

On the North Wall of the Chancel. " Near this Place lieth buried the Body of the Rever. Mr. *John Meriton*, Rector of this Parish of *Sacomb* about 32 Years, aged 64, who departed this Life Dec. 20th. 1669. much beloved, much lamented. He gave a hundred Pounds to be laid out in Land for the raising 5*l.* per Ann. to put out yearly some one poor Child of this Parish an Apprentice. *Vivit post funera Virtus.*"

In a lofty Burying-place erected by Sir *Thomas Rolt* on the North Side the Chancel;

Upon a Monument of black and white Marble on the Wall. " In this Place lieth interred the Body of Sir *Thomas Rolt* of this Parish, and of *Heath-house* in the Parish of *Harromby* in the County of *Lincoln*, Knight, and Dame *Mary* his Wife; which said Sir *Thomas* was Son of *Edward Rolt* of *Pertenhall* in the County of *Bedford*, Esq;. The said Sir *Thomas Rolt* was Agent of *Persia*, and President of *India*. He departed this Life Sept. 9. 1710. in the 79th Year of his Age, leaving Issue by the said Dame *Mary* his only Wife one Son and one Daughter, *Edward* and *Constantia*, and built this Burying-place for himself and his Family. Dame *Mary* departed this Life Apr. 4th. 1716. in the 69th Year of her Age."



The HUNDRED of BRAUGHING,



AT H on the North the Hundred of *Edwinestree*, on the East and South the County of *Essex*, and on the West the Hundreds of *Hertford* and *Broadwater*. It takes Name from the Town of *Braughing*, which was ancient Demesne, and gives Name to the Deanry also. The Etymology is considered next, with the Antiquity of that Town.

This Hundred, as that of *Hertford*, is under

the Jurisdiction of the Earl of *Salisbury*, by Grant to his Ancestors, first from Queen *Elizabeth*, then from King *James I.* with all the Privileges the Crown, the Dukes of *Lancaster*, the Convents, or any prior Possessor had enjoyed.

It contains the following Parishes; *Braughing*, *Westmill*, *Standon*, *Thundridge*, *Ware*, *Stansted*, *Honsdon*, *Eastwick*, *Gilston*, *Widford*, *Sabsworth*, *Thorley*, *Stortford*.

B R A U G H I N G,



IN the Diocese of *London*, gives Name to the Hundred and the Deanry. It stands upon the *Rib* and the *Quin*. The *Rib* coming from *Westmill* passes thro' the Middle of the Parish to *Standon*, receiving the *Quin* a Quarter of a Mile South West of the Church. The *Quin* hath properly its Rise here at a Farm called *Quinbury*, which is named from it. There is sometimes a Stream from the Parish of *Hormead* hither, but as it's dry at some Seasons, we date the Brook but from *Quinbury*. North of *Braughing* are the *Hormeads* and *Westmill*, and *Standon* on the South.

This I take to have been anciently the most considerable Place of the County, except *Verulam*; that it was the *Cesaromagum* of the Romans. If we trace *Braughing* back to *Broughing*, and farther to *Boroughing*, from the Saxon, *Borough*, we shall have Reason to look for Roman Remains here. It is well known by *Borough* the Saxons meant a Place of Strength and Privilege. *Ing* is no more than a Saxon Termination. *Borough* hath been corrupted sometimes to *Brough* and *Broughton*, and there we find Roman Remains. There are old Writings in Possession of *Pulter Forester* of *Bradfield*, Esq; in which this Town is *Broughing*. Upon this Ground for Search, if we look for a Roman Town that answers both in Distance and Remains, we may find as good Reason to call it *Cesaromagum*, as in my humble Opinion we have for most of those Places esteemed Roman.

The Distance from *Londinium*, according to *Antonine's Itinerary*, is 28 Miles to *Cesaromagum*: The Road, by what are now called the *Green Lanes*, leaving *Hornsey Church* a Quarter of a Mile on the Left, goes by *Southgate* over *Enfield Chace* to *Cattlegate*, thence over *Northall Common* by *Newgate-street* and *Berkamsted* to *Hertford*, in Saxon the Army's Ford, or *Vadum Militare*; thence it leads by *Porthill* to *Benghoo-street*,

and crossing the *Rib* at *Wade's Mill*, goes by *Collier's End* through *Lilly Lane* to *Standon Field*, leaving *Puckeridge* on the Left by *Ford Bridge* to *Braughing*. This Account leaves the Imperial Itinerary sound and entire, answering the Figures of 28 exactly. It is in another of *Antonine's Journeys* said to be 31 Miles from *London*. But according to the Scheme laid down in *Cheshunt*, that Account answers as well; for tho' from *London* by *Cheshunt*, the direct Way, it might be reckoned but 28, the military Way being over *Northall Common* a Mile and half from that Common to *Cheshunt*, and the same back to the Common, makes the Number right.

And from *Braughing* to *Canonium Ring Hill* above *Audley Inn*, the Distance is exactly twelve Miles, and the Figures of the Itinerary left entire: So that here is the Line kept from *Suffex* to *London*, and from *London* to *Caster* in *Norfolk*, (the old *Tarmouth*) without winding to right or left, or one Figure altered.

To support this Hypothesis, we may take away the Props of the other. If we look at that new-erected Road from *Ware* by *Royston* to *Godmanchester*, which goes by the Name of *Ermine-street*, we shall not find one Station upon it. There never was any set up but *Hertford*, and that without the Support of Etymology, Remains, or Distance: And those that have made it Roman, have brought it into the *Watling-street* for *Durocobrivæ*, which I hope I have with better Pretence fixed at *Ravensborough* near *Hexton*.

Farther, the Weakness of the other Scheme, which leads through *Essex* for the *Iter* from *London* to the *Venta Icenorum*, is enough to make every fair Examiner throw it off. It is a flagrant Crime in Antiquaries to chop and change Figures in the Text, to support an Hypothesis. Let the Discovery of Truth be left to the

Searches

Searches of a more industrious Age, rather than mangle and erase the Vouchers, and give Countenance to every idle Innovator. For this I refer to *Cheshunt*.

As to Remains, the Town has been antient Demesne, and hath still some Ruins of its Grandeur, giving Name to the Deanry and the Hundred. On the West Side the *Ermine-street*, now the *Cambridge Road*, we find the Traces of a *Roman Camp*. In *Larks Field*, which faceth the South East Sun, is a kind of Promontory above the Confluence of the *Rib* and the *Quin*, by Nature defended by a steep and high Bank. Yet the Fortification of the Camp is not at the Precipice, but fifteen or twenty Yards within it. There are yet to be seen, notwithstanding the scratching of the Plough and Harrow, and turning of Carts for Harvest and Manuring, from the Road Westward, a *Vallum* almost cross the Field, and about ten Yards without that, another. These may probably have been levelled to the Height they are at present, to make way for the Plough. On the South was the Entrance, and there yet seems between the opening of each *Vallum*, another across to obstruct the Passage, so that one must make a semi-lunar Turn to get into the Camp. At the South West Corner it is rounded off, and carried on again Northward to the End of the Field, defended by a triple *Vallum*. No more of the Dimensions are to be followed; but by the Figure of the Ground, and its lying so much above the common Field, I should take it to be an Oblong, extending itself as far as *Down Field*: And that it took in what is called the *Saffron Ground*, and the small Inclosures between that and *Larks Field*, bounded by the Military Way: And that the Lane going at present from *Hull* to *Braughing*; went through the middle of it. The whole I guess might be 40 Acres. Next to *Down Field* is another called *West Attick*, derived probably from *Aultwick* or *Auldwick*, from the high or the antient Building there, in which were in 1725 ploughed up two large Stones, which look as if they were the Foundation of a Building: And in the upper Corner of the same, the Earth lies in Holes and Hillocks, as if some Foundations had been dug up. Just by is a Wood called *Camps Wood*, which might formerly have been larger, and extended itself to the Camp.

As to *British* Etymology, we are here to look for none, for it can mean nothing but *Cesar's Town* or *Cesar's City*. The Grandeur of the Name is equal to any. *Augusta* was a Name for *London*, and *Ravennas* calls it *Londinium Augusta*, according to the *Vatican Copy*, *Augusti*. *Saragossa* in *Spain* is *Cesar Augusta*. Why this was *Cesar's Town*, or from which *Cesar*, we are not told; but as *Claudius* was the first that could have possessed it, we have Grounds to guess 'twas he: And that in his sixteen Days Campaign here, he fixed a Mansion after his Victory at *Camulodunum*. If it was named from the Presence of an Emperor at it, there could be none but himself: For there came no other till *Adrian*, before whose Time these Settlements were made.

The Site of the City, as I take it, was the Ridge of the Hill between the *Rib* and the *Quin* between *Hull* and *Quinbury*, and some

Part of it perhaps where the Church and some of the Houses now stand.

In *Domesday* 'tis written *Brachinges*, and if *Braughing* were pronounced after the *Saxon*, or rather the *British* Manner, a *Norman* Scribe might easily fall into this Name for it. Earl *Eustachius* had it by the Grant of the Conqueror; at the Survey it was valued at sixteen Pounds per Ann. in the Confessor's Time at twenty. Two of the Confessor's Thanes held it: The Reason given for their not being allowed to sell it, was, that it was in *Eleemosunâ*, *quia semper jacuere in Eleemosyna Regis Edvardi Confessoris, et omnium Antecessorum suorum ut scira testatur*. Many of these Theyns or Teins were Military Men: Thence probably a *Capitaneus* was called a Chieftain. In what Sense to lie in *Eleemosunâ Regis et Antecessorum suorum* must be taken, I confess myself at a Loss. The Tenure per *Eleemosunam* in *frank Almoigne* was such as Church Lands were held by. The King could hold of nobody but himself. And if the Meaning be not that it had been held by these Thanes of the Confessor, and by Favourites of his Predecessors, by a sort of *Eleemosuna*, I cannot guess at it: And that as none of the Thanes of his Predecessors had Liberty of selling what was antient Demesne, no more should his Thanes be allowed to do it.

This Manor was not long out of the Crown, for *Eustace* Earl of *Bologne* took Part with *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux* and Earl *Moreton*, to set up *Robert Curthose* Duke of *Normandy* for King of *England*, instead of *Rufus*. They knew very well, the Conqueror had given *Normandy* to the elder Brother, and *England* to *Rufus*: But having great Estates in both Dominions, they thought they must lose either one or the other: For if these Brothers should fall out about the Crown, they that stuck to the one, must forfeit what lay under the other. They therefore had a mind to bring both into one Hand: And either thinking *Robert* best able to carry his Point, or perhaps having the Pretence of Birthright, they resolved to support him. This Design miscarried, as our Histories tell us, by the Sloth and Negligence of Duke *Robert*: For his Friends made a Push for it, and held out *Rocheſter* against *Rufus*, expecting Assistance from *Normandy*, but were deceived in it, and forced to surrender.

Eustace Earl of *Bologne* however deserted *Robert*, after swearing Allegiance to him, and was brought off by the fair Promises of *Rufus*, came to *England*, and submitted. He turned about again, and joined with *Robert de Moulbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, who rebelled against the King, taking Advantage of his Absence in *Normandy*. There were many great *Normans* engaged in this Rising with the Earl, who did it in Disgust for not being rewarded as he would have been, for his Service against *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, whom he had defeated in Battel and slain, together with the Prince his Son. The King marched against the Rebels, who had laid an Ambuscade to surprize him in a Wood he was to pass through: But *Gilbert de Tonebridge*, one of the Party, discovered the Design, and prevented the Execution of it. Upon their Defeat, some the King imprisoned, some he fined: And it is by some Authors affirmed, that the Earl of *Bologne's* Punishment

was the severest, that his Eyes were pulled out, and he was dismembred. *Florence of Worcester* saith this was inflicted upon *William Earl of Owe*. It might possibly be the Fate of both; but we hear no more of the Lord of this Manor till King *Stephen's* Time, who granted out of it to the Canons of the Church of the *Holy Trinity, London*, one hundred Shillings-worth of Land in perpetual Alms for the Rest of the Souls of *Baldwyn* his Son, and *Maud* his Daughter, who were buried in the same Church. He granted a Market here; for Security of which he set a Mulct of ten Pounds upon any that should disturb it, or the Goers and Comers to and from it.

Queen *Maud* confirmed this hundred Shillings-worth of Land to the Canons of the *Holy Trinity*, given by her Husband *Stephen*. She gave them also this Manor for the Health of her own and the Soul of her Lord *Stephen*; and the Church of *Braughing*, with the Appurtenances. She confirmed to them also six Pounds-worth of Land in exchange for their Mill, and for that Parcel of Land they had granted to her near the *Tower*, where she had founded *St. Katherine's* Hospital for the Poor. This six Pounds-worth of Land in *Braughing*, King *Stephen* had retained in his Demesne. It is that on which the Church was built, and that where the Market was kept. King *Henry III.* confirmed these Grants, and one more of eleven Acres in *Gatesbury*, the Gift of *Nicolas de Gatesbury*, with four Pounds-worth of Land in this Manor, the Gift of *Hubert* the Queen's Chamberlain; and fourscore and one Acres and half of Arable, and fifty-five Acres of Meadow in *Braughing*, of the Gift of *Richard Wallensis*, and the Services of *Augustine*, Son of *Walward* and *Edith* his Widow, and *Richard Crayland*, with many more in other Parishes, which shall be mentioned in their Order. There is a Farm in *Gatesbury* Manor, known by the Name of *Friars*, but it is not Tythe-free, nor are there any other Circumstances proving it the Gift of *Richard Wallensis*, *Hubert*, or *Nicolas*.

It appears by a Complaint made in the 6th of *Edward I.* that a Bridge called *Brackingsford Bridge* was out of Repair, and the Tenants of *Richard de Gatesbury* were by the Jury found obliged to repair it. This must be the Bridge on the *Ermine street* between *Braughing* and *Stan-don*, lying in *Gatesbury* Manor near *Gatesbury* Mill, which still retains the Name of *Ford Bridge*. It has been of late repaired at the County's Charge. Another called *Walebrigge* hath been supposed to be in this Parish, because a Complaint was at the same Time made of its Decay. This hath been taken for *New Bridge* on the Road between *Buntingford* and *Puckridge*: But this last being a new-erected Road, we have no Reason to believe there was any Bridge there five hundred Years ago; neither doth it retain any Thing of the Name: And farther, as the Tenants of *William de Valoines* were found liable to maintain it, we must look for it somewhere where he had an Estate, perhaps it was *Hull Bridge*.

In the same Year the Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, upon a *Quo Warranto* before the Justices Itinerants, claimed *Soc, Sac, Toll, Them, Infangthesf, &c.* in *Braughing*, and were allowed. These Priors appropriated to themselves the Correction of Assize of Bread, Wine, and Ale, and held

Court-Leet and Baron here; and were Proprietors of the Rectory, and Patrons of the Vicarage, till the Dissolution.

Walter of *St. Martin*, the Pope's Legate, confirmed this Church to them, for their Zeal shewed to *Rome* in the Disputes with King *John*. And *William de St. Maria*, Bishop of *London*, ordained and endowed a Vicarage here, to take small Tythes of all but the Tenants of the Priory. He appointed also a Chaplain assistant to the Vicar, which being dropt in 1432, the Churchwardens and Parishioners sued *John Hiche-man* the Vicar in the Bishop's Court, and Sentence was given that he should find a fit Chaplain under him.

Upon the Dissolution King *Henry* granted the Manor of *Braughing* or *Braughing Bury*, with all its Privileges, and the Advowson of the Vicarage, and all which *Nicolas Hancock* late Prior enjoyed, except the Manor of *Berksdon*, to *Thomas Lord Audley* and others, and to their Heirs, to hold by Fealty only. Lord *Audley* presented *Hancock* the late Prior to this Vicarage 1541. The Manor passed by the same Persons to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir to Lord *Audley*. The Duke presented to the Vicarage in 1562 and in 1568.

This Duke, in the 15th of *Elizabeth*, was attainted of High Treason for attempting to marry the Queen of *Scots* against Queen *Elizabeth's* Liking, and was executed on *Tower Hill*. It would be much to the Advantage of our Country, if that Lady's Name could be erased out of our Histories. The great, and the generous *Camden* would, if possible, have the Odium thrown upon the Advisers of her Death, at least the passive Instruments of it; if such can be called passive, that judged it right, because they had not Spirit and Integrity to oppose it. It is perhaps the first Instance of such inhospitable Behaviour. If any Thing abates the Horror such an Action presents, it must be what befel a Descendant of hers, even her Grandson. If a greater Crime committed after, will help to conceal that Princess's Treatment, our Land hath this Shelter for its Shame. But in the Judgment of that Part of *Europe* which were not Parties, but Lookers-on, it shews a double Tincture of our *Gothic* and *Scythian* Origin.

So far our Historians acquit the Conduct of the Duke; that when the Matter was proposed to him by the Bishop of *Rosse*, he deliberated with some of the Nobility upon it, amongst the rest with *Leicester*: That *Leicester* drew up Articles to send to the Queen of *Scots*, desiring her Consent to the Match, and promising to engage Queen *Elizabeth's* Approbation, the Restoration of her Crown, and her Succession to that of *England*: That *Cecil* advised the Duke of *Norfolk* to open the Matter to Queen *Elizabeth*, because *Leicester* had deferred doing it, tho' he had often promised: That upon the Queen's reprimanding the Duke for his Design, and ordering him to desist, he engaged to obey her Majesty: That the Commentary of the Queen of *Scot's* Proceedings, which was found in the Duke's House, and made an Evidence against him, was copied by a Servant: That the Duke ordered that Servant to burn it, and thinking it had been burned, denied the having it: That after all, *Cecil* told the Queen the Statute of the 25th of *Edward III.* would not reach

reach the Duke: And tho' his Crime be to this Day called endeavouring to marry against the Queen's Liking, the Accusation was accumulated, and the following Articles objected to him: That in the 11th of the Queen's Reign, he had traiterously consulted to make her away, and to bring in foreign Forces for invading the Kingdom: That he went on with his Marriage with the Queen of Scots, after his Promise to the Queen to forbear: That he furnished the Rebel Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmoreland* with Money: That he implored auxiliary Forces of the Pope, King of *Spain*, and Duke of *Alva*, to free the Queen of Scots, and restore Popery: That he sent Supplies to the Queen's Enemies in *Scotland*. Of these Things his Peers found him guilty, not one of them giving a Voice in his Favour.

The Duke had by his Wife the Lady *Margaret* two Sons and two Daughters; *Thomas* their eldest succeeded in this Manor; he, when he came to Age, sold it to *John Steward*, Esq; and *Nicolas Steward*, Doctor of Laws. It came to their several Sons in Right of their Fathers, their Names were *Humphrey Steward*, and *Francis Steward*, who held a Court in the 8th of King *James*. *Humphrey's* Moiety upon his Death came to his Son *Humphrey*, and he sold it to *William Delawood* of *London*, Merchant. Mr. *Delawood* by Will gave his Estate to *Isaac* and *Abram Houblon*. *Isaac* had two Sons; his eldest was not married; his second had three Sons, who died Minors. He had also a Daughter who died unmarried, and gave her Moiety to Sir *Richard Houblon*, that died last. *Abram* left this his Estate to his Son Sir *Richard*, who gave it to *Jacob Houblon*, Esq; within Age, the only Son of *Charles Houblon*, who was the Son of *Jacob Houblon*, the elder Brother of *Isaac* and *Abram*. He bears, *Argent* 3 Hop Vines poled proper.

The Manors of GATESBURY and UPHALL.

John de Gatesbury is said to have possessed this Manor in the Time of King *John*, and to have held it of *Jordan de Zuine*. This *John* gave (by the same Account) to the Church of *Hallywell* near *London*, the Manor, with the Land called *Gatesbury Field*, three Acres which *Niger de Gatesbury* held, four which *Osbert Mead* held, one Part of an Acre called *Tottenhole*, 35 Acres in *Buddings*. *Jordan de Zuine* confirmed this. It seems to be a Mistake, that *John* gave the Manor to the Nunnery, for we find Lay Lords of it afterwards; perhaps the Lands given were said to lie in the Manor of *Gatesbury*; or they might be exchanged by the Nuns for other Lands, the Instruments of which Exchange are lost; for we have no mention of them at the Dissolution, nor after the Original Grant, except what follows:

I find in the *Monasticon* a Grant of *Richard I.* reciting and confirming the Gifts to the Nunnery of *Hallywell* in *Middlesex*, and amongst them, *De Dono Johannis de Gatesby, terram de Gatesby*. If this *Gatesby* will mean *Gatesbury*, 'tis the same, for if he were Lord in King *John's* Time, he might be so in the preceding one of *Richard*.

In the 11th of *Henry III.* *Nicolas de Gatesbury* held Lands in *Braughing* of the Earl of *Oxford* as of his Manor of *Stansted* in *Essex*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. This must have been in

Uphall, or some other Manor, if *John* his Ancestor had given this to *Hallywell*, as by the first Account. *John de Gatesbury*, a Descendant of this Family, had these Lands in the 8th of *Henry V.* He left two Daughters Coheirs, one married to *Henry Elvedon*, Esquire of the Body to *Henry VI.* the other to *John Lavingham* of *Swannys* in *Ford-street*, *Braughing*.

Henry Elvedon had a Son *Henry*, who in the Time of *Edward IV.* forfeited his Half of the Manor of *Gatesbury* upon an Outlawry proclaimed against him, in an Appeal of the Death of a Man at the Suit of *John Rockly*. It was valued at 15*l.* and granted to *John Sturgeon*, Esq; by that King.

The other Moiety of the Manor came to *John Foskine* or *Fosline*, who married the only Daughter of *John Lavenham*. *Fosline* was attainted in Parliament for High Treason in adhering to *Henry VI.* so both these Moieties were lost.

Yet the Mercy of the King restored both some time after; for this Part of *Fosline's* was given to *Nicolas Harpsfield*, Esq; in Consideration of his faithful Service to this King, and to his Father, as the other had been to *Sturgeon*. *Edward*, Son of *John Fosline*, in the 12th of the King's Reign, had his Estate given him again, upon his Petition and Assurance of future Loyalty. He kept it till the Reign of *Henry VII.* then sold it to *Humphrey Fitzherbert*, who married the Daughter of *Henry Elvedon*, who was dispossessed of the other half: And this other half was, after a little Time, restored to him. *Harpsfield* and *Sturgeon* we may suppose otherwise provided for. *Humphrey Fitzherbert* in the 20th of *Henry VII.* did Homage to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, at his Castle of *Heveningham* in *Essex* for this Manor; but there is no Account of the Disposal of it after *Humphrey* and his Wife's Death; perhaps for want of Heirs they fell in to the Crown, or the Grant from *Edward IV.* was but for Life.

Sir *John Williams*, in the Time of *Edward VI.* levied a Fine for this *Uphall* and other Manors. *Thomas Hanchet*, Esq; is the next Possessor, but by what Gift or Conveyance 'tis not said, any more than of *Williams*, only that he held of the Earl of *Oxford*, as of his Honour of *Stansted*, by Service of one Knight's Fee, and the Manor of *Uphall* by another Knight's Fee. The first mention I find of *Uphall* is in Sir *John Williams's* Fine, and *Hanchet's* Homage, which makes me guess it to have been one Moiety of *Gatesbury* Manor, upon the Division between *Elvedon* and *Lavingham*. It is a more modern Name than any of the rest, and if it did not come from *Gatesbury*, it must from *Cockhamsted*.

Thomas Hanchet had a Son *Thomas* a Minor, during whose Minority the Earl held, and received the Profits of the Estate. This *Thomas* was Sheriff in the 33d and 42d of *Elizabeth*, and married *Julian*, Daughter of *Edward Cave*, Widow of *Edward Pulter* of *Bradfield*, Esq; in 1574. There lies buried in this Church *Barbara*, Wife of *Thomas Hanchet*, Esq; who died 1561. who may be a former Wife of this *Thomas*, but I think rather of his Father.

He sold these Manors to *John Stone* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; Serjeant at Law, whom we shall find in *Rushden*. His Son Sir *Richard* sold them to *Robert Dicer*, Citizen of *London*. Mr. *Dicer* was Sheriff 1659, and made a Baronet 1662. Sir *Robert* married *Judith*, Daughter of

N n n

Richard

Richard Gouldston of *Widial*, Esq; and left *Elizabeth* his only Daughter and Heir. She was married to *William Harvey*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Sir Eliab Harvey* of *Chigwell* in *Essex*, Kt. who is present Possessor.

He bears, Or, on a Chief indented Sable, 3 Crescents Argent.

The Manor of COCHEHAMSTED,

This was held as the Manor of *Braughing* by Earl *Eustace* at the Time of the Survey. *Ham* signifies a House, and *Stedt* a Place; but whether the first Syllable be an Owner's Name, or how corrupted, it is not easy to find. The Earl forfeited this, as is presumed, with the rest he had in *Braughing*, because we have no mention of his conveying it. In *Henry III*d's Time, it was in Possession of *Sir John Baard*. *Sir John* married the Daughter of *Richard Gatesbury*, who gave him and the Heirs of his Body *Gatesbury Meadow* in this Parish, containing sixteen Acres, with her (as it is expressed) in frank Marriage. *Sir John* had an only Daughter, married to *John de la Lee* of *Albury*, of whom we have in that Parish an Account. *John* left *Jeffrey de la Lee*, and *Jeffrey* another *John*, who left *Sir Walter*. *Sir Walter* had a Son called *Thomas at Lee*. But this *Thomas* died, and *Sir Walter's* Estate went to his three Daughters Coheirs, *Margery* married to *Robert Newport*, *Joan* to *John Barley*, *Alice* to *Sir Thomas Morewell*.

John Barley left a Son *William*, and died possessed of this Manor. *William* left two Sons, *Henry* and *William*. *Henry* had only Daughters, upon which his Estate, and this as Part of it, came to his Brother. *William* had it in the Reign of *Henry VII*. and forfeited it with his other Lands. He was attainted of High Treason, it is not said for what. But considering how high Animosity was carried in King *Richard's* Reign, it is no wonder if some Reprizals were made in this. Mr. *Barley* had perhaps opposed the Earl of *Richmond's* coming to the Crown.

One can't mention this Turn of Affairs without that memorable Story of the Lord *Stanley*, whom King *Richard* had ordered to raise Forces for his Service, but would not trust him without having his eldest Son the Lord *Strange* as Hostage. Lord *Stanley* had got together five thousand Men, and his Heart was where King *Richard* suspected. He moved from *Leicester* with them, when the Earl marched that Way, in order to save his Son. *Richard*, just before the fatal Field of *Bosworth*, peremptorily summoned him to appear before him, and swore by Christ's Passion, if he refused, he would strike off his Son's Head before he dined. *Stanley* as positively returned for Answer, He was not determined to come to him; that the King might do his Pleasure, for he had more Sons alive. Story goes, that the King commanded Lord *Strange* should be beheaded, but the Armies being in Sight of one another, his Lords persuaded him off of it. Nothing will be allowed good in an ill and unfortunate Man; yet *Richard's* known Courage might perhaps disarm his Revenge, which would have been let loose by a Coward. He wanted not Bravery, as appears by his Death; by refusing a fleet Horse brought to carry him off; and

charging his Rival home, tho' surrounded by his Knights, saying he would end all Battels, or lose his Life.

It is the more likely this Attainder of Mr. *Barley* was for having fought on the other Side, because *Henry VII*. after having granted this Manor with others to the Earls of *Suffolk* and *Essex*, pardoned him, and restored his Estate. He granted this Manor to Feoffees in the 19th of the same Reign, who regranted it in the 2d of *Henry VIII*. He left a Son *Henry*, and *Henry, William*. *William* left *Dorothy* and *Ann* Coheirs. Upon Partition this Manor came to *Dorothy*, married to *Thomas Leventhorp*. They had four Daughters Coheirs; *Dorothy* the youngest was married to *Simeon*, Son and Heir of *Sir John Brograve* of *Hamells*, who afterwards had half the Estate (as is to be seen in *Albury*) by purchasing (it is supposed) another fourth Part. *Simeon* gave this Manor to *Edward* his fourth Son, and to his Heirs. *Edward* had four Sons, the first died an Infant, the second named *Simeon* is past by, whether being dead or not, 'tis not said: He gave the Manor upon his Death to *Edward* his third Son, and to his Heirs. He was Fellow of *Catharine Hall* in *Cambridge*, and after married *Susan* Daughter of - - - *Ward*, and dying without Issue, gave *Cockamsted* to his Wife: And she hath lately resigned her Title, and given Possession to the Heir at Law *Thomas Brograve*, Esq; who descended from *Simeon Brograve*, Esq; and for want of Issue in the elder Branch, is Heir to the late *Sir Thomas*. He bears, Argent 3 Lyons passant.

The Manor of HAMMELLS,

The House was first built here by *Sir John Brograve*, Knighted in the 1st of *James I*. He descended, according to the Pedigree of the Family, from *Sir Roger Brograve*, who lived in *Warwickshire* in the Reign of *Edward I*. Yet *Sir William Dugdale* has no where, that I know of, mentioned them as Lords of a Manor. Four Generations after we have them fixed at *Beckingham* in *Kent*, and marrying into a House of that County. *Sir John* of *Hammells* was of *Grays-Inn*, and Treasurer of the Society, in the 36th and other Years of Queen *Elizabeth*. He was Attorney-General of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and Custos Rotulorum of this County 33 Years, as appears by his Epitaph. He purchased in this and the neighbouring Parishes. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Simeon Steward* of *Lackenheath* in *Suffolk*, Esq; He had 3 Sons, *Simeon*, *John*, and *Charles*, one Daughter married to *Sir John Leventhorp* of *Shingle-Hall*, another to *Sir Thomas Mead* of *Lofts* in *Essex*. He died 1613. His Son *Simeon* succeeded, and married *Dorothy* Daughter of *Thomas Leventhorp* of *Albury*, Esq; and had six Sons and eight Daughters. In his Time *John*, a generous younger Brother of *Simeon*, rebuilt the Mansion House for him, as appears by his Epitaph.

John the eldest inherited, married *Hannah*, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Bernardiston* of *Ketton* in *Suffolk*, and his eldest Son *Thomas* succeeded. He married *Grace* Daughter of *Sir John Hewyt* of *Wareley* in *Huntingdonshire*, and was made a Baronet 1662. Was Sheriff 1664. He had Issue *John*, *Thomas*, *Femina*, and *Honora*, and died 1672. *Sir John* was his Heir, but dying unmarried,

unmarried, the Honour and Estate fell to Sir Thomas, his next Brother. Sir Thomas married Elizabeth, Daughter of William Lord Maynard of Estaines in Essex, and died also without Issue.

Part of the Estate of Sir Thomas Brograve being appointed to be sold for the Payment of Debts, this of Hamells, with Melkley and Masters in the adjacent Parishes, was in Chancery sold to Ralph Freman, Esq; Son and Heir of Ralph Freman of Aspeden, Esq; He married - - - - -
- - - Daughter and Coheir of - - - - Catesby of Ecton in Northamptonshire, Esq; and hath greatly improved the Seat by building and adding to the Gardens and Park. He bears, Azure, three Lozenges Argent, surmounted by the Coat of Catesby, Argent, two Lyons passant Sable.

The Manor of QUINBURY,

Belongs to the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall in Cambridge. It is joined with their Manor of Turks, antiently in Bordeisdene. Courts are kept for Queenbury cum Turks.

The Church is in the Deanry of Braughing, and Archdeaconry of Middlesex. It is a handsome Building, and hath a Ring of five good Bells. Harvey and Houlton, the Impropiators, are alternate Patrons. The present Vicar, Mr. George Smith, presented by Mr. Harvey.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel Wall a Monument,

Finis dat Esse.

Memoria Sacrum

Dom. Johannis Brograve, Militis, Attornati generalis Ducatus Lancastriæ triginta tribus annis; et Custodis Rotulorum hujus Comitatus annis triginta tribus, qui obiit 11mo die Septembr. A. D. 1613. Et Dom. Margarette uxor ejus, filia Simeonis Steward, Arm. quæ obiit 20 die Julii A. D. 1593.

Another on the Wall, Johannes Brograve, Arm. Jurisperitus, Filius secundus Dom. Johan. Brograve, Militis, Regis Attorn. Ducat. Lancast. et Dom. Margaret. uxor ejus, Vir Christianæ Pietatis amantissimus, Consanguineis liberalissimus, Amicorum Amicus integerrimus: Qui, inter alia Charitatis opera, Hamells domum fratris sui senioris Simeonis Brograve flammis absumptum propriis pene sumptibus reedificavit. Sibi ipsi, et Carolo Brograve fratri suo juniori eximieque spei Juveni patriæ legis studioso, atque in ipso ætatis flore defuncto, posuit.

Johannes obiit 4to die Junii 1625.

Carolus obiit 8vo die Decembr. 1602.

Another, Augustino filio Simeonis Steward de Lakengheath, Suff. Arm. Mæstissima sua Conjux Anna filia Thomæ Argall, Arm. posuit. Per quam habuit filium et filiam tantummodo viventem tempore Mortis sue

Anno Dom. 1597.

In a Chapel North of the Chancel, "Here lieth interred the Body of Simeon Brograve, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir John Brograve, Knight, Attorney General of the Dutchy of Lancaster 33 Years, and Custos Rotulorum of this County 33 Years: Together with him lieth buried the Body of Dorothy Brograve, his loving Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Thomas Leven-

thorp of Aldbury in the County of Hartford, Esq; The said Simeon and Dorothy living married together 45 Years, and had Issue 14 Children, 6 Sons and 8 Daughters. Simeon Brograve erected this Chapel at his own proper Cost and Charge, for a Burying-place for his Family of Hamells. Simeon Brograve died Jan. 21. 1638. Dorothy died Aug. 4. 1645."

This Chapel is now divided, the greater Part for a School-house, the lesser and Western Part is a Vestry. The Inscription for Simeon Brograve is on the North Wall of the Vestry.

On the Floor of the Vestry with Arms of Brograve and Maynard, "Here lieth the Body of Sir Thomas Brograve, Bar. who married Eliz. the Daughter of William Lord Maynard of Easton in the County of Essex, who departed this Life the 6th Day of June, A. D. 1707. in the 38th Year of his Age, leaving no Issue, by whose Death the Baronethood of the Brograves is extinct."

Under the School is a Vault, over the Entrance to it a Shield with Arms of Freman, with Catesby in Escutcheon of Pretence.

Virtus vera Libertas.

Radulphus Freman, Armiger,
obiit die 17
ætat.

*Sibi et Suis, si
Deus voluerit.*

Round the Chapel, on the Inside, is this, *Hæc Capella fuit extructa propriis sumptibus Simeonis Brograve, Arm. Domini Manerii de Hamells, in locum Sepulturæ pro mortuis dictæ Domus et per Dominum dicti Manerii sustinenda perpetuoque reparanda. Gloria Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto.*

These following were buried in the Chapel. Alicia Burges, Uxor Edwardi Brograve, filii Simeonis Brograve, Arm. et Dorotheæ ux. ejus, hic jacet, quæ obiit 6 Junii 1654.

Eliz. Brograve filia natu minima Simeonis Brograve et Dorotheæ ux. ejus, hic jacet, quæ obiit 8 Junii 1654.

Dorothea Brograve filia Simeonis et Dorotheæ Leventhorp ux. ejus, hic jacet, quæ obiit 13 Januar. 1632.

Jana Brograve filia Simeonis et Dorotheæ Leventhorp, hic jacet, quæ obiit 16 Maij 163 --

Hanna Brograve Neptis Simeonis filia Johannis Brograve, et Hannæ Bernardiston ux. ejus, hic jacet, quæ obiit quarto die Octobr. 1640.

Et Georgius Nodes filius Caroli Nodes et Janæ Brograve ux. ejus, qui obiit Jan. 20. 1634.

Wilhelmus Brograve, gen. filius Johan. Brograve de Becknam in Com. Cant. Arm. et Margarette Hinson ux. ejus, filia Thomæ Hinson de Com. Devon. Arm. ibi jacet, qui ob. 25 die Maij 1636. Et Jana Brograve filia Edwardi Brograve, gen. et Aliciæ ux. ejus, ibi jacet, quæ Jana obiit 22 Martii A. D. 1636.

Augustinus Brograve filius Simeonis Brograve, Arm. et Dorotheæ Leventhorp ux. ejus, hic jacet, qui ob. Sept. 27. 1651.

Carolus Brograve nepos Simeonis filius primogenitus Edwardi Brograve et Aliciæ ux. ejus, hic jacet, qui in Hospitio Graij in Com. Middlesex, Legum Anglicarum Candidatus fuit, ibique vitam terminavit Jun. 14. 1652.

Augustinus Earle, Arm. filius Dom. Richardi Earle de Craglethorpe in Com. Lincoln. Eq. Aurat.

et

et Baronetti, hic jacet, una cum Jana Nodés ux. ejus, uxigenita filia Caroli Nodés de Shepal in Com. Hertford, Arm. per Janam filiam Simeonis Brograve, Arm. et Dorotheæ ux. ejus.

Ob. Jana 25 Maij
Augustinus 4 Junii 1654.

In the middle Isle, *Hic jacet Barbara Hanchet nuper uxor Thomæ Hanchet, Arm. quæ obiit apud Aldebury in festo Pentecostæ A. D. 1561. sed hic sepulta est.*

In the North Isle, *Hic jacet Richardus Grene, generosus, qui quidem Richardus nupsit Mariam unam filiarum Thomæ Castell, Arm. et ob. 13 Decembr. A. D. 1561.*

One Richard Grene gave a Legacy of 40 s. per Ann. to the Poor, which is lost.

" Here lieth the Body of Richard Grene, Gent. Batchelor of the Age of 78 Years, who deceased Jan. 20. 1610.

Mr. Weaver hath preserved these following, and saith there were here many Monuments of the Greenes quite defaced.

" Here lieth Thomas Greene the Soonne of Nicolas Greene, who died March 2. 1484.

" For whos Sowl I pray yow of yowr Cheritie say a Pater noster and an Ave."

" Here lieth Joan lat Wyff of Thomas Rustwyne, and Dawter of Nicolas Greene, who died - - - 1480."

Orate pro Anima Nicolai Coton filii et hæredis Johannis Coton quondam de Panfield in Com. Essex, qui obiit Aug. 25. 1500.

In the South Isle is an Inscription, " for George Benn, Gent. and Sarah his Wife. He died Oct. 5. 1687. She June 3. 1706."

Another, " for Martha Wife of George Benn, Gent. Daughter of William Ansell of Westmill, Gent. She died Sept. 6. 1719."

A Gallery is lately built by Ralph Freman, Esq; of Wainscot, at the West End of the Church, for the Use of himself and Family, adorned with Paintings.

In the Church-yard is a rising Ground called Chapel Hill, where probably the Capellanus, decreed to be maintained by the Vicar, did officiate. This was in a Time when Offerings and the Product of Artificers Labour made Vicarages of greater Value. Mr. George Smith, present Incumbent, hath built here a neat Vicarage House.

There is near the Church-yard an old House, at present the Habitation of poor Families: It was given, with all sorts of Furniture, for the Use of Weddings. They carried their Provisions, and had a large Kitchen, with a Caldron, large Spits, and Dripping-Pan; a large Room for Entertainment and Merriment; a Lodging Room, with Bride-Bed, and good Linen. Some of this Furniture was lately in being.

This Provision was also at Therfield, and the Utensils of the Kitchen, &c. but lately lost. Gifts of the same kind are frequently found in other Counties, particularly Sums left for the marrying poor Maids. At Matching in Essex is an old House adjoining to the Church-yard, given for a new married Couple to dwell in their first Year.

The Furniture here and at other Places is not of any great Antiquity, as the Fashion of them shewed. One might guess, these Gifts

were about the Time Monasteries and Churches were stripped of their Plate and Ornaments. When Men took hold of Things so much against the Intention of the Donors, they must do popular Acts (of which Instances are plentiful) to keep down the Clamour of those that had no Share of the Prize. The Vûlgar, whose Reverence and Esteem is gained by Shew and Splendor, could not comprehend how the Habits of the Priests, and even the Cushions of the Choir should commit Treason, and be condemned for Ornament of the Parlor and Cupboard's Head. They must therefore be amused with the Introduction of something that should please, and that should give Colour to the Brand of Superstition set upon what was taken away.

Nor are we to imagine Founder's Curses upon the Invaders of their Gifts and Offerings should so suddenly be reduced to *Brutum Fulmen*. The Notion of Setting-apart, Devoting, Consecrating, was then as flourishing and as powerful, as will be the Opinion of our Posterity that it is trifling, superstitious, and offensive to sincere and unaffected Piety. How far the Donors Curses reach, I shall not take upon me to determine. But in the Age I am speaking of, it was a prevailing Principle: And the Invaders of Holy Things could not remove them without Fear, nor the Lookers-on observe it without Horror.

So far am I from insisting upon the Force of these Curses, that it seems to me altogether the same, whether they had been pronounced or not. The Question is only whether a Man can alter the Property of his Goods by giving them to a pious Use. If he can, and if the Things belong then to God, the Punishment of defecrating them will be according to the Divine Pleasure, whether the Owner made it his Request or not.

It may be when this Usage prevailed, the Donors had chiefly an Eye to their Children and Relations, over whom they had a natural Power. The Obedience due to them from their Descendants was a Paternal Claim, and the breaking in upon it justly dreaded, because frequently punished.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

An Almshouse for - - - Widows.

Mr. Boneft of Stonebury hath the Nomination of the Widows.

Dr. Young, Dean of Exeter, gave 40 s. per Ann. charged upon Benjamin Wootton's Estate in Pelham Furneux, to be distributed among the Poor on the 29th of May, to rejoice for the King's Restoration.

Mr. Delawood of London, Merchant, gave 5 l. per Ann. amongst the Poor on Christmas Day. Lands of Sir Richard Houblon charged with it.

Thomas Blossom gave a Piece of Land in Austin's Well Field, the Rent to be given to the Poor at the Discretion of the Minister. In the Times, Mrs. Dixon bought it, and laid it to Ford-street Farm. Judge Whitlock gave his Opinion the Parish might sell it. A Receipt is in Being as follows: " Misteris Dixon, by the Appointment of my Lord Whitlock, hath paid unto Mr. Samuel Coe, Minister of Braughing, ten Shillings, which was a Gift given to the
" Poor

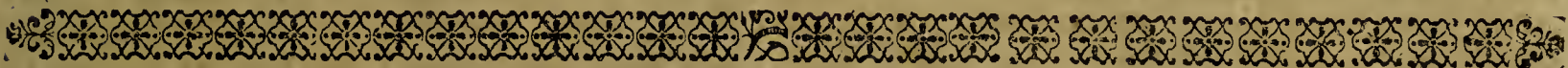
"Poor of the Parish out of a Meadow called *Austin's Well*."

Mathew Wall gave 20 s. to be distributed on *St. Mathew's Day*: To the Sexton to make up his Grave yearly, and ring the Bell, 1 s. 10 d. To twenty Boys between the Age of six and sixteen, 20 Groats: To ten aged and impotent People of the Parish, 10 Three-pences: To sweep the Path from his House to the Church-Gate every Year, 1 s. To the Crier of *Stortford* to make Proclamation yearly on *Ascension* and *Michaelmas* Day, That he left his Estate to a *Mathew* or *William Wall* as long as the World endures, 8 d. To the Parish Clerk of *Hallingbury* for the same, 8 d. To the Minister and Churchwardens to see his Will performed, 5 s.

Mr. *Jennings*, Fishmonger of *London*, gave, for a Dinner on *Wednesday* in *Easter Week*, when new Officers are chosen, and the old give up their Accounts, 20 s. For the Repair of *Jennings Bridge*, *Griggs Bridge*, and *Sheeps Bridge*, 20 s. For poor Maids married, 20 s. These are charged by him on *Ford-street Farm*. He gave farther, in Herrings for the Poor in *Lent*, 2 l. For Carriage of the Herrings, 4 d. To the Poor in Bread, 2 l. 12 s. The Church Clerk, 1 s. 4 d. The Sexton, 1 s. Minister and Churchwardens to see his Will executed, 15 s. These last he charged upon the Company of *Fishmongers*, to pay out of the *Chequer and Horseshoe* at the Corner of *Thames-street*. The Herrings are brought yearly into the Vestry, some Red, some White, and punctually distributed, tho' they have indeed outlasted *Lent*. Fair *Eddeva*

was his Pattern in this, who, according to *Mathew Paris*, (who calls her *Ethelgiva*) bequeathed her Lands in *Mundane* to *Elfwold* for Life, upon Condition he should yearly in *Lent* give to the Towns of *Braughing* and *Welwyn* each six Bushels of Malt, (if by *Brais* Malt is meant) with a certain Quantity of Meal and Fish; and after his Death one Moiety of the Lands to go to *Braughing*, the other to *Welwyn*. Mr. *Jennings* settled these already mentioned, and other Houses at *London*, on the Company, chargeable with a Rent Charge of ten Pounds to his second Son and his Heirs, thence to his third Son, whose Heirs failed, then to his Daughter married to *Dixon*, and the Heirs of that *Dixon*; in Failure of the Heirs of *Dixon*, six Pounds of the ten to the Company, two to the Poor of *Braughing*, and two to the Poor of a Parish on *Fishstreet Hill*. There has been Inquiry made, and the Parish of *Braughing* are not convinced there hath any Money been of late Years paid to the Heirs of *Dixon*, or that there are any of his Descendants alive; so that for the last Sum we can only say in the old Form, *Cujus Benefactioni propitiatur Deus*.

On the Post Road between *Ware* and *Buntingford* stands *Puckeridge*, where the *Cambridge* Road through *Barkway* strikes out of the Post Road, and falling into the old *Ermine Street*, leads through *Braughing*. It is made up of a few Houses, most of them Inns; the West Side is in *Braughing*, the other in *Standon* Parish. It hath been antiently called *Pulreback*, of which I do not pretend to the Etymology.



W E S T M I L L,



N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Braughing* Hundred, stands upon the *Rib* in its Course from *Buntingford* to *Braughing*. It hath *Abseden* and *Buntingford* on the North, *Wakely* on the West, *Braughing* on the East and South. In *Domesday* 'tis *Westmele*, and in Writings of later Date, *Westmilne*. In the Record are mentioned three Mills here, but of the poor Rent of 21 Shillings (if *Solidus* hath that Meaning) and 8 Pence. Indeed the Stream is too weak here to do much. Yet as *Braughing* was a considerable Place, there might be all the Use made of this Water that could be. The Name I make no Scruple to derive from its Western Situation from *Braughing*.

It was granted upon the Conquest to *Robert d'Olgi*, a *Norman*, for his Services in that Expedition. He had many Manors given him besides, and in the County of *Oxford* no less than 28. This of *Westmill* at the Survey was esteemed worth 17 l. per Ann. and had in the Confessor's Time been reckoned at 20 l. as much as *Braughing*. He gave the Manor of *Tadinetone* to the Monks of *Abingdon*, where he was buried before the High Altar: This Manor was worth 10 l. per Ann. He gave them farther 100 l. toward Repairs of their House.

He rebuilt also at his own Charge several Parish Churches within the City of *Oxford*, and without it, which formerly he had destroyed. The Register of *Abingdon* affords a long Story of his Depredations and his Restitution. In that he is called *Robert d'Oili*. He was a great Lover of Money, and used the King's Authority to oppress both Rich and Poor. He took away from the Monks of *Abingdon*, by the King's Leave, a Meadow without the Walls of *Oxford*, and appropriated it to the Garrison of the Castle. Upon this they laid themselves prostrate before the Altar of our Lady for some time, both Night and Day, praying for Punishment upon *Robert*, or that he might be induced to make Satisfaction. *Robert* was taken extremely ill, and in his Sickness had a Vision, tho' this Vision was, it seems, but a Dream. In it he saw a glorious Woman upon a Throne in a Royal Palace, surrounded by Nobles and two Monks of this House, whom he well knew, standing by her. They soon informed the Lady that *Robert* was approaching her, and laid his Crimes before her. Upon this she appointed a Couple of young Men of the Company to take him and carry him into the Meadow he had taken from the Convent: And there he was most ludicrously treated by a parcel of dirty Boys,

Boys, who brought Wisps of Hay that grew in the Meadow, threw it over his Face, pissed upon it, then put Fire under, smoak'd him, and burn'd his Beard. Upon this he called out to our Lady for Pity and Help. His Wife perceiving him in an Agony, waked him, and hearing his Dream, gave him sage Counsel, and prevailed upon him to repent and restore, and even to be a generous Benefactor at *Abingdon*, and elsewhere. We find no more of this great Man at *Westmill*. In general, it appears that he left no Issue Male, but his Brother *Nigel* succeeded him in *Oxfordshire*. *Nigel* left a Son *Robert*, who delivered up his Castle of *Oxford* to Queen *Maud* in the 6th of King *Stephen*. *Robert* left a Son *Henry* his Heir, who was Constable and Sheriff of *Oxfordshire* from the 3d to the 6th of *Henry II*.

There is mention of one *William*, Son of *Theobald*, who held in *Edward I*'s Time of *Maud* the Wife of *Philip Burnell* some Lands, and two Mills in *Westmill* and *Braughing*.

John le Moine, which perhaps signifies no more than the Monk, is said to have given to *Gilbert* the Prior and the Canons of the *Holy Trinity*, all the Capital Messuage and Appurtenances, with the Homages, Rents, Services, and Customs of all the Tenements in *Westmill*, with the Tythes of the whole Demesne of *Hugh de Marinis* here. It appears from a confirming Charter of *Hen. III*. that *Hugh de Marinis* gave to that House sixteen Acres and a Rood, and the Service of *Stephen le Weite* and his Heirs, in *Westmill*. And that *Richard* the Son of *Robert* gave one Virgate and a Quarter of Land, with the Appurtenances, in *Westmill*, and the Service of his Brother *Geoffrey*, due from half his Father's Estate.

Sir Thomas de Lukenor, about the 13th Century, was Lord of *Westmill*. He had a Son *John*, who succeeded him. But the Account goes no farther. This *Sir Thomas* probably was buried in the Church, near the South Door, under an old Stone, the Inscription of which is defaced, because upon a neighbouring one there remains an Inscription for *Nicolas* the Son of *Sir Thomas*; and as the Surname is left out, it must refer to some one near it. There was a *Sussex* Family of this Name about the Time of *Henry VI*. a Daughter of which was married into that of *Frowick* of *North-Mymms*, Grandmother to *Elizabeth* that was the Heiress, and brought the Estate to her Husband *John Coningsby*, whose Descendants now possess it.

By the Grant of *Edward III*. the Abbey of *St. Mary de Gratiis* had the Manor of *Westmill*, with the Appurtenances, which *Mary* of *St. Paul*, Widow of *Adomare* of *Valentia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, held for Life by Gift of *Edward II*. after the Death of the said *Mary St. Paul*. *John Paschal*, Abbot there, kept a Court-Leet and Baron upon it in the 8th of *Henry V*. and so did *Henry Moor* the last Abbot in the 25th of *Henry VIII*. The same *Henry Moor* and his Monks, by Licence of *Henry VIII*. surrendered the Manor of *Westmill*, with the Appurtenances, and the Advowson of the Church, to *Sir Thomas Audley*, Chancellor of *England*, to hold of the King by Fealty at the yearly Rent of 3*l.* 4*s.* From him it descended by the Lady *Margaret* (as

Braughing did) to *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*. After his Attainder and Execution for attempting to marry the Queen of *Scots*, his Son, in Lady *Margaret's* Right, had it, and sold it, with the Advowson, to *Sir John Brograve* in the 24th of *Elizabeth*, from whom it descended, as *Hamells*, to *Sir Thomas Brograve*, with whom the Honour is extinct. Upon his Death the Estate of *Westmill-bury* came to Mrs. *Onnab Stevenson* his Sister, who enjoyed it by a Deed of Settlement. Upon her Death it came to *Thomas Brograve*, Esq; Heir to the Family of *Brograve*. The Manor of *Westmill-bury*, and the Advowson, were in *Chancery* purchased by *Ralph Freman*, Esq;.

The Manor of MASTERS.

The first mention I find of *Masters* as a Manor, is, that *Humphrey Fitzberbert* held it with *Gatesbury* in *Braughing* by one Knight's Fee, in the 20th of *Henry VII*. when he did his Homage for it to *John* Earl of *Oxford*. The next Possessor to be found was *Sir John Williams*; the next after him is *Thomas Hanchet*, Esq; who had a Son *Thomas*, and that Son sold it to *Sir John Brograve*, from whom it came (as *Hamells* in *Braughing*) to his Son *Simeon*, from him to his Son *John*, from *John* to his Son *Sir Thomas*, and from *Sir Thomas* to *Sir John* his Son, from *Sir John* to *Sir Thomas* his Brother. Upon *Sir Thomas* his Death it was sold in *Chancery* to *Ralph Freman* of *Hamells*, Esq; present Possessor.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Patronage is in Mr. *Freman*. Mr. *Edward Lewin* present Rector. *Westmill-bury* Farm pays Ten Pounds per Ann. as a Sort of Modus in lieu of Tythes.

Here are eight tunable Bells: From four they are come to this Number by the Bounty and Procurement of Mr. *Auncell* of this Parish, who is a great Lover of Ringing. By the Name of *Anschil* and *Anschitill* hereabouts, frequently mentioned in *Domesday* as holding Lands under the great *Normans*, he is probably descended from them.

One Thing remarkable in this Vill is, That of the 79 in *Henry VI*'s List of this County that could dispend Ten Pounds per Ann. one was *William Hammond*, Maltman. There is now one *William Hammond*, Maltman, in the Parish, descended from the *William* above-mentioned, whose Name hath out-lived all the Number, except four or five.

In the Body of the Church is an old Stone with this Inscription: *Nicolas le Fils, Sire Thomas, gist icy Dieu de l'alme eit merci.*

This is near another, of which the Writing is defaced, which may have been for *Sir Thomas de Lukenor*.

BENEFACTION.

Mary Kent 1687 by her Will gave 20*l.* the Interest to be distributed amongst the Poor of the Parish.

S T A N D O N,



IN London Diocese, and Braughing Hundred, stands upon the Rib, having Braughing on the North, the Hadhams on the East, Mundane on the West, and Thundridge on the South.

In *Domesday* 'tis *Standone*, according to antient Pronunciation and Writing both, *Standon*; taking its Name from the Stony Hill Field above Puckridge. What we pronounce *Stone*, the Northern People still call *Stean*. In *Richard de Clare's* confirming Grant 'tis *Staundone*. In the Endowment of the Vicarage by the Prior of *St. John of Jerusalem* in 1280. this Place is called a Borough.

The *Ermine-street*, as I conjecture, passeth through this Parish over the Stony Hill Field, as it leads from *Casaromagum*, Braughing, to *Hertford*. By *Ford Bridge* it is direct behind *Puckridge*, and passeth over *Standon Field* to the Ridge of the Hill, and enters *Lilly-Lane*, as should seem by its answering so exactly to the Lane behind *Puckridge*. There are indeed no Traces of this Way over *Standon Field*, the Plough having entirely defaced it; but we are not at a Loss for above half a Mile, before we come to *Lilly-Lane*, as the Inhabitants call it. This Lane is broad and direct, and keeps its Course for half a Mile, almost to *Collier's End*, where the present Northern Road falls into it; and is the same by *High Cross* and *Wades-mill*, where they part; the *Ermine* leading through *Benjoo* and *Hertford*, whilst the other goes through *Ware* and *Hoddesdon*. One Proof of this *Lilly-Lane* being an old Road is, that at present it is almost useless. It serves for a Way from *Standon Lordship* to *Collier's End*; but that never could have been the Reason of its Erection, because 'tis only the lower Part that serves that Purpose: Nor would it have been made to carry off Wood, because the Wood might have gone off on the lower Side by the Post Road, or on the upper by *Standon Field*. If I should imagine this *Lilly-Lane* to have its Name from *Lollius Urbicus*, I should have the learned *Dr. Gale* to countenance me; who speaking of Urns, Coins, &c. dug up in *Spital-Fields* without *Bishopsgate*, quotes *Weaver* and *Stow*, who say, these were antiently called *Lolesworth Field*: And that not only *Lolham Bridges* in *Northamptonshire*, but other Places, preserve the Memory of that Commander. *Sanè Locus iste quem modo diximus dicebatur antiquitus Lolesworth i. e. Lollii Curia vel Ager; et forte fuit Lollius Urbicus ille Antonini Pii Legatus, qui Viam publicam muniverit vel aliud opus in proximo condiderit. Certe nomen Lollii aliis locis, et ad Viam Militarem inherere animadverto. Antonin. Iter. pag. 28.* At the Extremity of this Parish are two large Barrows on the Brink of the Hill which overlooks *Thundritch Church*, between which and the Barrows is the Course of the Rib. This Place is called *Haven End*; probably

for having been the Harbour where the *Danes* laid up their Vessels, which they brought from the *Thames* to *Ware* and *Hertford* to carry off their Plunder. Here they were well seated, to have the *Roman Road* for Carriage of what they could pick up, and to drive the Cattle they stole. And these *Tumuli* being at that Haven, which could never be used as such by any but the *Danes*, helps forward the Conjecture, that these in *England* are chiefly *Danish Work*, set up for Victory and Terror. The other in the Parish of *Widford* might be made by the same Hands, when they had extended themselves towards *Hadham*, and had a Brush with the *Saxons* thereabouts. There's another on the Hill between *Amwell* and *Hertford*, from whence the Field is called *Barrow Field*, a Spot fit for an Encampment, being on two Sides fortified by Nature. This Barrow is of a different Figure from most others we see. It is as large at Bottom as the rest, but much lower. The Reason I guess to be, that they took the Earth out and made a Pit, which they filled with Mens Bodies; and when the Bodies were consumed, the *Tumulus* sunk to half the Height it was of at first. In other Places they seem to have covered a General, or some great Man, because where they have been dug down, there has appeared upon the plain Surface the Bones only of one Man. There hath been also a Castle in *Thundritch Parish*, upon the Brink of the Hill, on that Side the *Ware Road* which is next to *Sacomb*. This might be built by the *Danes* for a Place of Arms to defend their Fleet. *Henry of Huntingdon* is positive that the *Danes*, who were disappointed of coming up the *Lea* with their Ships to the *Thames*, by *Alfred's* dividing the Stream, built a Fort not far from the *Lea*: *Anno vero sequenti Exercitus qui erat in Luce fecit juxta idem flumen Castrum quoddam viginti millibus a Londonia. Pag. 351.* This Point of History will not be denied, That King *Alfred* by this Stratagem got rid of the Pagans, who leaving their Ships behind, went over-land to *Quatbridge*, that is *Cambridge* in *Gloucestershire*.

But where this *Castrum* was, we have only the Archdeacon of *Huntingdon's* general Description. Some have a Notion that the *Danes* lay near *Porthill*, North of *Hertford*, which from thence bears its Name: But there are no Remains there of any Works; and the Name seems to be from the military Way passing over that Hill from *Hertford* to *Wades-mill*, the *Roman Agger* being in many Countries called the *Port-Way*.

There are two other Places which would have served their Purpose. One is *Widbury Hill* in *Ware Parish*, hanging over the Water: But here are no Remains. *Amwell Hill* hath a Barrow in it, from whence the Field is called *Barrow Field*; and indeed above the New River Head, the Ground seems fortified by Nature to-

wards

wards that Barrow. But I see nothing, except the Barrow artificial there.

At last, there is most Appearance of their *Castrum* in this Parish, North of the *Rib*, upon a steep Hill belonging to Mrs. *Kilpin*, which is the Manor of *Rennesley*. Here are some old Works, which, from their Neighbourhood to *Haven End*, having only the *Ermine-street* between, seem to have been what the Archdeacon means. The Barrows at *Haven End* are a good circumstantial Evidence. Their Defence reached from the farthest Barrow, in all Appearance, across the *Ermine-street* to this *Rennesley*; and as they fetched their Plunder out of the Country, and brought it upon the *Ermine-street*, this was a proper Place of Arms to defend both Plunder and Ships from the Saxons who possessed *Hertford*.

The only Difficulty lies in the Distance, which is said to be but 20 Miles from *London*, and here 'tis 22; and in the Word *juxta*. But the Want of Correctness in these Monkish Writers being considered, neither the too great Distance from *London*, nor that of a Mile and half from the *Lea*, is enough to set aside the Conjecture. The Saxon Writers mention the *Danes* being at *Arran* in this County, which some Authors make the same as *Ware*. It might be here, and *Arransley* may be easily changed into *Rennesley*.

Standon, at the Time of the Survey, was reckoned worth 16*l.* per Ann. in the Confessor's Time 24*l.* It was held by *Rothais*, Wife of *Richard*, eldest Son of *Gislebert* surnamed *Crispin*, Earl of *Brion* in *Normandy*, Son of *Geoffrey*, natural Son of *Richard* first Duke of *Normandy* of that Name. This *Richard* we find in other Places called *Richard de Tonebrug*; and he was after *Richard de Clare* from *Clare* in *Suffolk*. *Gilbert de Clare* their eldest Son inherited, married *Adeliza*, Daughter of the Earl of *Clermont*. *Richard* was their eldest Son, the first Earl of *Hertford*, in whose Family that Title continued for six Generations, and then was given to *Seymour*. *Richard de Clare* marched against the *Welsh*, and was very successful, getting great Part of the Country from them; but was at length surprized by them and killed. He had married a Sister of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, by whom he had several Children. *Gilbert* his eldest succeeded, and gave this Church of *Standon*, with 140 Acres and his Vineyard, to the Knights Hospitallers. He died 1151, and was buried at *Clare*, which *Gilbert* his Grandfather had given to the Monks of *Bec* in *Normandy*.

Having no Issue, *Roger* his next Brother came to the Honour and Estate. He married *Maud*, Daughter of *James de St. Hilary*. He certified in the 12th of *Henry II.* upon levying the Aid to marry the King's Daughter, that he had 149 Knights Fees. He died 1173, and was succeeded by his Son *Richard*. This *Richard* confirmed his Uncle *Gilbert*'s Grant to the Knights Hospitallers, and his Father's Grant to them of a Mill with the Appurtenances, said to lie without *Standon* Gate, towards the North. The same were confirmed to them by a Charter of King *John*.

Richard de Clare married *Amy*, Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Gloucester*, by which he became Heir to that Earldom. He died in the 8th of King *John*, and was buried at *Clare*. *Gilbert* his Son, Earl of *Gloucester* and *Hertford*

inherited. He was of the Barons Side against King *John*; and against *Henry III.* under the Dauphin at the Battel of *Lincoln*. There he was made Prisoner by *William Mareschal* Earl of *Pembroke*, and sent to *Gloucester*. But after the War he married *Isabel*, 3d Daughter and Co-heir of that Earl, and died in *Bretagne*. *Richard de Clare* his eldest Son succeeded, under Age, and *Hubert de Burgh* was Guardian of his Person and Estate. How *Hubert* came by the Guardianship 'tis not said, but we may suppose he had a legal Grant of it: Yet *Henry III.* in the 21st of his Reign, in order to secure the Earl of *March*, a *Poictouvin*, to his Party, would have married *Richard de Clare* to a Daughter of the Earl of *March*. That did not succeed, whether upon the Earl of *March*'s refusing to take *Hubert*'s Ward out of his Hands, or otherwise, we are not told; but the King granted to *John de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, that his eldest Daughter should be married to *Richard de Clare*, for which *Lacy* was to pay 500 Marks, and remit to the King a Debt of 2000 more. *Richard* privately married the Daughter of *Hubert de Burgh*, then Earl of *Kent*, and disappointed the King, who therefore procured a Divorce, and married *Richard de Clare* to *Maud*, Daughter of the Earl of *Lincoln*. This was heartily resented by the Nobility.

This shews the great Power the Crown once had over the Subject, that, as every one held of it; their Estates did in a Manner revert upon a Family's leaving a Female Heir. This Sort of Dependencies kept up the Authority of the Monarchy, as every Family might be better or worse for meriting the Prince's Favour.

Earl *Richard* had many Complaints against him, having been before under Displeasure. One Crime charged upon him, was, monopolizing the Fishery of *Standon*, selling the Fish at *Standon*, and hindering his Freemen there from hunting in their own, having warrenized their Lands. This at last amounts to no more than claiming the Privileges of his own Manor. He is farther accused of raising Discontents between the King and the Nobility, and died, not without Suspicion of Poison, at the Table of *Peter de Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle.

He was buried at *Tewksbury* near his Father, and left *Gilbert* his Son, surnamed *Rufus*, his Heir. *Gilbert* in the 37th of *Henry III.* married *Alice*, Daughter of *Guy* Earl of *Angoulesme*, Niece to that King, who gave her 5000 Marks in Portion. *Gilbert* upon his Father's Death was found by Inquisition to hold this Manor of the Honour of *Gloucester*, and the whole Honour of *Gloucester in Capite*. He had the Year after his Father's Death, Livery of all his Castles in *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*, and all his Manors. He was divorced from *Alice* his Wife, for what Pretence 'tis not said, yet gave her his Manor of *Thocksted* in *Essex*, with others in *Norfolk* and elsewhere. He gave the Inheritance of this Manor, and all his Manors and Castles in *England* and *Wales* to King *Edward I.* in order to marry *Joan d'Acres*, that King's Daughter. He married her, and all was restored to him, and entailed upon them and their Heirs; but if the Lady out-lived him, it was to go to her Heirs and Assigns. His *Irish* Estate, in Default of Issue, was to him and his right Heirs.

Gilbert died at *Monmouth*, and was buried at *Tewksbury*, near his Father. He left by *Joan d'Acres* a Son *Gilbert*: But *Joan*, upon the Title she had to both Earldoms and the Lands, married afterwards a private Esquire *Ralph de Monthermer*, and sent him to the King her Father for Knighthood. The King incensed at her clandestine Marriage, and such too as was below her, seized her Lands, and sent *Monthermer* to Prison at *Bristol*. By Mediation of *Anthony Berke*, Bishop of *Durham*, the King was reconciled, all her Lands were restored to her in Parliament, her Husband became a Favourite, had Livery of all the Lands, to hold by the Service of fifty Knights Fees in the Wars of *Flanders*, and had the Title of Earl of *Gloucester*. She died in the 1st of *Edward II.* was buried at *Clare*, attended by the King her Brother, and most of the Nobility.

Gilbert the Son of *Gilbert de Clare* came in for the Honour of *Gloucester*, and it was allowed him, tho' *Monthermer* used the Title also. He had a Son *John*, who died in his Life-time; and being killed at the Battel of *Bannocksburn* in *Scotland*, where he commanded the Vanguard of King *Edward's* Army, his Body was sent, without Ransom, to King *Edward* at *Berwick*. And his three Sisters were his Heirs; *Eleanor* married to *Hugh le Despencer*; *Margaret* to *Piers de Gavestone*, after to *Hugh Audley*; *Elizabeth* to *John de Burgh*, Son and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster*, after to *Roger d'Amory*. This *Elizabeth* lies buried in the Church of *Ware*, a Part of her Coronet being yet visible upon her Gravestone.

The Estate, upon Division, came to *Elizabeth*, who first married *John de Burgh*, and was then Wife to *Roger d'Amory*. *Roger* obtained a Charter of free Warren at *Standon*, and was summoned to Parliament from the 11th to the 14th of *Edward II.* He joined in an Insurrection with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, in the 15th of *Edward II.* and was attainted for it; yet for his Alliance to the Crown, his Life was spared, and he died, and was buried at *Ware* in this County, as appears yet from some Remains of his Gravestone, of which *Mr. Weaver* has preserved the Inscription. His Lands were seized as an Enemy and Rebel, but restored to *Elizabeth Burgh* his Widow. She died the 34th of *Edward III.* leaving *Elizabeth* her Grand-daughter (by *William de Burgh* her Son, dead in her Life-time) her Heir. *Elizabeth* was married to *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, 3d Son of *Edward III.* who was then Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and after made Duke of *Clarence*. She died about the 37th of that Reign.

This Duke got a *Fridays Market* here by Charter, and a Fair on the Vigil, the Day and Morrow of *St. Peter ad Vincula*. He went in the 42d of *Edward III.* with a Retinue of English Noblemen and Knights, to *Milain*. He married *Violenta*, Daughter of the Duke of *Milain*, with whom he was to have half the Dutchy in Fortune. He died there, and was brought over and buried at *Clare* according to his Appointment. He left by his former Wife a Daughter *Philippa*, married to *Mortimer* Earl of *March*. The Earl was Lieutenant of *Ireland* three Years, and dying there, his Bones were brought over, and buried with his Lady *Philippa's* at *Wigmore*. *Roger* was his Son and Heir, eleven Years old at his Father's Death. The

King sold the Wardship of him to *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, in order to marry his Daughter. Coming to Age, his Castles and Houses were in good Repair, well furnished, his Lands stocked with Cattel, and 40000 Marks in his Treasury.

Yet the King, influenced by his Mother the Princess of *Wales*, gave the Wardship of him from the Earl of *Arundel* to *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*, and he married *Eleanor* that Earl's Daughter, the King's Niece. He was Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and General of the Army. He was killed there, venturing too far in a Disguise to reconnoitre, and brought over and buried at *Wigmore*, leaving Issue *Edmond* and *Roger*, *Ann* and *Eleanor*. In a Parliament held the 9th of *Richard II.* he had been declared Heir apparent to the Crown, as descended from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*.

Henry IV. gave to his Son the Prince of *Wales* the Wardship of *Edmond Mortimer*. He was stolen by the Lady *Despencer*, and being recovered from her, they kept him more strictly, being Heir to the Crown. In the 10th of the same Reign, he was, upon the Death of *Edmond* Earl of *Kent*, found to be one of his Coheirs, being Son of *Eleanor*, *Edmond's* Sister. In the 3d of *Edward IV.* he was found to be Cousin and next Heir to *Philippa*, Wife of *John*, the Son of *John de Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*; *Philippa* was Sister to *Roger* Earl of *March*, Father of this *Edmond*.

Edmond died without Issue, and *Richard* Duke of *York* succeeded, who was Son of *Ann*, Sister of *Edmond*, his Brother *Roger* being dead. This *Richard* inherited all the Lands of his Mother, and was Regent of *France* in the 14th and 18th of *Henry VI.* He was slain at the Battel of *Wakefield*; and *Edward IV.* being his Son and Heir, this Manor came in to the Crown, and there remained till *Henry VIII.* gave it to *Ralph Sadlier*, Esq;.

Mr. Sadlier was born at *Hackney*, (as his Monument expresseth it) a mean Gentilman of Name by his Birth-right. He was educated under *Cromwell*. Being his Secretary, he wrote many Things treating of State Affairs, and by that Means became known to the King, who took him out of *Cromwell's* Hands. This was lucky for him, for he not only came into his Master's Post, but was out of the Way of being ruin'd by his Master's Fall. He was employed both in Matters of State and War, so considerable, as to be one of the additional Executors to King *Henry's* Will.

In the 1st of *Edward VI.* he was at *Masselborough* Fight in *Scotland*, under the Duke of *Somerset*, Lord Protector, and gained such Honour in that Victory, that he was there with two more; *Sir Francis Bryan* and *Sir Ralph Vane*, made Knights Bannerets, the last that have had that Honour in *England*. The King of *Scots* Standard, which he took in that Battel, stands now by his Monument in this Church. The Pole only is left, about 20 Foot high, of Fir, incircled with a thin Plate of Iron from the Bottom, above the Reach of a Horseman's Sword. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time he was of the Privy Council, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. He built the Manor House here upon the Scite of the old one. He died in the 80th Year of his Age, 1587. leaving three Sons and four Daughters; *Thomas*, *Edward*

on whom he settled *Temple Dinsley*, and *Henry* of *Everley* in *Wiltshire*; *Ann* married to *Sir George Horsey* of *Digswell*, *Mary* to *Thomas Bolles* of *Wallington*, Esq; *Jane* to *Edward Baesh* of *Stansted*, Esq; *Dorothy* to *Edward Elryngton* of *Borstall* in *Bucks*.

His eldest Son *Thomas* succeeded him; was Sheriff of the County in the 37th of *Eliz.* and Knighted. He married first a Daughter of *Sir Henry Sherrington*; and after, *Gertrude* Daughter of *Robert Markham* of *Cotham* in *Nottinghamshire*, Esq; By the last he had *Ralph* and *Gertrude*. King *James* was entertained at *Standon* Lordship by *Sir Thomas Sadleir* two Nights, in his Way from *Scotland*. *Sir Thomas* died 1606. and was succeeded by *Ralph* his Son. He married *Ann* Daughter of *Sir Edward Coke*, Lord Chief Justice, with whom he lived in good Correspondence fifty-nine Years in the same House, yet, according to the Tradition of the Neighbourhood, never bedded her; so that the Inheritance came to his Sister's Son. In the 16th of *James I.* Mr. *Sadleir* had a Hearing in the *King's Bench*, upon an Action of Trespass brought by him against *John Hyat* for fishing and erecting a Wear in the River joining to his own Ground, but being in *Sadleir's* Manor, and he cast *Hyat*.

Gertrude his Sister was married to *Sir Walter Aston* of *Tixhall* in *Staffordshire*, made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *James*, and Baronet 1611. He was employed by King *James* in *Spain* to transact the Match for Prince *Charles* with the Infanta, and resided there almost till the King's Death, to his great Expence, for the Honour of the Crown. At his Return he was created Baron *Forfere* of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. He had five Sons and five Daughters: *Walter* died in his Infancy; a second *Walter*; *Herbert*, who married *Catharine* Sister of *Sir John Thimelby* of *Lincolnshire*; *Thomas*, and *John*; *Gertrude*, who died an Infant; *Honorina*, who died at *Vittoria* in *Spain*; *Frances*, married to *Sir William Persall* in *Staffordshire*; *Gertrude* to *Henry Thimelby*; *Constance* to *Walter Fowler* of *Staffordshire*, Esq;.

Walter Lord *Aston*, the second Son, succeeded, and married *Mary* Daughter of *Richard Weston* Earl of *Portland*, Lord Treasurer. King *Charles* in the 20th of his Reign, granted this Lord by Letters Patents a Market here on *Fridays*, and two Fairs, one on *St. Mark's* Day, the other the 26th of *August*, each to continue two Days, without paying any thing into the Exchequer. His Issue by *Mary* were, *Walter*, who married *Eleonor*, youngest Daughter of *Sir Walter Plount*; *Thomas*, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir Thomas Ogle*; *Charles*, *William*; *Elizabeth* married to *Sir John Southcote*; *Frances* to *Sir Edward Gage*; *Gertrude*, *Mary*; *Ann* married to *Henry*, Son and Heir of Lord *John Somerset*, second Son of the Marquis of *Worcester*.

Walter the eldest inherited, had Issue five Sons and two Daughters; *Edward-Walter*, *Francis*, *Walter*, *Charles*, *William*, *Mary*, and *Katharine*. This Lord afterwards married *Katharine* Daughter of *Sir Thomas Gage*.

Walter his third Son, the two elder being dead, succeeded; he married *Mary* Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Howard*, and at present enjoys the Estate. He bears, *Argent*, a Fesse *Sable*, in Chief 3 Lozenges of the second. His Issue;

Walter, born Feb. 16. 1711.

Edward-Richard, Jan. 17. 1713.

Thomas-Gulielmus-Antonius, Jan. 17. 1719.

Carolus-Josephus, Mart. 19. 1720.

Maria, Octob. 27. 1703.

Anna, April 4. 1705.

Catherina-Eliz. Mart. 7. 1708.

Maria-Anna, May 3. 1709.

Margaretta, May 28. 1714.

Eleonora, May 22. 1717.

Sigburg, a Countess, gave five Hides of Land in *Standon* to the Abbey of *Croyland* in *Lincolnshire*. The Time of her Donation I find not, but it is mentioned in the Charter of *Withlase* King of *Mercia*, which he granted to that Convent Anno 833. *Ingulphus* informs us so, pag. 857, 860, 864. *Beorred* King of *Mercia* confiscated all the Revenues belonging to this Abbey, and among the rest this Lordship of *Standon*, but through the Favour of King *Edred*, and diligent Application of Abbot *Turketil*, it was restored to them. Fol. 868, 879. About the Year 1030 Abbot *Brithmere* built a stately House at *Standon*, with fine Apartments and Out-Offices convenient for the Reception and Entertainment of himself and his Retinue in his Way to *London*, when Affairs of his Convent required his Attendance there. Fol. 894. *Ingulphus*, fol. 875. expressly calls it *Standon* in *Hertfordshire*. This House stood near the *Ermine-street*, which was the Road to *London* in those Days.

One Remark more may be made upon *Beorred's* confiscating the Revenues here, That *Standon* was in *Mercia*, for he is called King of *Mercia*. This confirms my Conjecture, that the *Ermine-street* was the Boundary, or very near the Boundary of that Kingdom from the *East Saxons*. We had followed the Limits from *London* through *Cheshunt* to *Hertford*, and may venture to fix it thus far, and carry it to the Mounds between *Barley* and *Chisbull*.

The Manor of FRIARS,

Besides the Impropriation of the Tythes, is in the Lord *Aston*, and descended with the rest of the Estate from *Sir Ralph Sadlier*, which was granted him by *Henry VIII.* There is a small Religious House called *Friars*, about half a Mile East of the Parish Church. This stands upon the driest, and most pleasant Part of the Parish for Prospect. It is turned to a Farm; some Part of the old Stone Building remains, which is called a Chapel, but must have been always of inferior Use. There was a House of *Augustine* Friars here, and sometimes it was called the *Hermitage*, being a Cell to the Monks of *Stoke*, given them by *Richard de Clare* after he removed them from his neighbouring Castle of *Clare* in *Suffolk*. It was dedicated to *St. Michael*, *St. John Baptist*, *St. John Evangelist*, and *All Saints*: Mass to be celebrated for his own Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors.

The Market and Fairs of *Standon* have been long disused; as the Market and Fair of *Puckridge* granted by King *Edward I.* is now lost. Here is a County Bridge over the *Rib*.

There is a Piece of an old House remaining, which is yet called the Manor House of *Standon*, which will make it difficult to know whether that or the Lordship was the Abbot's House. If we look at the more suitable Situation of the Lordship for the Grandeur of the Abbot, one would guess his Choice, if he might have it, there.

there. This old Manor House stands West of *Standon* Town, upon the Way that leads by the present Gravel-pit to the *Ware* Road. The Name of it is *Colney Crowch Way*. And considering what Places we have by the Name of *Colney* are best derived from *Colonia*, as *Colney-street* upon the Way to *Verulam*, and the River *Colne* from the same *Colonia*, it is not improbable that this *Crowch* (or *Croß*, which means the same) was in *Saxon* Times set up where *Lilly Lane* crossed this *Colney Crowch Way*, as it pointed from the Wood to *Braughing*, a *Colonia*.

The Manor of BEREWYK.

Beremyk is generally understood to be a Part of a Manor dismembered from the rest: So that it must refer to *Standon*, of which it was originally a Branch. About the Time of *Henry VII.* it was possessed by the Family of *Baud*, who are to be found at *Little Hadham*, and who came from *Coringham* in *Essex*. It was sold to *John Crowch*, Gent. who possessed in the Time of *Henry VIII.* from whom it came to *John Crowch* his Son. From these descended the *Crowches* of *Corneybury*, the first of which was born here, and probably the Son of the last mentioned *John*. *John Crowch* sold it to *Thomas Nuce*, Father of *Thomas Nuce* of *Much Hadham*, who married the Daughter of *John Leventhorp* of *Sabridgeworth*, Esq; He had a Son *Thomas*, who married *Mary* Daughter of *William Tooke* of *Popes*, Esq; and sold the Manor to *Thomas Floyer*, Esq; of *Brent Pelham*. From him it came to *Francis* his Son: And from *Francis* to *Thomas* his Son, of *Brent Pelham*, Esq; present Possessor; whose Arms are in *Pelham*.

The Manor of MILKLEY

Was probably a Part of the Possessions of the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *London*; whether by Gift or Purchase it came to them, nothing I have found shews. This Manor is granted to the Lord *Audley* by *Henry VIII.* together with the Manor of *Corneybury*, and the Rectory of *Layston*, which latter were certainly belonging to that Church. If it did not belong to that Church, it might to some Religious Foundation, the Spoils of which that Lord was loaded with. He was one of the prime Ministers in condemning them, being Speaker of the Dissolving House. But possibly the Grant was but for Life, or to Heirs Male, which failed, and so it reverted and was in the Hands of *Edward VI.* who held Courts here, as his Father had done. Or this Grant might be resigned by Lord *Audley* upon some other Consideration. *Philip* and *Mary* in their 3d and 4th Year annexed it to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. It is plain it was not in the Dutchy before, or there need not have been a Law to empower them to settle it so by Letters Patents.

The Date of the Court held by *Henry VIII.* makes it look like an Estate that came in to him upon the Dissolution, and was not granted to Sir *Ralph Sadleir* with the rest. The Grants of Lands in the Parish of *Standon* to Religious Houses are so lost and disordered, that it is hard to fix upon any for Certainty but that called *Friars*. And the Resumption made in the Time of the *Heptarchy* from the Abbot of *Croyland*, hath left us still more in the dark, because

some of those Lands might be afterwards restored, and others kept. This Manor, when it was annexed to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, went in Company with the Honour of *Honesdon*, and several others, some of which fell in to the Crown upon the Dissolution, and some did not.

King *Charles I.* by Charter in the 4th of his Reign, granted this Manor to Trustees for the Use of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*: Two Years after, the Trustees, by Order of the City, sold this Manor, with its Rights and Appurtenances (to hold of the King in Fee-farm as of his Manor of *Enfield*, by Fealty only, paying to the King at the Receipt of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, 29l. 19s. yearly) to *Edward Brograve*, fourth Son of *Simeon Brograve*, Esq; *Edward* married *Alice* Daughter of *Charles Burgeß* of *Norfolk*, Esq; He gave this Manor to *Thomas* his youngest Son. *Thomas* by his second Wife *Elizabeth Newton*, had a Son and Daughter: The Son dying without Issue, *Elizabeth* his Sister inherited, and was married to *Edward Wyke*, Esq; They in 1695 sold to Sir *Thomas Brograve*, by which the Estate was again in the Family. Upon the Death of Sir *Thomas* this Manor, with *Hamels*, was sold in Chancery to *Ralph Freman*, Esq;.

The Manor of BARTRAMS,

Stands above the *Rib* in the Southern Part of the Parish next *Thundridge*. It was as *Beremyk*, once possessed by the *Bauds* of *Little Hadham*, came from them to the Family of *Newce*, and was sold by *Thomas Newce*, Esq; to *William Fen* of *Harrow on the Hill* in *Middlesex*.

The Manor of YOUNG SUTES and MARTIALS

Belongs to *John Bird*, Esq;.

The Manor of RENNESLEY

Belongs to *Sarah* Relict of *Thomas Kilpin*, Esq;.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. The Steeple, which is a distinct Building from the Church, stands on the South Side of it, and hath five Bells.

The Impropriation is in the Right Honourable the Lord *Aston*, Lord of the Manor. The present Vicar, Mr. *William Wade*. The Lord of the Manor Patron.

The Chancel is raised some Steps higher than the Church; the Eastern Part raised three Steps higher than the rest, is a Burying-place for the *Sadliers*: And the Communion Table stands in the lower Part of the Chancel.

MONUMENTS.

On each Side the Place where the High Altar stood, is a Monument; that on the South Wall hath the Effigies of a Knight in Armour, above him an Arch between two large round Pillars.

Within the Arch, and on the Side of it, are three Inscriptions for Sir *Ralph Sadleir*, one in *Latin* Verse, another in *English* Verse, a third in *English* Prose: The Substance of the three being much the same, I take only the *Latin*;

Radelphus

*Radolphus Sadleir titulum sortitus Equestrem
Principibus tribus Arcanis, a censibus unus,
Auspiciis sum Cromwelli deductus in Aulam
Henrici octavi quem Secretarius omni
Officio coluit Regique Gregique fidelis.
Vexillarem Equitem me Musselburgia vidit
Edvardus sextus Scotiam cum frangeret armis,
Ducatus Lancastrensis sublime Tribunal
Cancellarius ascendit, quod pondus honoris
Elizabetha mea posuit Diadema senecta,
Expléset Natura suas et Gloria partes
Maturus facili decerpor ab arbore Fructus.*

Ob. A. D. 1587. 29 Eliz. etat. 80.

Underneath kneel his three Sons and four Daughters; with Arms, Or, a Lyon rampant parted per Fesse, Azure and Gules.

His Motto,
Servire Deo sapere.

On the North Wall another Monument of the same kind, with a Knight in Armour, his Lady lying on his right Hand, his Son and Daughter kneeling below.

"Here resteth, in assured Hope of Resurrection in Christ, Sir Thomas Sadlier of Standon, Kt. Son and Heir of the Right Hon^{ble} Sir Ralph Sadlier, Kt. Banneret, Privy Counsellor to 3 Princes of this Land; which Sir Thomas lived in honourable Reputation for his Religion, Justice, Bounty, Favour of Learning, and all other Virtues; and as he lived, he ended his Life most Christianly, leaving Rafe and Gertrud by Gertrud his Wife, Daughter of Robert Markham of Cottam in the County of Nottingham, Esq; He departed this World Jan. 5. 1606."

On the Floor a black Marble, with Arms of Lord Aston. "Here lies the Body of Walter Ld. Aston, Baron of Forfar, Son to Walter Ld. Aston by his Wife the Lady Mary Weston, Daughter to Richard Earl of Portland, Ld. Treasurer of England.

Ob. 24 Novemb. 1714.

Four white Marble Stones. "Here lies the Body of the Hon^{ble} Walter Aston, eldest Son to the Lord Aston by Mary Howard his Wife, Daughter to Thomas Lord Howard of Norfolk. He was born 16 of Feb. 1711. and died 19th of June 1717.

"Mary, eldest Daughter, Octob. 27th, 1703. died Dec. 10. 1704.

"Ann, second Daughter, born Apr. 4. 1705. died July 24. following.

"Mary-Ann, fourth Daughter, born May 3. 1709. died Apr. 2. 1712."

In the lower Chancel a black Marble, with Arms of Aston and Howard.

"Here lies the Body of Mary Lady Aston, only Daughter to the Lord Thomas Howard, and Sister to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who died in Childbed of her eleventh Child, 23 of May, 1723."

Another, "Here lies the Body of Mrs. Bridget Pulton, of the Family of the Pultons of Desborough in Northamptonshire. She was born Jan. 10. 1670. and died in 44th Year of her Age, Dec. 25. 1714."

In the Vestry, upon a Marble against the Wall, "Here lieth the Body of Ann Coke, eldest Daughter of Sir Edward Coke, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by his first and best Wife, Bridget Paston, Daughter and Heir of John Paston of Norfolk, Esq; At the

"Age of fifteen she was married in 1601. to Ralph Sadleir of Standon in Hertfordshire: She lived his Wife 59 Years and odd Months. She survived him, and here lies, in assured Hope of a joyful Resurrection."

On a Marble in the middle of the Chancel, "Here lieth Syr William Coffyn, Knight, sometime of the Privy Chamber with his Sovereign Lord King Henry 8th, and Master of the Horse to Queen Jane, the most lawful Wife unto the said K. Henry 8th, and High Steward of all the Liberty and Manor of Standon in the County of Hertford: Which William deceased Decemb. 8. 1538. the 30th Year of the Reign of K. Henry 8th."

On a coarse Stone at the Entrance of the Chancel, *Hic jacent sepulti in gratia et misericordia Dei, Johannes Ruggewyn, Armiger, - - - - 26 Oct. A. D. 1412. Et Margeria uxor ejus - - - ob. - - - - 1400.*

There was one of this Name Sheriff of the two Counties two Years together in Richard the 2d's Reign, who was probably Ancestor to John buried here. There was a John Ruggewyn of Ware in the Time of Henry VI. in the List of those that could dispend 10*l.* per Ann. and this seems to be the Man.

There was an old Epitaph for one Wade, A. D. 1557. in miserable English Verse, which gave no Account of his Birth, or State, or Habitation.

These two that follow are so much defaced as not to be legible.

"Here lieth John Iseley, sometime Alderman of London, who died - - - - 1474. and John his Son, who died the same Yere."

"Here lieth John Curteys, Stockfishmonger of London, who died Sept. 24. 1465." They are preserved by Weaver.

In the Body of the Church a Stone, with brass Effigies of a Gentleman, his 4 Wives, and 5 Sons and 5 Daughters.

Hic jacet Philippus Astley, Armiger, quondam Famulus Illustrissimi Principis Ricardi nuper Ducis Eboraci, Lætitia, Margareta, Elizabetha, ac Alicia, uxores ejus: Qui quidem Philippus obiit 22 mensis Julii A. D. 1491. et prædicta Margareta obiit 12 Julii 1467.

This Gentleman was probably from a younger Branch of the antient Family of Astley of Astley in Warwickshire, and contemporary with the famous John de Astley, the English Hero, who was Knighted, and afterwards Knight of the Garter.

A large Altar Tomb in the North Isle hath in Brass the Effigies of a Gentleman in Armour, with his Wife; under them three Sons and four Daughters.

"Here lieth John Feld, sometime Alderman of London, a Merchant of the Stapull of Calleys, the which deceased 16 of August, 1474.

"Also here lieth John his Son, Squire, the which deceased 4th of May - - - -"

Upon each Corner of the Stone is a Coat of Arms: The Shield in the dexter upper Quarter hath 24 Coats, in a Chief Or, a Lyon passant: In the sinister the Arms of the City of London: In the lower dexter, something like the Arms of the Kingdom of Man, between 2 Lozenges: The sinister hath 3 Birds expanded, not Eagles. On the South Side are 3 Shields, the first as the first upon the Stone; the second defaced; the third like the Arms of Man.

This

This is probably that *John Feld* of *Standon* mentioned in *Henry VIth's* List of those that could dispend 10 *l. per Ann.* or his Son *John*.

In the North Isle, "Here lieth the Body of Benjamin, 3d Son of *Edward Gardiner* of *Thundrich Bury* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; who left Issue 4 Sons, *Edward*, *Thomas*, *Benjamin*, and *Henry*; and 2 Daughters, *Mary* and *Dorothy*, by *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas Stanley* of *Comberlow Green* in the same County, Esq; his Wife, who survived him. He died Feb. 18. 1704."

A Marble at the West End of the Church, with Arms of *Paston* and *Savile*.

"Here lieth the Body of Dame *Mary Savile*, Widow, second Daughter to *Clement Paston* of *Birmingham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Esq; and Relict of Sir *John Savile* of *Copley* in the County of *York*, Bart. by whom she had Issue only one Daughter, viz. *Mary-Elizabeth*, who married the Lord *Thomas Howard* of *Worktop*, second Son of *Henry Duke* of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of *England*. She was born Oct. 8. 1640. and died Aug. 22. 1710."

A Tomb in the Church-yard, against the Chancel East Wall,

Here lies interred under this Stone

Richard Sadleir, once of this Parish one.

This Epitaph was defaced, and is put up again, according to his Will.

BENEFACTIONS to the Vicarage.

Joseph de Chauncy, Prior of *St. John's* of *Jerusalem*, with his Brethren, in 1280. gave a Messuage in this Vill, which *Simon*, a Vicar, held of them, and 3 Acres of Land lying between the Land of the Reeve of the Borough of *Standon* and the Garden of the Messuage, 2 Acres between the Tenement of *Bruine Hardine* and the said Garden, one Croft between the House of *Nicolas* the Smith and the Church-yard, paying to the said House 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

A Terrier in 1610. mentions about four Acres and half of Glebe Land, but without Buildings.

Walter Lord Aston gave to Trustees for the Use of the Vicar, a House, Garden, and Orchard, reserving a yearly Rent of two Pair of Kidleather Gloves to himself and his Heirs at *Christmas*, provided the Vicar be not put in by Sequestration, or indirect Title. This was given in the 14th of *Charles II.*

BENEFACTIONS to the Parish.

John de Standon, supposed to be a Foundling, laid in the Church Porch, and put out by the Parish, gave the following Legacy to defray the publick Charge of the Parish, in Return for the Expence they had been at for him.

Lands and Tenements late in the Occupation of *Beadle*, of the yearly Value of twelve Pounds, with a House adjoining to the Free School.

George Crowch, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, by Will in the 36th of *Henry VIII.* gave an

Annuity of 10 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* out of two Messuages, one in *St. Peter's*, the other in *St. Michael's Cornhill*, five Pounds for Repairs of the Highway between *Puckeridge* and *Wadesmill*, five Pounds amongst poor Maids of this Parish married at ten Shillings apiece, ten Shillings to those that audit the Accounts of the Maids and the Road, ten Groats to the Vicar for keeping a Book of the Account.

Richard Sadleir, Esq; gave by Deed 1611. to the Vicar, and to 12 Trustees and their Heirs, five Pounds out of a Farm at *Green-street* in this Parish, to pay on the fifth Sunday after *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day* fifty Shillings, deducting what the Minister and two Feoffees shall expend in Repair of his Gravestone, (that under the Chancel Window) and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for keeping the Account of those who receive the Annuity; *Ralph Sadleir*, Esq; and his Heirs, to take the Account.

The same Gentleman by Will gave 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* out of that called the *New House*, for the poorest, provided their Necessities were not occasioned by Vice, 20 Pence to be deducted for the Vicar to make a Book and keep the Account.

He was probably the second Son of *Edward Sadleir* of *Temple Dinsley*, Esq; and Grandson of Sir *Ralph*.

Thomas Fisher of *London*, Skinner, gave by Will 1612. the *Bell Inn* in *Puckeridge*, and the Messuage adjoining, formerly in Occupation of *Richard Finch*, once Parcel of the *Bell Inn*, the Close of 8 Acres called *Bell Close*, and two Barns standing thereon; two Closes of Meadow of 3 Acres called *Puckeridge Mead*; ten Acres in *Puckeridge Field*, upon the Highway leading from *Standon* to *Puckeridge* on the East; four Acres in the same Field by *Coney Crouch Way*; an Acre in *Broad-field* adjoining to the Highway: Of this, twenty Pounds to maintain the School at *Standon*; ten Pounds to be distributed on Sundays by the Overseers in Bread; five Pounds for Books, Paper, Ink, for poor Scholars, the Residue to repair the School; and ten Pounds to *Christ's Hospital* by half yearly Payment.

Martha Rowe gave 7 *l.* 7 *s.* per Ann. to make up the Deficiencies of the Charity of the *Bell Lands*, which were recovered from the Feoffees for want of Title.

William Haynes, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, gave a House and Lands in *Green End Standon*, the Value of 50 *s.* per Ann. to be given in Bread to antient poor People that have Children who frequent the Parish Church.

William Rowe, a Gardiner, granted 5 *s.* per Ann. out of a Tenement in *New-street*, for the Poor.

David Thomas, Servant at *Standon* Lordship, gave two Acres of Land in *Puckeridge Field*, and 70 *l.* in Money, the Rent and Interest for the Poor the first Sunday after *St. David's Day*.

Henry Gutteridge of *Puckeridge*, Collarmaker, gave two Acres of Copyhold Land in *Pockendon Field*, for the Poor in Bread on Sunday after *All-Saints*, and after *Candlemas*: This was given 1668.

Mr. *Aires* by Will 1686. gave an Annuity of 30 *s.* per Ann. out of three Tenements near the *Falcon*, for the Poor of *Puckeridge Hamlet*.

T H U N D R I D G E,

IN London Diocese, and *Braughing* Hundred, stands upon the *Rib*, having *Standon* on the North, and *Ware* in the South. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Tonrich*, which, by *Norman* Pronunciation, is an easy Corruption from the Name it hath at present. That it's named from the Ridge of the Hill there, as *Ridge* in *Caishoe* Hundred, and *Sandridge* in the same, will be easily allowed me; but what the *Saxons* meant by *Thon*, or *Thun*, I am at a Loss.

It was always a distinct Manor from that of *Ware*; tho' in Spirituals it was dependent, and the Church but a Chapel to the other. Tho' *Ware* be the most considerable, this lying first in the Order of the Map, I begin with it. *Hugh de Grentemainill*, who was Lord of *Ware*, held this Manor of the Bishop of *Baieux*; and afterwards bought it of him, and it descended with *Ware* for some time. By a Fine levied in the 21st of *Edward III.* by *William Disney* and *Joan* his Wife, it appears to have been in that Family. They settled it upon themselves in Tail, Remainder to Sir *William Disney* his Father. Father and Son afterwards sold it to *John Hamsterley*, who levied a Fine of it in the 12th of *Henry IV.* Then it was conveyed to *John Pery* the Elder, who settled it upon his Son *John*. The next Family that had it was that of *Gardiner*, who still possesses it, but whether by Marriage or Purchase it does not appear.

Henry Gardiner of *London* had two Sons, *Henry* and *John*. To the younger he gave this Manor, who lived in the 38th of *Henry VIII.* The next that had it was *Simon Gardiner*, by what Title we are not told. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Henry Gardiner*, and had Issue *John* and *Edward*. *John* dying without Issue, *Edward* succeeded. He was Sheriff 1628, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Ralph Pratt* of *Surrey*, and died 1650. *Edward* his Son inherited. He married *Martha*, Daughter of *Roger Pettyward*, Citizen of *London*, and left a Son *John*, who died 1693, leaving *Henry* his Son and Heir.

He bears, Per pale Or and Gules a Fesse charged with 2 Mules between 3 Hinds passant counterchanged.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Mary* and *All-Saints*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. It stands below the two large Barrows, which I suppose *Danish*, South of the *Rib*, where 'tis called *Haven End*.

Trinity College in *Cambridge* are Patrons, as of *Ware*, by Grant of *Henry VIII.* The present Vicar Mr. — *Coxhead*.

This Church or Chapel antiently belonged to the Priory of *Ware*, from whence it was supplied. A Complaint was made to Pope *Gregory IX.* by the Inhabitants, That the Prior re-

fused to furnish them with a Vicar, being obliged to it. The Pope sent a Commission in 1229 to *Niger* Bishop of *London*, and others, to hear and determine the Matter. They appointed that a Resident Chaplain should be sent hither by the Prior, to perform the full Service of the Place; and that the Inhabitants should swear to furnish a handsome House, four Acres of Arable, a Penny every Sunday, and five Shillings and Two-pence yearly to the Prior.

This Chapel (as the Church of *Ware*) was given to the Monastery of *St. Ebrulf* in *Normandy* by *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*; and taken away again amongst the Priories alien by *Edward III.* when he had Wars with *France*: It was afterwards taken away by *Henry V.* and settled upon his Priory of *Shene*; and the Vicar had a yearly Stipend from the Priory of *Shene* of 53 s. 4 d. This upon the Dissolution was stopped, but restored by the Court of Augmentation to the Vicar and his Successors, with the Arrears.

M O N U M E N T S.

"Here lieth the Body of *Roger Pettyward*, Citizen and Salter of *London*, who departed this Life May 18. 1639. — —"

Another, "for Mrs. *Martha Pettyward*, Wife of *Roger Pettyward*; she departed this Life Jan. 26. 1639."

"Here lies the Body of Mrs. *Martha Gardiner*, Widow, late Wife of *Edward Gardiner*, Esq; deceased, and Daughter to *Roger* and *Martha Pettyward*; she died 11th May 1681. at. 69."

"Here lies the Body of *Roger Gardiner*, elder Son of *Edward Gardiner*, Esq; and *Martha* his Wife, who died 13 April 1658. aged 21 Years and 9 Months."

"Here lies the Body of *Edward Gardiner*, Esq; who deceased April 2d. 1650. aged 76 Years and 6 Months, leaving behind him one Son and one Daughter."

"Here lieth the Body of *Elizabeth Gardiner*, the Wife of *Edward Gardiner*, Esq; deceased, being buried Apr. 7th. 1648. aged 67."

"Here lieth the Body of *Edward Gardiner*, Esq; who died the 4th of May 1664. aged 54 and 4 Months, leaving two Sons surviving, *John* and *Benjamin*."

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Here are some Lands in Feoffees Hands, said to be given for the Use of the Poor, of which no Account can be obtained, though frequent Application hath been made. It is to be hoped Authority, which can force a Discovery, will concern itself in the Matter.

W A R E,

IN London Diocese, and Braughing Hundred, twenty Miles from London, in the Northern Post Road, stands upon the *Lea* in its Course from *Hertford*. The Name in *Domesday* is *Waras*, but differently written in other antient Records. In *Hugh de Grentesmainil's* Grant to the Monastery in *Utica*, 'tis *Ecclesia de Guavis*, which may be imagined a Mistake for *Guaris*: And then one may believe it was named from the *Danes* having their Place of Arms at it or near it. It seems to have the same Derivation as *Warwick* had; the *Roman* Name for which is *Præsidium*. *Wardwick* seems to express *Vicus Præsidialis*. *Ward* is an old Word for Guard, and the Elder in our Language. Thus the Tax of *Warpenny* is for keeping Guard, and it is found most antiently written *Wardpenny*. We find in the Conqueror's Charter confirming the Grants to the Monastery of *St. Ebrulf* in *Normandy*. — *Totam terram quam habuit in parvâ Pilardentonâ in Guare viche scirâ*. In the same is found, *Ecclesia de Guaris*, not *Guavis*. *Monast. Angl. Vol. II. p. 966.*

This Town is generally believed to be built by *Edward* the elder's Appointment about 914. To this there is an Objection made, that it was but an inconsiderable Place at the Time of the Conquest, *Hertford* being both the Road Town and the Market; yet there must have been many Inhabitants here, and the Ground cultivated, or it could not have amounted to the Value of 45*l.* at the Time of the Record, and in the Confessor's Reign 50*l.* The *Saxon* Writers sometimes call the Place from whence the *Danes* went to *Quatbridge*, (*Cambridge* in *Gloucestershire* upon *Severn*) upon *Alfred's* disappointing the Return of their Ships to the *Thames*, *Arran*. And some of our modern Historians do not scruple to make it the same as *Ware*. There is a Kindred in the Sound; but whoever views *Haven End* in *Standon* above *Thundridge*, and the fortified Ground on the other Side the *Ermine-street*, called *Rennesley*, will be apt to take that for the Place. The Corruption from *Arranslei*, or *Arrans-Place* to *Ranslei*, is natural enough.

Hugh de Grentesmenil had the Grant of it for his Service in the Invasion. He was a great Man, and had a Share in the Regency with the Bishop of *Baieux* and *William Fitz-Osborn* in the King's Absence. *Ivo* his Son succeeded him in his *English* Estates. He was the 4th Son of *Hugh de Grentesmenil*. The two elder died without Issue, and this Manor was given to *Ivo*. *Ivo* took the wrong Side, and engaged for *Robert Curthose* against *Henry I.* for which he was severely fined. Afterwards he made a Sort of Composition by Mediation of the Earl of *Mel-lent*. He applied to that Earl, but not being able to regain the King's Favour, borrowed of the Earl, upon the Security of all his Lands, 500 Marks, and went to *Jerusalem*. It was

agreed, that upon *Ivo* his Son's Marriage (who was then very young) with the Daughter of the Earl of *Warwick*, who was Brother of *Mel-lent*, the Estate should be restored. This was confirmed by Oath, the King assenting to it. But *Ivo* died in his Journey, and his elder Brother *Hugh* inherited, perhaps upon the Death of young *Ivo*.

Hugh left a Daughter *Petronil* his Heir. She was married to *Robert Blanchmains* Earl of *Leicester*. They had Issue *Robert Fitz-parnell*, *Roger* Bishop of *St. Andrew's*, *William* a Leper, who founded the Hospital of *St. Leonard* at *Leicester*, *Amy* married to *Simon de Montford*; *Margaret* to *Sayer de Quincy*. *Petronil* survived her Husband, and gave King *John* in the 6th of his Reign 3000 Marks to enjoy *Leicester*, and the Estate belonging to *Grentesmenil*, her Inheritance. *Robert* had been invested by *Richard I.* in the Earldom of *Leicester* with the Cincture of a Sword. He inherited, and married *Lauretta*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Braese*. He went on Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, dismounted and killed the Souldan in a Tournament. He was buried in the Abbey of *Leicester* before the High Altar, between his Mother and Grandfather, leaving his Estate to his two Sisters. *Sayer de Quincy*, upon the Partition, had this Manor amongst others, and was created Earl of *Winchester*. King *John* granted him for 5000 Marks Livery of the Lands and Fees of *Grentesmenil*, which he had before assigned to *Petronil*, but took out of her Hands.

This *Sayer* Earl of *Winchester* was a boistrous Man, took part with the Barons, and defied the Thunder of the *Vatican*. Before his Time a great Iron Chain was put across the Bridge, to prevent a Road here to the Disadvantage of *Hertford*. The Bailiff of *Hertford* had the Keys in his Power, and no Carriage or Horses with Harnes could go over without paying a Toll to him; which Toll was esteemed worth 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly: But the Earl broke the Chain, and laid it open, which made this a great Thoroughfare, brought Trade to the Town, and occasioned Buildings in it. *Gilbert Marechal* Earl of *Pembroke* about the same Time proclaimed a Fortuny here, which was the same Thing as a Tournament, running at one another with Spears on Horseback. The King had prohibited this Sport for the Mischief it occasioned, and therefore it had a new Name given it of Fortuny. The Church also forbid it upon Pain of wanting Christian Burial to him that was killed in it. *Henry III.* carried the Penalty farther, and made the Offender's Estates forfeited, and their Children disinherited. The Earl of *Pembroke* himself lost his Life here: when he was making his Career his Bridle broke, and his Horse trampled him to Death.

Margaret out-lived her Husband, who died the 4th of *Henry III.* in his Journey to *Jerusalem*. She lived till the 19th of that Reign, and

passed

passed much of her Time in the Priory here. She built the Great Hall, the Great Chamber, the Chapel, and other Rooms. They left three Sons, *Robert*, *Roger*, and *Robert*. *Roger* had this Manor, who had only three Daughters. In his Life-time he gave this Estate to his younger Brother *Robert*. *Robert* married *Helen*, Daughter of *Lewellyn* Prince of *Wales*, Widow of *John* Scot Earl of *Huntingdon*. He served in the Wars of *Gascoigne*. He obtained a Market here and a Fair, and died 1257. His Issue were three Daughters; one a Nun, the other two in Ward to *Margaret* Countess of *Lincoln*. *Joane* was married to *Humphrey de Bohun*, Hawyse to *Baldwyn Wake*, who had this Manor as Part of her Inheritance, and did his Homage for it the 52d of *Henry* III. *John* was his Heir, and left a Son *John*, who succeeded, but dying, the next Brother *Thomas* inherited. He being in Ward in the 11th of *Edward* I. refused to marry the Woman appointed him, and took another Wife, for which he was forced to pay 1000 Marks. He joined with Queen *Isabel* against *Edward* II. raised Forces, and when the King was forced to fly, she took upon her the Government, and made this Lord *Wake* Justice of all the Forests South of *Trent*; he was also made Constable of the Tower of *London*, and Governor of *Hertford* Castle. Dying without Issue, he left *Margaret* Countess of *Kent*, (Widow of *Edmond* of *Woodstock* Earl of *Kent*) his Sister, his Heir. But *Blanch* his Wife had an Assignment of this Manor for her Life. *Blanch* out-lived *Margaret*, so the Inheritance descended to *John* Son of *Margaret* by *Edmond* her Husband. *John* having no Issue, first his eldest Sister *Margaret* came in for his Estate; but not having Issue, the youngest Sister *Joan*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, was found to be next Heir.

Sir *Thomas* was a great Man, and in the 24th of *Edward* III. made Knight of the Garter. He took Possession of the Lady without Marriage, and travelled. In which Time *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury* made a Contract with her, and kept her; but the Pope ordered her back to Sir *Thomas*, and *Salisbury* married another. Sir *Thomas* took the Title of Earl of *Kent* in his Wife's Right, and died the 34th of *Edward* III. *Thomas* his eldest Son succeeded at ten Years old. He married *Alice*, Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, was of the Retinue of *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, was Knighted by him, and fought under him against the King of *Castile*. *Rich.* II. granted him first an Annuity of 200*l.* and afterwards of 1000*l.* out of the *Exchequer*; constituting him First Warden of the Forests South of *Trent*, then Marshal of *England*. He died possessed of this and the Manor of *Bushey*, and left his eldest Son *Thomas* his Heir; who in the 21st of *Richard* II. was made Duke of *Surrey*, and the next Year Lieutenant of *Ireland*. Upon the Deposal of King *Richard* he shared *Richard*'s Fate, and acted an odd Part, as is mentioned in the Account of *Bushey* at large. *Edmond* his Brother succeeded: And from him it came by Partition (as *Bushey*) to *Eleanor*, Wife of the Earl of *Salisbury*. *Alice* their Daughter was Heir, Wife of *Richard* Nevil, Son of the Earl of *Westmorland*. These had Issue *Richard*, who married the Sister and Heir of the Duke of *Warwick*. *Richard* called always the stout Earl of *Warwick*, slain at *Barnet* Field, as has been mentioned already, left two Daughters. *Isabel*

the eldest married to *George* Duke of *Clarence* was Heir, but the Murther of *Clarence* soon after happening, the Manor fell in to the Crown.

Henry VII. granted this Manor to his Mother *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*. She held it till the first of *Hen.* VIII. Then *Margaret*, Widow of Sir *Richard Poole*, and Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, petitioned that King, that she might inherit the Estate and Honour of *Richard* late Earl of *Salisbury* her Grandfather, *Edward* her Brother having forfeited it, and been attainted. Her Request was granted; but being accused of a kind of Plot, in having the Pope's Bulls found in her House, conveying Letters to her Son *Reginald* the Cardinal, and forbidding her Tenants to have the New Testament in *English*, Sentence of Death passed upon her at 70 Years old, without being heard in her Defence. She was beheaded in the Tower 1541, two Years after her Condemnation. It was suspected the Cardinal her Son, who was last of the *Plantagenets*, did influence the Insurrection in *Yorkshire*. This, or a less Crime, was in that Time enough to move King *Henry*'s Choler, which did not require much Provocation.

She had four Sons, *Henry*, *Geoffrey*, *Arthur*, *Reginald*, and a Daughter *Ursula*, married to *Henry* Lord *Stafford*. *Henry* was restored to the King's Favour, and had most of his Mother's Estate allowed him. But in the 30th of this Reign, his next Brother *Geoffrey* accused him of being in the Marquis of *Exeter*'s Design of deposing the King, and setting up the Cardinal Dean of *Exeter*, so he was with others tried by his Peers, and beheaded. He had married *Jane*, Daughter of *George* Nevil Lord *Abergavenny*, and left only two Daughters, who were his Heirs; *Katharine* married to *Francis* Earl of *Huntingdon*; and *Winifred* first married to Sir *Thomas Hastings*, and then to Sir *Thomas Barrington* of *Barrington* Hall in *Essex*.

Henry, who was Lord *Montacute*, never had the Manor of *Ware*. Upon his Mother's Attainder it fell in to the Crown, and there remained till the 1st of Queen *Mary*, when the Heiresses, upon Petition to her Majesty in Parliament, prevailed to have it settled as follows; first on the Earl of *Huntingdon* and *Katharine* his Wife; then on Lady *Winifred* and her Heirs. Lady *Katharine* surviving the Earl, and holding the Manor in Tail, Queen *Elizabeth* in the 12th of her Reign granted the Reversion to her and her Heirs and Assigns for ever. She sold it to *Thomas Fanshaw*, Esq; descended from *Fanshaw* of *Fanshaw* Gate in *Derbyshire*. He bore, Or a Cheveron between 13 Fleurs de *Lys Sable*.

This Gentleman claimed the Privileges of the Manor, and a *Tuesday* Market, which were allowed. He was King's Remembrancer in the *Exchequer*, and married *Mary*, Daughter of — *Bourchier*. He left by her a Son *Henry*, who succeeded him in this Manor, and in his Office of Remembrancer 1600. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas* Smith, Customer of the Port of *London*, and received the Honour of Knighthood. *Thomas* his eldest Son was his Heir, who also had his Office after him, and was Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of *Charles* I. He was a Commissioner of the Array in Forty-one, and furnished the King with Money and Arms, to the great Prejudice of his Fortune; for which he was remembered

when the Power came into the Rebels Hands, who imprisoned him and his Son, and sequestred his Estate. Upon the Restoration he was Knight of the Shire, and made Viscount *Fanshaw* of *Drummore* in *Ireland*.

There was a Brother of this Gentleman, Sir *Richard Fanshaw*, said in his Epitaph to be the tenth of his Father's Children, who bore the loyal Character of the Family, and his Share of their Sufferings. He was made Prisoner at *Worcester* Fight, brought to *London*, and scurvily treated. His Confinement brought him into a severe Fit of Sickness; when, to give the Unmerciful their Due, they did, upon sufficient Bail, permit him to go into the Country, not to stir five Miles without Leave. Here he deceived the tedious Hours by Amusements of Poetry and Translations, till the long wish'd-for Day appeared.

The Lord *Fanshaw* left a Son *Thomas*, Knight of the *Bath*, who inherited the Honour and Estate, and was Burgess for *Hertford* the 13th of *Charles* II. He held also the Office of Remembrancer. He married the Daughter and Heir of *Knighton Ferrars* of *Beyford*, Esq; with whom he had that Estate; and afterwards *Sarah*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Evelyn* of *Wiltshire*. He sold this Manor to Sir *Thomas Byde*, who was Knighted 1661. He married *Mary*, sole Daughter and Heir of *John Skinner* of *Hitchin*, Gent. He had Issue by her *John*, *Thomas*, *Skinner*, *Ralph*, *Dorothy* married to Sir *Thomas Feild* of *Stansted*, *Elizabeth* to Sir *Richard Atkins* of *Clapham* in *Surrey*, *Grace*, *Dorothy*, and *Judith*. *Skinner Byde*, Esq; his Son and Heir succeeded him, married a Daughter of *George Viscount Grandison*, whose Son and Heir *Thomas Byde*, Esq; inherited, and is present Possessor. He married *Catharine*, Daughter of *John Plummer*, Esq;. He bears, Or on a Pile engrail'd Azure 3 Anchors of the first.

The Manor House is pleasantly situated in the Park, to which is an Ascent on every Side. *Domesday* mentions *Parcus Bestiarum Silvaticarum*, by which I suppose is meant Red and Fallow Deer; also a Vineyard newly planted. One new Improvement, besides many others, is a Cut from the *Rib*, by which that Stream hath its Course through Part of the Park on the South Side, which is a fine Nursery and Protection for Trouts.

The PRIORY,

Situated in the North Part of the Town, was antiently a Cell to the Monastery of *St. Ebrulf* in *Utica* in *Normandy*, for Friars of the Order of *St. Benedict*. Who was the Founder is not so clear. Some give the Honour to the Lord *Wake*, others to *Margaret* Countess of *Leicester*: But *Hugo de Grentesmail* seems to have the best Right to it, if not as Founder of the House, yet of the Revenue of it; for he gave the Tythes of *Ware* and *Thundritch* to the Monastery and two Carucates of Land. Perhaps the Monks of *St. Ebrulf* built it themselves out of what was granted to their House.

Margaret Wife of *Sayer de Quincy* Earl of *Winchester*, did indeed build much here, where she resided for some Time, but was not original Founder. It was seized with other Priories alien by *Edward* II. when he had Wars in *France*; and by *Henry* V. settled upon the Monastery of

Shene in *Surrey*, which he founded for *Carthusian* Monks, dedicating it to the Honour of *Jesus* of *Bethlehem*.

Upon the Suppression King *Henry* VIII. granted it to *Thomas Byrch*, who had it in the Time of *Edward* VI. paying a Rent of 3 s. It was sold to *Thomas Stanley* of *London*, Scrivener, whom we find in *Clothall*. From him it descended to *Thomas* his Son, Knighted by *Charles* I. and from Sir *Thomas* to his Son *Thomas*, who sold it to — *Haydon*. *Haydon* gave it by Will amongst several Persons. They sold it to *Thomas Feltham* of *London*; he to *Robert Hadley* late of *Much Mundane*, Esq; whose Widow possesses it.

The Manor of WESTMILL,

Is in the Northern Quarter of this Parish, whose Owners are known from the Days of *Henry* III. It is supposed to have been upon the Conquest granted to *Ralph de Toden*, a *Norman*, from what the Record of *Domesday* hath of *Wesmele* in his Possession, that is said to be in *Braughing* Hundred. It is not clear to me that this is the Manor meant in the Record. Why should it not be a Part of *Westmill* near *Braughing*, another Manor in the same Vill? There are not the Traces of a Number of Houses, such as the Record mentions, for nine *Bordi*, three *Colarii*, and two *Servi*. This hath been long since the Conquest very woody, whereas the Vill of *Westmill* hath Vestigia of many Buildings. There is no Presbyter said to belong to it, which is most frequent in every Vill, if it were one, tho' not always. That which seems to have given the Hint to fix it here, is, that *Anschitil* of *Ware* possessed a Virgate here; and so he might at the other Place. There one of *Harold's* Thanes had Lands before the Conquest, and here one under the Confessor.

This Point I leave to those few that will be at the Pains to examine into it; and for the present take it to have been a Branch of the Grand Manor of *Ware*, lopt off about the Time of *Sayer de Quincy*, upon his making the Town a free Thorough-fare, independent of *Hertford*, upon which a Number of Inhabitants resorted hither. All the other Manors of the Parish seem to have been dismembred in later Days.

William de Halfhide in the Reign of *Hen.* III. was Lord here, and left *Peter*, who was his Heir. *Peter* left *John*, and *John* another *John*. He married *Joan d' Ocham*, and had only a Daughter *Isabel* his Heir. *Isabel* married *Adam Nash*, who, upon Account of her great Estate, took the Name of *Halfhide* for himself and his Descendants. They had a Son *Thomas*, who died the 15th of *Henry* VI. leaving his Son *John* his Heir. *John* married *Alice*, Widow of *John Shipstone*, and had a Daughter *Amy* his Heir. *Amy* in the 4th of *Edward* IV. was married to *William Mundene*, Esq;. They had Issue *Thomas*, whose Son *Thomas* succeeded him, and married the Daughter and Heir of *John Byrch*. They had two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Elizabeth*. *Margaret* was married to *Thomas Shotbolt* of *Tardley*, Esq; who had this Manor with her. *Philip* their Son sold the Manor to *George Bromley*, Citizen of *London*. He had a Son *George*, who was a Loyalist, and engaged heartily under Sir *Thomas Fanshaw*, so that a great Part of his Substance was sacrificed to the Cause. His Estate

was sequestred, and he lived obscurely till the Restoration. George his Son and Heir had it after him, but upon Account of the old Incumbrances was forced to part with it for want of Amends: And if it be lawful to steal by way of Reprisal, one might apply the Expression used by the Presbyterians to King Charles when they invited him home,

— pudet hæc Opprobria nobis,
Aut dici potuisse, aut non potuisse refelli.

George Bromley sold this Manor to Thomas Feltham, who dying 1693, left Charles his Son and Heir.

The Manor of MARDOCK,

Named from an Owner, lies upon the *Asb* in its Course between *Blakefware* and its falling into the *Lea*. It was possessed by William James, who had a Daughter Ann married to Hugh Chapman, who had this Estate with her. They had a Son Robert, and he a Son John, who married Ann, Daughter of Henry Monoux. Robert was their Son and Heir, who lived in 1570, and married the Daughter and Heir of John Walwyn of Oxfordshire. They had a Son Edward, who sold to John Watts, Citizen of London. He married Margaret, Daughter of Sir James Hawes, Lord Mayor of London, was Sheriff of London in the 38th of Elizabeth, Knighted the 1st of King James, and Lord Mayor in the 4th of that Reign. John his Son succeeded, was in the Service, under the Duke of Buckingham, at the Isle of Rhee, and under Count Mansfield upon the Rhine. He married Mary, Daughter of Thomas Bayning of Suffolk, and had eleven Children. John his eldest succeeded, and married Mary, Daughter of Edward Gardiner, of Thundridge. This Gentleman was bred a Soldier under his Father, was Knighted the 18th of Charles I. had a Commission to raise a Troop of Horse, which he commanded under the Lord Capel. He was Governor of Chirck Castle, and afterwards engaged with the brave Lord Capel at Colchester. He made a Composition after the Siege, then sold the Manor to John Buck of Lincolnshire, Esq; who was Knighted in the 12th of Charles II. He sold to Thomas Bird, Esq; since his Death it was purchased by Peter Calvert of Hunsdon, Esq; of James Winders, to whom it was conveyed by the Heirs of Bird. Peter Calvert, Esq; Son and Heir of Mr. Calvert that bought this Manor, is present Possessor. He bears, Paly of six Or and Sable a Bend counter-changed of the same.

The Manor of GRUMBALDS.

The House is pleasantly situated on *Widbury Hill*, half a Mile from *Ware*. Thomas Hill is the first Possessor we find, who sold it to Thomas Stanley, Citizen of London, who also bought the Priory of *Ware*. From him it descended to Sir Thomas Stanley, and from him to his Son Thomas. Thomas sold to Alexander Weld, Esq; who died 1670, leaving Alexander his Son and Heir. He bore, Azure a Fesse nebulee between 3 Crescents Ermine. Mr. Weld left a Daughter Sarah, who was married to Robert Jones, Esq; Son to the late Bishop of St. Asaph, and Mr. Jones in her Right enjoys it.

Arms in the Window of *Widbury House*, Argent within a Bordure Sable 3 Bars of the 2d. This *Widbury House* is named from the Hill which hangs over the River *Asb*, in its Course to the *Lea*; and that Name of *Widbury* seems owing to the same as *Widford* the neighbouring Vill. The *Hadhams*, which were the Demesnes of the Bishop of London, I presume are named from the Saxon, *Hadian*, to give Holy Orders, and that the Stream, after it had passed *Hadham*, was called from thence the Holy or the Sacred Stream. *Wide* is sacred, and it is no more wonderful that a River or a Hill should be termed so, than what we frequently meet with, *Holy Field*, and *Holy Well*. More of this may be seen in *Widford*.

At *Blakefware*, the most Eastern Part of the Parish, is a Seat of William Plummer, Esq; with the *Asb* on the East Front, which feeds a Canal in a Garden by the River Side. The chief Gardens are seen from the Western Front, which being upon a Declivity, afford a handsome Prospect that Way. This Estate was once possessed by the Family of *Hanger*, one of which sold to John King, Gent. and he to Sir Henry Featherston, who bore, Gules a Cheveron between 3 Estrich Feathers Argent. Of him Sir Thomas Leventhorp of Sapsworth purchased it, and rebuilt the House. He conveyed it to Sir Thomas Clutterbuck, who was Consul at Leghorn, and Commissioner for Victualling the Navy. After his Death it was sold to John Plummer, Esq; who much improved it by Building, and left it to William Plummer, Esq; his 2d Son, Lord of the Manor of *Gilston*.

The Town of *Ware* stands low, upon a Level with the River; the main Street is kept clear of Dirt, by turning the Water through it as often as there is Occasion. In 1403 it was drowned by a Flux of Water from the higher Grounds; but there is since so good Provision made, that no Floods hurt it. It is a Place of great Trade for all Sorts of Grain, but chiefly Malt, which is carried in great Quantities to London, the *Lea* being navigable from hence. Coals, &c. come by Back Carriage.

Out of the *Lea* is furnished the greatest Part of the Water that makes up the New River, and therefore the Account of it belongs to this Place. There is a Spring in the Meadow half a Mile from *Ware*, below the Highway to *Hertford*, called the *New River Head*, which is presently augmented by a Cut from the *Lea*, whose Water is raised by a Stank across the Stream to make it fall into the other. It is reinforced by a Spring below *Amwell Church*; and hath in its Passage to *Islington* many other little Streams to increase it. Care however is taken that the Country Water, as it passeth, do not, upon Floods, swell it so as to overflow the Lands: For this Purpose, there are sometimes a Sort of Frames or wooden Channels fixed across the River, by which the Rain Water goes over without mixing with it: And in one particular Place in the Parish of *Edmonton*, below the House where Sir Hugh Middleton the first Projector dwelt, there is a Frame or Trough of a great Length, leaded within, and supported with Timber all the Way but the Middle, where is a vast Arch of Brick that bears up the Frame, and gives Room for the Waters of a Flood to go off under it. This was the most expensive

expensive Part of the Undertaking, but absolutely necessary, because the Fall here had been otherwise very great, and no Opportunity of recovering the Level by a Circuit as in other Places. The whole Course of this River was computed at 38 Miles, of which 3 have been saved by a newer Cut in the Parish of *Enfield*. So that at present, with all its Windings, it wants an eighth Part of double the direct Way. Yet in passing from *Cheshunt-street* by *Enfield* and the Green Lanes near *Hornsey*, the old *Ermine-street*, we cross it a dozen times in the Way to *London*.

Sir *Hugh Middleton's* House being at *Busb Hill* in *Edmonton*, gave perhaps the first Occasion to the Project: And the great Addition this Stream made to the Pleasure of *Theobalds*, encouraged the Monarch, who resided there, to have the Design compleated. It ran through his Park and Gardens, which made them the more delightful, as it does where-ever it passeth. And for the sake of it alone, have its Banks been chosen, in many Places, to build upon. They discourage the Breed of Fish in it, yet there is, by some means or other, Plenty of Gudgeons, which are Game for Anglers, as well as Casting-Nets. The Expence is great in keeping a Walksman for every two Miles, to cut out the Weeds, and watch the leaking of the Banks; making frequent Bridges for the Road, and for Husbandmen to pass to their Land; in Wooden and Leaden Pipes, to convey it about the Town; and in the Charges of the Office; which is computed all together at half the Revenue it brings in.

The *Lea* was made navigable in the Reign of *Henry V.* but in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* so far was the Channel filled up by Weeds and Earth, and so irregular a Course had the Water, that a new Cut was of Necessity made for Navigation, which, 'tis thought, cost the City of *London* eighty thousand Pounds.

Ware being 20 Miles from *London*, is the second Post Town from thence upon the Northern Road: The next is *Royston*, 13 Miles farther. The *Danes* indeed used this River, but it does not appear it was of use to the Inhabitants till *Henry V.* Admitting the Account that *Alfred* divided the Stream into three Chânels, to hinder the *Danes* coming down it, there seems to have been no great Stratagem in it, unless gaining of Time: For if *Alfred* were Master of the Country about *Waltham*, he might have stopt them with his Army. If they were superior, they might have reduced the Water to one Chanel. But if Time were required for that, he might have brought a Force from *London* before they could have effected their Design.

The Church of *Ware*, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. *Trinity College* in *Cambridge* are Impropiators by the Gift of King *Henry VIII.* and Patrons of the Vicarage. The present Vicar Mr. - - - - *Boroughs*.

The Rectory is leased out. It was demised to *Alexander Mead*, Gent. He assigned his Lease to Sir *Richard Tufton*, after whose Death it came to his Widow *Margaret*, Daughter of *Thomas Lewis*, Esq; who dying, left it to - - - *Lewis*, her Niece, who married *Anthony Rodney*

Buckridge, and he enjoys it. This Lady *Tufton* is amongst the Benefactors.

A Complaint was made to Pope *Gregory IX.* by the Parishioners of *Ware*, that the Prior of *Ware* (who was Procurator for the Monastery of *St. Ebrulf* in *Normandy*) refused to let the Cure of the Church be served by a sufficient Vicar; but kept back from the Vicar the usual Pension of ten Marks, the Tythes of the Mills, and the Woods, and the Tythe of Corn and Hay of some particular Ground, payable to the Vicar. The Pope sent a Commission to the Bishop of *London*, and others, to hear the Matter: And the Prior did anew endow the Vicarage with the ordinary small Tythes, and the great Tythes of the Farm belonging to *Richard de Ware* the elder. After mention of Fruits, Gardenstuff, Wooll, Lambs, and Pigs, the Tythe of these follows as his Due; *Decimas Cervorum, Cuniculorum, Piscium, & omnium Volutilium; Decimas Molendinorum, Negotiationum, Lucrorum, & Hospitiorum Principalium*. The Endowment, with Consent of all Parties concerned, who renounced all Privileges of Appeal, was confirmed by *Roger* surnamed *Niger*, 1231. This is more at large in *Newcourt's Repertorium*, from the Original.

These Regulars surely thought the World was built for themselves only, and that they had a Right to treat the Seculars as an Enemy's Country. They are not content to possess the great Tythes, but must have a Slice out of the Vicar's Profits, and a Vicarage too to which themselves presented. The Laity are forced to petition for a sufficient Vicar, and a sufficient Maintenance for him; not content the Office should be but half discharged, and discountenanced for the Poverty of him that executed it.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel within the Rails, a black Marble, with Arms of *Tredenham* impaling *Lewis*.

" Here lies *Seymour Tredenham*, Esq; Ob. A. 1697. aged about 27 Years. And also his Wife Dame *Margaret Tufton*, alias *Tredenham*, alias *Farewell*, who died Aug. 4. 1722. aged about 60. And in her last Will directed this Stone to be laid, and thereon an Inscription that no Person open this Vault within the Term of 90 Years after her Decease."

Another. " Here lieth the Body of Mrs. *Hannah Grindall*, Daughter of *Robert Grindall*, Dr. in Physick, of this Parish. Ob. Dec. 7. 1717."

An old Stone below the Rails, in the Place where the Arms and Name use to be, hath this, *Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, &c.*

Another, more in the Body of the Church, Brasses lost, only the Coronet remains, supposed to be what carried this Inscription, preserved by Mr. *Weaver*. *Hic jacet Rogerus Domory, Baro tempore Edwardi secundi, et Elizabetha, tertia filia Gilberti Clare Comitiss Gloucestriæ et Johannæ uxoris ejus, filia Edvardi primi, vocat Johan. de Acris* —

This *Roger* was Lord of *Standon*, Baron of *Armoy* in *Ireland*, his Wife Founder of *Clare-Hall*, *Cambridge*.

Another. *Hic jacet Johannes Holper, secundus Capellanus Helenæ Bramble. Qui ob. Octob. 7. 1477. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*

Jehu Mia Lady Help.

Another, "for Henry Ayr, Gent. Upholster, "who died 1645."

In St. Mary's Chapel, the Burying-place of Ware Park, is a Monument, with Arms of Fanshaw quarter'd, impaling Harrison.

Dux Vitæ Oratio in Cruce Victoria.

In Hypogæo juxta hoc Monumentum jacet Corpus Nobilissimi Viri Richardi Fanshaw, Equitis Aurati et Baronetti, ex antiquâ illa Familiâ de Ware Park in Comitatu Hertfordiæ, Henrici Fanshaw, Eq. Aurati, Prolis decimæ.

Uxorem duxit Annam, Filiam natu maximam Johannis Harrison, Eq. Aurati, de Bowles in Com. Hertfordiæ, et ex ea suscepit sex Filios et octo Filias, e quibus supersunt, Richardus, Catharina, Margaretta, Anna, et Elizabetha.

Vir Comitatus Morum, Literarum luce, Fidei constantiâ præstantissimus, qui olim lætus Exul Serenissimi Regis Caroli 2^{di} Calamitates fortiter amplexus est; In rebus Bellicis ab eodem constitutus Secretarius, Posteaque Rege & Regno feliciter restaurato Libellorum supplicum Magister, A Latinis Epistolis, A sanctioribus Regis Consiliis tum Angliæ tum Hiberniæ factus; pro Academiâ Cantabrigiensi Burgenfis; nec non ejusdem Serenissimi Regis ad utrasque Aulas Portugal et Hispan. Legatus, in quarum proximâ cum pulcherrime officio suo functus esset splendidissimam, quam diu egerat vitam cum luctuosâ morte commutavit. Ob. Jun. 16. 1666. æt. 59.

In the North Side the Church an Altar Tomb of black Marble, Arms and Inscription defaced. At the End hath been a Shield Lozenge-wise. This I take to have born the Epitaph in Weaver. *Hic jacet Thomas Bouchier, Miles, filius Henrici Comitissæ Essex, ac Isabella uxor ejus, nuper Comitissa Devon. filia et heres Johannis Barry, Militis, qui ob. - - - 1491. et Isabella ob. Mar. 1. 1488. quorum A. &c.*

Another. *Jean Lucas gift ici, Dieu de s'alme eit merci.*

Another, "In the East End of the Chapel "lies interred Alexander Weld of Widberry Hill, "Esq; and Rose his Wife. Alex. died Aug. 19. "1670. aged 77. Rose, Nov. 24. 1670. aged "75."

In the middle Isle a Stone, "for Samuel "Hatheway, A. B. of Christ's College, Camb. Son "of Samuel and Mary. He died Nov. 10. 1721."

At the West End a black Marble, with Arms of Briscoe and King. "Philip Briscoe, Gent. died "Nov. 25. 1698.

"Mary Briscoe, his Wife, Daughter of John "King, Esq; of Blakesware in the County of "Hertford, died Aug. 22. 1712. aged 58."

Sir Joseph Laurence, Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, upon the rebuilding Bishopsgate Church, was removed from thence, and buried here in the West End of the Nave 1724. for whom a Monument is to be erected by his Heir.

Here is a handsome Gallery at the West End of the Church, built by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, for a Colony of Children that are here.

Mr. Weaver hath two Epitaphs that were in the Priory. "Here lieth Thomas Heton, and "Joyce his Wife. Thomas died Aug. 19. 1409. "and Joyce - - -

"- - - Will. Littlebury, and Eliz. his Wife. "He died July 22. 1400." This may be one of those that was Lord of Buckland, called sometimes Horn, of whom there is an Inscription in that Church.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Sir William Roberts of Wisdon in Essex gave three Almshouses in Mill Lane, for the Habitation of three Widows, and four in the same, for other poor People. He gave also three Cows for their Use, the Stock to be kept up. The Tenements to be kept in Repair. The Widows to pay every New-years Day a Pair of Gloves each, to Sir William and his Heirs. The Parish have made these Houses eight, at their own Charge.

Mr. James Birch gave two Almshouses near the North Gate of the Church-yard, for two Widows.

— gave 7 Almshouses in Crib-street, for 14 Poor.

Mr. Laurence Armatriding gave 20 Twopenny Loaves to 20 Widowers or Widows, or the poorest in Crib-street, to be paid on Good Friday out of five Tenements in that Street.

Mr. Paul Hogge, a Musician, gave 20 Groats to 20 of the poorest, yearly to be paid on St. Thomas, out of Hogg's Close in Amwell Parish, near Cranemead Gate.

— A Piece of Ground of 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. in Dead Lane, where Corpus Christi Barn stood.

Mrs. Eleanor Bridges gave to four poor Widows in Baldock-street 6 s. 8 d. apiece each, out of Dalton's Pightle.

— Bell Close Meadow, near the Highway from Ware to Ware Park, of 8 l. per Ann. Value, to the Poor.

Mr. Elmer gave a Messuage called the Black Swan in Baldock-street, of 8 l. yearly Value, half to the Poor here, half to the Poor of Stevenage; the Minister and Churchwardens of each to dispose of it.

Mr. Humphrey Spencer gave the Holy Lamb Inn at Colliers End in Standon Parish, with 3 Closes of Pasture joining, of the yearly Value of 14 l. and the Tenement next to it, of the Value of 20 s. to educate ten poor Scholars in Ware, and to keep the School in Repair.

Mr. Humphrey Spencer gave a Free School, with Orchard and Garden in Ware, and Land in Widford of 5 l. yearly Value, to educate five poor Children of Ware Up-land.

Mr. Humphrey Spencer gave two Almshouses at Helham Green for the Poor of Ware Up-land, and two Tenements in Cribs Lane, of 40 s. per Ann. to the Poor.

George Mead, Doctor in Physick, gave a Rent Charge of 5 l. out of the George Inn, for the Poor on St. Thomas's Day.

— The Saracens Head at Ware, and two Cowleasows in Amwell, to the Poor of Ware, of the yearly Value of 18 l.

The White Hart Inn in Ware, Dewrod Acre in Broadmead, and the Rent of 6 s. 8 d. were given to the Parish long since: It is to be seen in the Parish Book in 14th of Eliz.

— Church

— Church Clerk of this Parish gave to the Church Clerk and his Successors, *Waingfield* near *Wilkitching* of 4 Acres; it is now called *Clerks Land*.

William Armstrong gave a Silver Plate for the Communion.

Tusant gave one with a Silver Cover.

Mrs. *Bird* of *Mardocks* gave a Cushion and Pulpit-Cloth of Crimson Velvet, fringed and embroidered with Gold, in 1694.

Dame *Margaret Tufston* gave by Will 260 l. to be put to Interest by her Executor and the

Minister of the Parish. Out of it, 12 of the poorest old Men or Women shall have once in two Years, the Men a Coat each, the Women a Gown, of mill'd Cloth; four of the poorest Boys, and as many Girls, shall be put to School till they have learn'd to read *English*, write, and say their Catechism; then eight more are to be taken in their room: Twenty Quatern Loaves to be given to the Poor on the three several Feasts of *Christmas Day*, *Easter*, and *Whitsunday*.

STANSTED ABBOT.



IN London Diocese, and *Braughing* Hundred, hath the *Lea* on the South, which divides it from *Hoddesdon*, the *Stort* on the East, which separates it from *Roydon* in *Essex*, *Hunsdon* on the North, and on the West it joins to *Stansted Dele*. It hath the Adjunct of *Abbot*, as belonging to *Waltham*, and to distinguish it from that of *Dele*, or rather *Thele*. It owes its Name doubtless to something of Stone, and being a Gravelly Soil, has been therefore thought to be called so. But I don't find the *Saxons* understood Stone by Gravel. It must have been either from a Stone Building, or from a Stony Road. *Stedt* is a House, and perhaps the Lord in the *Saxon* Days had such a House. I should rather take it from *Stane-street*, whether of *Roman* or *Saxon* erecting; because it was antiently a Borough, and might have a considerable Trade by the Navigation of the *Lea*: For if 'twas navigable for the *Danes*, it might be so for the *Romans* and the *Saxons*. There might be a Vicinal Way erected from the *Roman* Camp of *Wallbury* in *Hallingbury*, *Essex*, which perhaps was the *Alauna* of *Ravennas*, the modern Name coming as nigh the *Roman* as can be wished. And *Stortford* being a Borough, the same Road would serve to bring Wares from thence to *Stansted*, to be carried by Water to *London*, and from *London* to *Stortford*. There is also another *Stansted* in *Essex*, with the Adjunct of *Montfitchet*, which seems to have lain upon a Vicinal Way from the same *Wallbury* or *Alauna* to *Canonium* by *Audley Inn* and *Camboritum* *Chesterford* just beyond it. A Road leading up to *Hatfield Regis* or *Broad oak* in *Essex*, by which Buildings have been on both Sides for half a Mile together, is now called *Hoested Hill*, corrupted from *Oldstreet Hill*.

In *Domesday* 'tis represented of greater Extent than at present; upon which it has been presumed, and with good Reason, that the greatest Part of *Hunsdon* was taken out of it: For the Record mentions some Part laid to *Hunsdon*. *Ranulph*, the Brother of *Ilger*, held it upon the Conquest, as the same Record informs us, and it was a Borough Town, with a Reeve, and seven Burgesses, who paid three and twenty Shillings per Ann.

It appears by the Grants to the Priory of

Merton in *Surrey*, that *Roger de Waney* was Lord here in the Reign of *Rufus* and *Henry I.* and that he gave the Church of *Stansted* to the Prior and Canons of *Merton*, who were of the Order of *St. Augustine*. *Michael*, Son of *Roger de Wauney*, being Lord here in the Reign of *Henry II.* gave half the Vill of *Stansted* to *Waltham* Abbey; he sold the other half to the King, with the Bridge of *Thele*, (which I take to be no other than the Bridge of *The Lea*) and the King gave the half he bought of *Michael* to the same Monastery. In the King's Purchase he secures *Michael* against *Bruno* the Jew of 240 l. odd Money, which 'tis supposed *Michael* owed *Bruno*. At first Sight one would take it for defending *Michael* against his just Debts; for such, and worse Usage, the Jews met with frequently: But *Henry* being a great Favourer of them, as much as his Son *Richard* an Enemy to them, it might be upon some Consideration. All this was confirmed to *Waltham* afterwards by *Richard I.* together with the Privileges and Immunities his Father had granted them. And these Privileges were allowed them before *Edward* the 1st's Judges.

In the 14th of *Henry VIII.* the Abbot and Convent leased out their Manor of *Stansted* to *John Rodes* of *London* and his Wife, for 61 Years, at the yearly Rent of 65 l. 6 s. 8 d. And this Manor continued in the Abbey of *Waltham* till the 23d of *Henry VIII.* but not till the Dissolution. This Mr. *Newcourt* hath discovered: For it was exchanged with the King for the Priory of *Blakemere* in *Essex*. He finds it in the Office, and quotes for it *Stokesley*, 44. But farther he goes not. This Priory of *Blakemere* was the Gift of *Roger Harfforth*, for Canons of *St. Augustine*. It was none of those Houses belonging to foreign Monasteries dissolved in the 2d of *Henry V.* but one of the Number which *Clement VII.* permitted *Cardinal Wolsey* to alienate, for erecting his Colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipswich*. And thus it fell into the King's Hands, upon Failure of the Cardinal's Undertaking, and Forfeiture of his Estate.

Philip Paris, Esq; was the first Subject who possessed it, and that was by Grant of *Hen. VIII.* at the yearly Rent of 4 s. 4 d. He passed it to *Edward Baesh*, Esq; of whom we have an Account upon his Monument. He married *Jane*
 S f f Daughter

Daughter of Sir *Ralph Sadleir* of *Standon*, and dying *Anno 1587*. *Ralph* his eldest Son succeeded him. *Ralph* married *Frances* Daughter of Sir *Edward Cary*, by whom he had *Edward* and two Sons more. *Edward* inherited, was one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, and Knighted. In the 11th of *Charles I.* he conveyed this Manor to four Trustees to the Use of himself and his Heirs, for want of such to *Edward Baesh*, Gent. Son and Heir of *Edward Baesh* of *St. Margaret's*, Gent. and his Heirs Males; in default of which, to *Ralph* Brother of the said *Edward* and his Heirs Male, and in default to the Use of the Trustees, for the Purposes following: They shall demise the Estate to the best yearly Rents, and therewith purchase Rectories, or Improvements, or Vicarages, within the Counties of *Hertford*, *Essex*, *Lincoln*, or *Gloucester*, not at above 15 Years Purchase. If this can't be done in these Counties, they may do it any where in *England*. These Parsonages and Improvements may again become several Churches presentable, or their Profits settled upon the Vicarages; the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *Peter-House*, *Cambridge*, to be Patrons. Those that have been Scholars of *Stansted* or *Barkamsted* Free Schools to have the Preference in these Preferments.

Sir *Edward* died without Issue 1653. and the Estate came to *Ralph Baesh*, Esq; according to the Settlement. And if Sir *Ralph* (for he was Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of *Charles II.*) had been dead too, the Times would probably have found other Work for the Estate than Improvement of Livings. The Restoration might not have been able to give the Church its Due, if the Settlement had been destroyed by the Purchaser.

Sir *Ralph* was of that first-rate Zeal for the Cause (I may justly say) of Liberty, when he contributed against the Pretenders to it, that he made Shipwreck of his Estate: And was forced to get an Act of Parliament to sell 300 *l.* per Ann. here. He had, amongst many others, the Mortification when the Game was up, to see the Losers run away with the Stakes.

Sir *Ralph* left a Son *Edward*, who succeeded him, and was Knighted. He in 1676. sold this Manor to *Edmond Feild* of *Marden*, Esq;. The Arms of *Baesh* were, Quarterly two Coats. Per Cheveron *Argent* and *Gules*, in Chief two Moor-cocks proper, in Base a Saltire *Or.* 2d. Per Cheveron *Argent* and *Sable*, three Towers triple Tower'd counterchanged.

In the 23d of *Charles II.* Mr. *Feild* was Burgess for *Hertford*, upon Sir *Edward Turnor* the Speaker's being made Chief Baron. *Thomas* his Son was his Heir, Knighted at *Windsor* 1681. He married *Mary* eldest Daughter of Sir *Thomas Byde* of *Ware Park*. Sir *Thomas Feild* died 1681. leaving *Edmond* his eldest Son within Age. This Gentleman married *Martha* Daughter of *James Paul* of *Braywick*, Esq; He died 1719. leaving *Thomas* his eldest Son within Age, who died soon after, and the Estate came to his next Brother *Edmond Feild*, Esq; the present Possessor. He bears, *Sable*, a Cheveron ingrailed between three Garbs *Argent*.

The Manor of the RYE

Lies between the Manor House of *Stansted* and *Hodesdon*, upon the Bank of the *Lea*. It

appears from Originals in the Exchequer, that *Henry VI.* granted License to *Andrew Ogard* and others, to impark the Manor of *Rye*, called also the Isle of *Rye*, to erect a Castle with Battlements and Loopholes; to have free Warren there, and in the Vills of *Stansted*, *Ammell*, *Hodesdon*, *Ware*, and *Wideford*. This Place perhaps retained the antient Name of Isle ever since the Time of the *Danes*, when the Meadows on both Sides it were covered with Water. There is yet a Part of the old Building standing; at least something built in the old Form when the first decayed. The granting Free-warren in the other Parishes, where the Free-warren belonged to its proper Lords, is the most extraordinary. It seems as if this Castle was built to awe that Neighbourhood; and that the Lords of these Vills just mentioned, were disaffected to the present Possessor of the Crown: And therefore that the King's Authority was exerted to invade their Privileges, and make them wiser. If we look at *Ware*, we find in that Reign the Estate of the stout Earl of *Warwick* the most considerable of all the *Torkists*. The Lord of *Hodesdon* was in the Reign of the first *Edwards* a Favourite of that House, and his Descendants probably carried about them the Tokens of Disaffection. Of the other Vills, against whose Lords Free-warren was granted, we have but a short Account. This of *Stansted* was in a Monastery; what Tenant had it nothing is said.

Edward Baesh, Esq; had this Manor almost, if not quite, as early as *Stansted*; it is supposed by Purchase: And it was sold to *Edmond Feild*, Esq; with the other, and descended as the other, to *Edmond Feild*, Esq; his Great Grandson. The Lord of the Manor here hath a Bridge over the *Lea*, and maintains a Causeway through the Meadows, which is a more direct and a better Road, not only to the neighbouring Vills, but for Carriages by *Stortford* to *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and Coaches, for which they pay a Toll.

A Design was laid to kill King *Charles II.* here, in his Passage from *Newmarket*. The Place was chosen, being at a Distance from all other Houses above half a Mile. The Barns and Malting-Office were capable of receiving the Horses, and concealing the Assassins. And the Lane leading to the Bridge might easily have been stopt up, by overturning a Load of Straw in it, as was projected: The Tenant too of the Farm of a Russian-like Spirit, fit for such Work. But Majesty is not always at the Mercy of the Wicked. A seasonable Discovery of the Intention, or an accidental Fire at *Newmarket*, prevented the Execution; and some of the Conspirators were brought to the Gibbet for it: Amongst them *Rumbold*, the Tenant of the Place; who, not many Days before the Parricide was to have been committed, (for so I take the Liberty to call it) threaten'd Sir *Thomas Feild* his Landlord with Words highly impudent, and Countenance that had Fire and Sword in it; and if his Project had succeeded, was like enough to have kept his Word with him.

The Church (to whom dedicated I do not find) is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Arch-deaconry of *Middlesex*. It is all a Nave, without Difference for Church and Chancel. The Building

Building hath antiently been continued on the North toward the Manor House. A Chapel on the North Side the Chancel was built for a Burying-place by *Ralph Baesh*, Esq; 1578.

The Vicarage is in the Gift of the Lord of the Manor. The present Vicar Mr. - - - Briton.

In the Chapel Windows are Arms of *Baesh*: And Arms of *Baesh* impaling *Sadleir*. Motto, *Be Boulde in God*.

In the East Window of the Chapel, *France* and *England* quartered.

M O N U M E N T S.

In the Chapel, "Here lieth buried the Body of *Edward Baesh*, Esq; General Surveyor for the Victuals of the Navy Royal, and the Marine Affairs, within the Realms of *England* and *Ireland*. In which Office he served under four Princes of this Land; King *Henry* 8th, King *Edw.* 6th, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Eliz.* till the Time of his Death *May* 2. 1587. in 29th Year of the Reign of *Q. Eliz.* and died aged 80 Years. He married *Jane Sadleir*, one of the Daughters of Sir *Ralph Sadleir*, Kt. Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and had Issue by her *Ralph* and *William*: *Jane Baesh* deceased 7th of *April*, 1614."

On the same. "*Ralph Baesh*, Esq; deceased 8th of *May*, 1598. who married *Frances Cary*, one of the Daughters of Sir *Edward Cary*, Kt. Master of the Jewel-house, and had Issue *Edward Baesh*. *Frances Baesh* deceased 20th of *July*, 1596. She was likewise the Wife of *George Earl of Rutland*."

Another, with Arms of *Feild* impaling *Paul*, on the North Wall.

*Ab hoc non procul Marmore
Juxta Parentum Cineres quiescit
Corpus Edmundi Feilde, Armigeri,
Filii natu maximi Thomæ Feilde, Militis,
Et Mariæ uxoris ejus;
Qui in Æde Christi Oxon Superioris Ordinis Commensalis
Prima studiorum fundamenta posuit,
Inde Londinum, mox brevi Rus se contulit,
Ubi Rei familiari tantum operæ tribuit
Quantum non Indiligens Pater Familias debuit.
Reliqua fere tempora aut Literis
Aut publicis in hac qua florebat Provincia negotiis dedit;
Conjugi, Liberis, et Propinquis
Omnia interim Officia præstans;
Lento tandem et gravi morbo confectus*

Mortuus est prid. non. Feb. A.D. 1719. ætat. 43.

*Uxorem duxerat Martham filiam Jacobi Paule
De Braywicke in Agro Bercheriensis, Armigeri;
E cujus Matrimonio octo Liberos sustulit,
Quos omnes sibi superstites reliquit.*

Sed brevi admodum probo dolor!

Namque illo posito vix jam clausa est Tumuli janua

Quum Thomas filius natu maximus

Indolis eximie, atque optimæ spei Juvenis

Insanabili Variolarum lue correptus

In primo ævo exstinguitur.

Obiit nonis Martii A.D. 1719. cum haberet annos 18

Martha Uxor simul et Mater Mæstissima

Gemino Funerum vulnere afflictæ

In perennem desideratissimi Mariti

Charissimique Filii memoriam

H. M. P.C.

In the Chancel, "Here lieth the Body of Mr. *Geoffrey Bowyer*, Citizen and Scrivener of London, who deceased 28 of *March* 1629."

This following was lately to be seen, now defaced, *Hic jacent Willus Rokesburgh, Armiger, qui obiit 20 die mensis - - - An. Dom. 1434. et Isabella Uxor ejus, quæ obiit - - - A.D. 1400. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.*

In the Church, under an Effigies of Brass, "Here lies buried the Body of *William Saxaye* of *Gray's-Inn*, Gent. Son of *Henry Saxaye*, Citizen and Merchant Adventurer of London, and *Joyce* his Wife, Daughter of *Richard Grappes* of the same City, Goldsmith, which said *William* died *Aug.* 22. 1581. being of the Age of 23 Years."

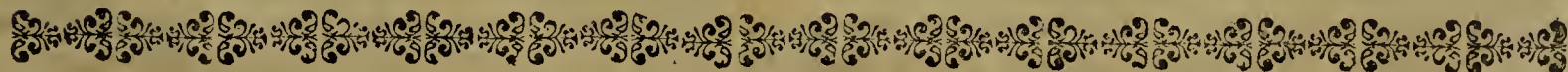
B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Sir *Edward Baesh* built an Almshouse of Brick for six poor Widows, and in the 11th of *Charles I.* settled in Trustees Lands for paying them 12 d. a Week each. By Will he charged his Manor of *Stansted* with a Rent of 25 l. more, to give each of them weekly 12 d. more; the Overplus to put out poor Children of the Parish Apprentices.

By the Deed beforemention'd he settled 20 l. per Ann. on a Master to teach a Free Grammar School here; Lords of the Manor to be Patrons.

He built a Brick House for the Vicar, and laid two Acres of Land to it: 'Tis held by Lease, paying 12 d. per Ann. to the most indigent Person of the Parish at *Christmas*.

He gave a Cottage of 40 s. per Ann. for the Parish Clerk.



H O N E S D O N,



N London Diocese, and *Braughing Hundred*, hath *Stansted* on the South, *Eastwick* and *Widford* on the North. It is separated from *Essex* by the *Stort*, and hath a noble Situation upon a rising Ground of Gravel overlooking the Meadows. This *Don* or *Hill*, if not named from some *Saxon* Owner,

hath doubtless something very expressive of Delight that makes up the Name. But I am not Etymologist enough to find it, nor indeed to relish those I have met with. Sir *Henry Spelman* thinks *Hunstanton* in *Norfolk* was called so *propter Dulcedinem*. Sweet hath been of late used to describe every thing that is pleasant; but

but that the Saxons applied it to a Situation, must be a Question. The other Attempt to derive it from *Hunde*, as *Hounds-bill*, either where the Kennel was kept, or from the Warmth of the Soil the Scent lay high, I leave to the Sagacity of Sportsmen.

It seems, according to the Conqueror's Record, to have been for the greatest part comprehended in *Stansted*; some Land is expressly there said to be given by *Ralph Talgebofch* in Marriage with his Niece, and laid to *Honedone*.

This Manor has been thought Part of the Estate of *Richard* Earl of *Hertford*, Son of *Gilbert de Tonebrugg*; because when he removed the Monks from *Clare* to *Stoke*, (which we have mentioned in *Standon*) he gave them yearly a Doe out of his Park at *Hunedena*. But that cannot be our *Honsdon*, for 'tis said in the *Monasticon*, Vol. I. p. 1006. to be near the Vill of *Trillaw*, and that *Trillaw* near *Clare*.

The Lord of this Place can be traced no higher than *Sir Walter de Montgomery*, Count *de Ferrariis*, who had been outed here in King *John's* Time. That King directs a Writ to the *Constabularius* of *Hertford*, to give him the same Possession of his Land in *Honedon* as he had before the War, and lost by the War.

John Engaine had this Manor in the Reign of *Edward I.* *John* his Son succeeded him, was summoned to Parliament, and died without Issue the 16th of *Edward II.* He had a Brother *Nicolas*, and he a Son *John*, who succeeded his Uncle. He married the Daughter of *Sir Robert Peverell*, being a Banneret, was commanded by *Edward III.* to attend him into *France*, was summoned to Parliament for many Years. *Thomas* his Son inherited, and married *Katharine* Daughter of the Earl of *Devon*: But dying without Issue, his three Sisters were Heirs. *Joice* the eldest, Wife of *John Goldington*, upon the Partition had this Manor. They had a Son *Robert*, who was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 1st of *Richard II.* as appears by the List, and here the *Goldingtons* end.

This Family of *Engaine* have their Name derived from an Office. The Conqueror's Engineer was called *de Ingeniis*. Thence the Name of several Places, as old Writings shew, *Gaynes*, *Engaines*, and *d'Engaines*: The latter at *Tewer-sham* in *Cambridgeshire*, the former near *St. Neots* in *Huntingdonsire*, and elsewhere.

Sir William Oldhall is found to be Lord here, and Knight of the Shire in the 29th of *Hen. VI.* He was in Parliament attainted of High Treason, for adhering to the House of *York*, in the last Year of *Henry*, and probably lost his Life as well as Estate: For in the first of *Edward IV.* *Sir John* his Son was restored. He built here a House in Form of a Castle, which cost a vast Sum. He conveyed this and the Manor of *Eastwick* to *Thomas* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and other Trustees, who again conveyed it to *Laurence* Bishop of *Durham*, and others. The Uses are not mentioned, nor the Efficacy of the Settlement. But afterward this Gentleman was killed with *Richard III.* at *Bosworth* Field, and attainted. It is said that King *Richard* was possessed of this Manor, and granted it with that of *Eastwick* to *Sir John Stanley*, and secured him against any Claim *Sir John Wingsfield* (one of the Trustees) should have against it. That it was in the Crown in *Henry the VIIth's* Time,

as appears by that King's granting it away, may incline one to trust the first Story of its being forfeited at *Bosworth*.

Henry VII. granted it to Lady *Margaret* his Mother, and *Thomas* Earl of *Derby* her Husband, for Life. It reverted, and *Henry VIII.* granted it, with *Eastwick*, *Barley*, and *Hide*, with their Advowsons, to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, in special Tail. He was also made Lord Treasurer; but thought fit to resign his Staff soon after. He died at his Castle of *Framingham* 1524. and was buried in the Priory of *Thetford*. The King after that kept *Honedon* for his own Use, added the Manors of *Stansted* and *Roydon* to it, and gave it the Title of the Honour of *Honedone*. Here his Children lived for the Benefit of the Air, and the proper Distance from *London*. *Edward VI.* by Patent in the 2d of his Reign granted this to Lady *Mary*, his elder Sister, who resided here till Lady *Jane Dudley* was proclaimed, and then thought proper to retire to *Framlingham* Castle, where she might be safe till the Supporters of her Title had Opportunity to assert it. This Manor continued in the Crown during her Reign, and was by her annexed to the Duchy of *Lancaster*, with those of *Eastwick*, *Moor*, *Milkley*, *Tibburst*, *Kendal*, and *King's Langley*.

Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *Sir Henry Cary*, Son of *Sir William Cary* and *Mary Bollen* his Wife, Sister to *Ann* the Queen's Mother. She afterwards made him a Baron by the Title of Lord *Hunsdon*. This Lord was honoured with carrying the Order of the Garter to the King of *France*, in the 15th of the Queen's Reign. In the 20th made Governor of *Berwick*; afterwards General Warden of the Marches of *Scotland*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Captain of the Pensioners, and Knight of the Garter. He married *Ann*, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Morgan*, and died the 38th of *Eliz.* at 71 Years old, and was buried in *St. John Baptist's* Chapel at *Westminster*. He bore, *Argent* on a Bend *Sable*, 3 Roses of the Field. His eldest Son *George* succeeded, was made Knight of the Garter, Governor of the Isle of *Wight*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and one of the Privy Council. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Sir John Spencer* of *Althorp* in *Northamptonshire*, and had a Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Sir Thomas Berkley*: But for want of Heir Male, *John* his next Brother, succeeded. He was Warden of the East Marches towards *Scotland*. He married *Mary* Daughter of *Leonard Hide* of *Throcking*, Esq; His eldest Son *Henry* succeeded, was made in the 19th of *K. James* Viscount *Rochford*, and in the 3d of *K. Charles* Earl of *Dover*. He married *Judith*, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Pelham* of *Loughton* in *Sussex*. *John* his eldest Son, who was Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of *Charles I.* inherited. He married first *Dorothy*, Daughter of the Earl of *Bolingbroke*, and had no Children; afterwards *Abigail*, Daughter of *Sir William Cokayn*, and had a Daughter *Mary*, married to *William Heveningham* of *Heveningham*.

This Earl sold *Honedon* to *William Willoughby*, Esq; younger Brother to *Francis* Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, who succeeded that Lord in the Barony. He married *Ann*, Daughter of *Sir Philip Cary*. He gave for his Arms, Or frettee *Azure*. In 1671 he sold this Manor to *Mathew Black*, Esq; with the Advowson. Mr. *Black* married a Daugh-

a Daughter of Sir *William Martin*, and left a Son *Mathew*, who married *Katharine*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Richard Hawkins* of *Middle Aston* in *Oxfordshire*, and left *Mathew Bluck* his Son and Heir. He bears, *Argent* a *Lyon rampant* between 3 *Lozenges* - - - pierced of the Field.

Robert Chester, Esq; hath within a few Years built a Seat in this Parish, and enclosed it with a Park. It stands upon a beautiful Hill overlooking the Meadows, the River *Stort*, and part of *Essex* from the Back-front; from the other it hath a Prospect over great Part of the County, and is seen from *Cheshunt Common* on one Hand, as *St. Paul's* is from the other. The Avenue to it hath, at the Entrance, a large Basin, through which a small Stream runs, and a graceful Plantation of Trees, with Variety of Slopes, adorned with Statues. The same Stream afterwards feeds a Canal.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*; to whom dedicated I cannot find.

The Rectory is in the Patronage of the Lord of the Manor. Mr. *John Scot* the present Rector.

This Church was given to the Priory of *Merton* in *Surrey*, which Convent presented to it till the Dissolution. It's highly probable *Roger de Wauncy* gave it, because he gave the other of *Stansted*. In *Edward VI's* Time the Lady (afterwards Queen) *Mary*, to whom the King her Brother granted the Honour of *Hunsdon*, presented to the Rectory. The Lord *Hunsdon* presented in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time. By a Terrier exhibited by the Minister and Church-wardens 1627, there are 55 Acres of Glebe, three of which in *Eastwick* Parish, but paying no Duties there; and a House, Out-houses, Orchard, and Garden. Another Terrier without Date specifies the Composition for Tythes.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, under a Canopy of Alabaster, supported by Pillars of the same,

Domini et Dei nostri Jesu Christi crucifixi Judicis et Salvatoris Mundi, Adventum in gloria et incorruptibilem Corporis sui Immutationem sub hoc Tumulo reconditus expectat,

Thomas Forster, Miles, Vir Bonus, Justus, et Timoratus, Prudens, Misericors, & Pacificus, Legibus Angliæ innutritus, qui postquam per annos (plus minus) viginti sex strenue causas egisset in foro ad statum et gradum servientis ad Legem electus Illustrissimorum Principum Domine Annæ Regine Angliæ et Henrici, (admirandæ spei) simul a Conciliis deinde in Communem Bancum Justiciarius destinatus est, in quo per quadriennium et semestre summæ Gravitationis, Integritatis - - - Ob. 18 Maii 1612. ætat. 63.

Another. *D. Francisco Poyno, Equiti, Literis, Prudentiâ, Armis, Fævore sui Principis, et Pietate insigni D. Joanna pia & amans uxor chara Marito posuit. - - - 1528.*

A black Marble, "for *Abraham Chamberlan* of this Parish, Esq; who died 1651."

A broken old Stone. *Hic jacet Wilhelmus Gray, primogenitus Henrici Gray, Militis, et Annæ Consortis sue, qui ob. sept. die Augusti 1517. cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

On the North Wall a Monument;

"In a Vault near this Place lieth the Body of *Felix Calvert* of *Nine Ashes* in this Parish,

"Esq; only surviving Son of *Peter Calvert* of the same Place, Esq; who lies buried in this Chancel.

"He married *Eliz.* the only Child of Mr. *Joshua White*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, by whom he had Issue 6 Sons, *Peter, Felix, Thomas*, (who died in his Father's Life-time) *William, Richard*, and *John*: And 6 Daughters, *Eliz. Mary, Mary, Honor, Susanna*, and *Ann*. *Mary* the eldest, and the said *Honor*, died also in their Father's Life-time; and the said *Ann* was born after his Decease. He died *Apr. 8. 1713.* in the 37th Year of his Age."

"This Monument was erected at the Direction and Charge of his disconsolate Widow, in Testimony of her great Esteem and Love to his Memory."

On a Table lower. "In the same Vault lieth the Body of Mrs. *Eliz. Calvert*, Relict of the said *Felix Calvert*, Esq;. She was exemplary in all the Relations of a Daughter, a Wife, and a Mother. There was an inimitable Sweetness in her whole Deportment: She practised all the Christian Virtues with such admirable Prudence, that every Virtue appeared in its utmost Beauty: She was Humble without Meanness; Generous without Extravagance; Charitable without Insolence; and strictly Pious without the least Singularity. She departed this Life *Aug. 29. 1722.* in the 48th Year of her Age."

In the Chapel on the South Side the Church, the Burying-place of the Lords of this Manor, a Monument. "Here resteth in Peace Sir *John Cary*, Knight, Baron of *Hunsdon*, being the 4th Son to the Right Hon^{ble} *Henry* Baron of *Hunsdon*, and the Lady *Mary Hunsdon* his Wife, Daughter to *Leonard Hide* of *Throcking* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq;. The said Sir *John Cary* was sent to *Barwick* by the last Queen *Eliz.* of famous Memory. *A. D. 1593.* to be Marshal of the Town of *Barwick*, and Captain of *Norham*. Afterwards he was made Governor of the said Town and Garrison of *Barwick*, and Lord Warden of the East Marches of *England* for and annexed *Scotland*; and so he remained till he returned into *England* with the most famous King *James*, when he entred into the Possession of the Crown of *England*; and so having two Sons and two Daughters, ended this transitory Life, in an assured Hope to rise again in Christ."

In the middle Isle a Stone. *Hic jacet Margaretta Shelley, nuper uxor Johannis Shelley, nuper Civis et Merceris London, quæ obiit 24 Martii. A. D. 1495. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*

Here are two Inscriptions more, which being uncommon, must be inserted. The first in the Chancel upon a Physician; who for once may be supposed in Poetic Raptures on the Banks of *Stort*, writing his own Epitaph, because the great Genius, whoever he was, is no more profuse in his Commendation. His Character could not be better set off, than by misapplying *Virgil's* ——— *parvoque potentem Fabricium*, unless by what follows:

"Here lieth interred the Body of Mr. *Isaac Hitchcox* of *Roydon* in the County of *Essex*, Batchelor of Physic, Son of Mr. *Robert Hitchcox* of *Ware* in the County of *Hertford*, Chirurgeon, who departed this Life 19th Day of *January 1678.* aged 27 Years, and

T t t

"leaving

"leaving Issue by *Frances* his Wife one Son and
"one Daughter."

*All that knew him, and whom else beside,
Will say he lived an honest Man, and so he died.*

The other is for a Huntsman, whose Effigies on a Brass Plate behind the Pulpit, perhaps gave Occasion to derive the Town's Name from *Houndsbill*. He has his Broad Sword on and Bugle Horn; his Cross-bow levelled at a Stag, in whose Side sticks the Arrow: Death holds an Arrow pointed at the Huntsman's Breast. His Motto, *Sic Pergo*.

*Beloved of all whilst he had Lyfe,
Unmoan'd of none when he did die,
James Gray interred of his Wife,
Near to this Death's Signe Brass doth lye;
Years thirty five, in good Renown,
Parke and House-keeper in this Town.
Ob. 12 Decemb. A.D. 1591. et. 60.*

B E N E F A C T I O N.

Some Lands lying in the Parish of *Parendon* in *Essex*, were given between the Poor of this Parish, the Poor of *Eastwick*. They are about twelve Acres, in Occupation of — *Ellis*. The Donor unknown.



E A S T W I C K,



IN *London* Diocese, and *Braughing* Hundred, hath *Gilston* on the North, and is divided from *Parendon* in *Essex* by the *Stort*. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Estewiche*, named plainly from its Situation. And as *Stansted* was the more considerable Place, and a Borough, from which this Vill or *Vicus* lies East, it most probably has thence its Denomination.

Godfrey de Bech had this Manor of the Gift of the Conqueror; but we find nothing more of him here. *Baldwyn* the Son of *Gislebert*, according to the *Monasticon*, gave the Church of *Eastwick*, with all its Appurtenances, to the Priory of *Brunne* in *Lincolnshire*, of which he had been Founder. From the same Authority we have it, that Abbot *Geoffrey*, the 16th Abbot of *St. Alban's*, who founded the Hospital of *St. Julian* near his own Convent for Lepers, by Consent of the Monastery, gave two Parts of the Tythe Corn of one Hide of Land, which *Robert* the Son of *Weneling* had in the Vill of *Eastwick*. Whether this was distinct from the Parsonage when the Grant was made to *Brune*, or whether that Priory parted with thus much upon any Consideration or Exchange to Abbot *Geoffrey*, we are not told. *Simon Beauchamp* of *Bedford* in the Reign of King *John* gave the Chapel of *Eastwick* to the Abbey of *Chicksands* in *Bedfordshire*, which was of his Mother's Foundation. Of this more is to be seen in the Account of *Sir Thomas Chapell*.

It is surprizing that a Zeal for the Honour of God and Service of Mankind, which shewed itself in this Abbot and his Contemporaries, should proceed upon so aukward a Principle: That it should receive a Bias which determined them against Scripture, and the common Sense of Mankind.

We find under the Church of the First-born, an honourable Maintenance for those that served at the Altar, in Proportion to the Honour of their Office. Thus *Melchisedec* tythed *Abraham*, as the Apostle expresth it. What was the Provision under the Law, need not be repeated here; nor the voluntary Gifts of the first Christians before the Profelytes were possessed of

Lands, or the State would admit of a settled Maintenance.

It's true, the Vows of the *Rechabites* were accepted and rewarded: And that Christian Zeal which carried its Votaries into Desarts and Solitude, upon their being denied by the Church the Liberty of offering themselves to Martyrdom, seems to have had no other View than Contempt of the present, for future Expectations.

But whence did the Monks learn Christianity? Is there any thing in Scripture, or the Writings of the first Bishops, that countenances this Sort of Appropriation of Religion? Men were to be religious in performing the Offices of Piety and Charity. Theirs is at last preferring private to publick Devotion. A Parochial Altar honourably maintained, and decently attended, is more for the Honour of God, than a whole Congregation's secret Ejaculations in a Closet, or a select Retirement.

It is far from a Fault to retire from a persecuting, or an Atheistical Age into a Desart: Or for a Man who finds himself unable to bear up against the powerful Temptations of the World; but to strip the Churches of their proper Support, to maintain in Contemplation only, those very Persons who might have been useful to their Country by kind Offices and bright Example, is to take upon ourselves the new modelling of our Species; 'tis making Devotion a Burthen, and Self-denial none of our present Choice.

In *Henry III's* Time this Manor was in the Crown. That King granted it to *Richard de Thany*, who was Sheriff of the Counties for two Years in the 44th of his Reign, called in the List *Richard Thany de Honfdon*. Four Years after he was appointed to keep the Peace of the County; but fell in with the Barons. Upon which his Estate was forfeited, and restored him, and he died in the 55th of *Henry III*. *Richard* his Son succeeded, and upon a *Quo Warranto* brought before the Justices Itinerants at *Hertford* in the 6th of *Edward I*. he claimed by Grant of *Henry III*. a *Tuesday* Market here, and a three Days Fair upon the Vigil, Day, and

Morrow

Morrow of St. Botolph, with free Warren, and other Privileges. He died the 24th of Edw. I. and left a Son Roger his Heir.

In Richard II's. Time William Doreward was Lord here, and his Son levied a Fine in the Reign of Henry IV. He sold it to Ralph Hull, and Ralph Hull to Roger Spice and Alice his Wife. From them it came to Sir John Oldhall, Kt. who is mentioned in Honfdon, who conveyed in Trust as he did Honfdon. But how it went afterwards the Account is not clear, till Henry VIII. granted it with the Manors of Barley and Hide to the Duke of Norfolk. Upon its falling in to the Crown, Queen Mary, as hath been said, annexed it to the Dutchy of Lancaster. Queen Elizabeth granted it with the Honour of Honfdon to Cary Lord Honfdon, from whom it descended to Cary Earl of Dover, in whose Family it remained till 1641. Earl John sold it, with the Advowson of the Church, to Sir John Gore of Gilston, whose Grandson Henry Gore, Esq; sold it with the Advowson of the Living to John Plummer, Esq; whose second Son William Plummer, Esq; is the present Lord. He bears, Per Cheveron flosse contreflosse Argent and Gules 3 Martlets counterchanged.

The Church is in the Deanry of Braughing, and Archdeaconry of Middlesex. The Advowson was antiently in the Priory of Brunne; how alienated from them 'tis not told us; yet it hath been in Lay Hands since 1330. In 1478 it was in King Edward IV. and after in Rich. III. who granted it to Sir William Stanley, and he presented once. This is one of the best Proofs that Sir William was possessed of this Estate and Honfdon. It was after that in Henry VIII. who granted it, not with the Manor, to the Duke of Norfolk, but presented himself, as did Queen Mary.

In the South Isle a Monument upon the Wall, with Arms of Plummer and Hale.

" Here lieth the Body of
 " John Plumer
 " of Blaxware in the County
 " of Hertford, Esq;
 " Who departed this Life the
 " Eleventh Day of March
 " 17¹⁸/₁₉.
 " Aged 65.

The present Rector Mr. Thomas Allen. William Plummer, Esq; Patron.

From the Fair one would guess this Church to have been dedicated to St. Botolph.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel a Stone with Brass Effigies and Plates.

Robert Lee, Esquire, his Body is buried here,
 Who served with King Edward sixt a Sewer many a Year;
 And after to King Philip and Mary Queen of late,
 And lastly with Queen Elizabeth, our Noble Prince in State.
 And of the antient Bayley House in Cheshire born was he,
 And in this Tomb with Jane his Wife here buried both they be;
 And whose grand Virtues on the Earth, and their deserved Fame,
 This good Remembrance after Death shall still renew the same.

Which Robert died Jan. 23. 1564.

And the said Jane died March 10. 1595.

The Plate with this Inscription being lately broke off, there appears on the other Side an older Epitaph, which we are to suppose Mrs. Lee's frugal Executor only turned, and so made the Effigies and Arms of Pate serve his Turn. On it is this:

" - - - Pray for the Soul of Elinor Pate, Wife
 " to John Pate, and Daughter of - - - of Hen-
 " ley; the which Elinor deceased - - - of Fe-
 " bruary the Yere of our Lord 1-21, on whose
 " Sowle Jesu have Mercy. Amen."

In the East Window of the Chancel are these Arms. Azure a Bend Or, quartered with Argent a Saltire Gules. In another Place these Arms impaling, Argent on a Fesse Gules 3 Mulletts Or, between 6 - - - Sable. This last may have been the Cognizance of de Thany, whom we find in the next Parish of Gilston.

In the North Isle of the Church lies a Knight Templar.

" Here lieth the Body of
 " Mary,
 " (Eldest Daughter of
 " William Hale of King's Walden
 " of this County, Esq; by Mary
 " his Wife) She was born the
 " 28th Day of October 1660. was
 " married the 27th of February
 " 1678 to John Plumer of
 " Blaxware in this County, Esq;
 " by whom she had eight Children;
 " Mary, John, Walter, Elizabeth,
 " William, Richard, Ann,
 " and Katherine.
 " She died the 27th Day of Decemb. 1709.
 " deservedly lamented by her said Husband,
 " and by all who knew her, leaving five of
 " her said Children living, Walter,
 " William, Richard, Ann, and Katharine.

BENEFACTION.

Some Lands in Parendon in Essex belong to the Poor of this Parish and the Poor of Honfdon, in Occupation of ——— Ellis.



G I L S T O N,



IN *London* Diocese and *Braughing* Hundred, stands between the Parishes of *Sabridgworth* and *Eastwick*. It is not mentioned in *Domesday*, and therefore we conclude belonged to one of these two Villis, most probably to the latter. For the Value of *Eastwick* is not too high in the Record, for the Quantity of Land there is now in it: And if *Gilston* had been a Part of *Eastwick*, either the Arable must have been higher, or the Woods for feeding Hogs. *Gilston* being possessed by *Geoffrey de Magnaville*, who was Lord of *Sabridgworth*, affords a strong Presumption it was taken from thence.

The Name is differently written. In *Geoffrey de Magnaville's* Endowment of *Walden*, 'tis called *Ecclesia de Gedelestunâ*; in *Henry II's* Charter 'tis *Godesfeston*. Whence this may be derived 'tis the more difficult to determine, because we are at no Certainty which is the true Way of writing it. The Name being given to it since the *Norman* Times, we need not look for a *Saxon* Etymology; for as *Geoffrey de Magnaville* brought the Land from Waste to Tillage, built the Church, and settled the Tythes on his Monastery of *Walden*, he might call it *God's-Town*, as given to God, by being given to a Religious House. And *Godesfeston*, as in *Henry II's* Charter, confirming the Grant, comes very near it. And farther, if we look into the Record relating to *Sapsforth*, amongst the Possessors of Lands under *Algar Stalri*, we find one under the Protection of *Alwin de Godtone* had a Virgate which he might sell or give away. This *Godtone* or *Godesfeston* might be *Gilston*, and named so by *Geoffrey de Magnaville*, who built the Church, the Revenue of which was by his Grandson settled on the Abbey of *Walden*.

The next Possessor of this Vill was *William d'Albigny*, of the Family, I presume, of *Albigny*, who were Founders of *Sopwell* Nunnery at *St. Alban's*. *William* had only a Daughter *Isabel* married to *Robert de Roos*, Lord of *Helmesly* in *Holderness*, and *Robert* had the Manor of *Gilston* with her, which was divided by him into the *Great* and *Little Gilston*, or the Manors of *Overhall* and *Netherhall*. He had Issue *William* Lord *Roos*, *Robert de Roos*, and *Emline* married to *Walter de Thany*, whose Family we find in Commission at *Hertford*. With this Daughter he gave the Manor of *Overhall*.

To his Son *Robert* he gave that of *Netherhall*, with other Manors in *Essex*. *Robert* was Knighted by *Henry III.* and joined with others by that King in a Commission to enquire into the Misdemeanours of this County. He left two Sons, *Robert* and *Sacer*. The elder was a Knight Templar, went to *Jerusalem*, returned, and died in *Yorkshire*; his Effigies is amongst the Knights Templars at *London*. *Sacer* enjoyed the Estate, and *Robert* his eldest Son after him. *Robert* was Knighted, and served for the Coun-

ty in the Parliament of the 4th of *Edward II.* He left only a Daughter *Margery*. She married *Ralph Giffard*, Esq; and brought him, besides this, the Manors of *Great* and *Little Sandford*, and *Hempsted*, all in *Essex*. From him his other Estate was named *Giffords*. He was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 12th of *Edward II.*

This Family had afterwards the other Part, called *Great Gilston* or *Overhall*, but it doth not appear whether by Purchase or not. *Robert de Roos*, when he gave *Netherhall* to his Son *Robert*, gave *Overhall* to his Daughter *Emlin*, who married *Walter de Thany*. *Walter's* Residence was at *Latton*, a neighbouring Vill in *Essex*, where he built a Chantry, and is said to have endowed it out of his Lands of *Overhall*. This Chantry stood till lately adjoining to the present Church-yard, just by *Latton Hall*, where *Walter de Thany* is supposed to have dwelt. The present Church of *Latton* was built afterwards by some Lord there, to save that Part of the Inhabitants so long a Walk, as to the Priory at the Extremity of the Parish, where the Parochial Service was performed. He left a Son *Peter de Thany*, who succeeded, was Sheriff of the Counties two Years in the Time of *Henry III.* Governor of *Hertford* Castle, and the Honour of *Bologn*. *John* the Son of *Peter* inherited after him, who gave the Manor of *Theydon Bois* in *Essex* to *Waltham* Abbey. Then *Richard* Son of *John de Thany* came to the Estate upon his Father's Death. He is a Witness to his Father's Grant of *Theydon Bois* to *Waltham*. This *Richard* was also Sheriff of the two Counties in the same Reign, and *Custos Pacis* in both, and Governor of *Hadley* Castle. He married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *William Fitz-Richard*, and died the 55th of *Henry III.* leaving a Son *Richard*, the last of the Family, that was Lord here; but how he parted with it we are no where told. He bore, Or 6 Eaglets displayed Sable.

Ralph Gifford was after *Richard de Thany* Lord of *Overhall*. His Son *William* succeeded, who gave for his Arms *Gules* 3 Lyons passant *Argent*. *William* left a Daughter *Margaret* married to *John Chauncy*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *William Chauncy*, late Baron of *Schirpenbeck* in *Yorkshire*. By this Marriage Mr. *Chauncy* became Lord of *Overhall*; as he did after of *Netherhall* by Purchase. This Part of the Estate had come by Marriage to *Geoffrey de Brockhole*, who served for three Parliaments in the Reign of *Edward III.* He leaving Daughters, after Divisions and Subdivisions of Moieties and half Moieties, Mr. *Chauncy* purchased the greatest Part, and his Son the rest. This Gentleman died in the 22d Year of *Henry VI.* and was buried at *Sabridgworth*. *John* his Son succeeded, married *Ann*, Daughter of Sir *John Laventhorp* of *Sabridgworth*, and had forty Marks in Portion with her, paid at two several Payments. He died 1479, and

John

John his Son succeeded. He married *Alice* Daughter of *Thomas Boyse*, Esq; and died 1510. John was his Son and Heir; he married *Elizabeth* the Widow of *Richard Manfield*, Daughter of *John Proffit* of *Barcomb* in *Sussex*. He died at *Pishobury* 1547. possessed of these Manors, and *Little and Great Sanford*, *Hemsted*, and *Hafshobury* in *Essex*, besides *East Leatham* and *Crayford* in *Kent*, and *Barcomb* in *Sussex*, which last three Manors came by his Wife. He was buried at *Sabridgworth*, as his Father and Grandfather had been.

He left three Sons. *Maurice* the eldest being a Monk in the *Charterhouse*, *Henry* the next Brother inherited. He built a House upon his Estate of *Nether Hall*, and called it *New Place*. Here he resided upon *Queen Elizabeth's* Grant of the Lease of *Pishobury* to *Mr. Mildmay*. He settled his Manor of *Overhall* on his eldest Son *John*, who sold it to *William Parker*, Citizen of *London*. *Mr. Parker* left only a Daughter *Agnes*, married to *Humphrey Corbet* of *Stoke Newington*, Gent. *Mr. Corbet* sold to *Sir John Gore*, Alderman of *London*. *Sir John* had a Son and Heir of his Name, Knighted also, who married *Dorothy* Daughter of *Humphrey Walcott* of *Walcot* in *Shropshire*. He died 1659. leaving *Humphrey* his Son and Heir, who was Knighted upon the Restoration. *Sir Humphrey* married *Persis*, Daughter of — *English* of *Wigzell* in *Sussex*. John his eldest Son dying without Issue, *Henry* his second inherited. He married *Vere*, Daughter of *Sir Edward Rossiter* of *Somerby* in *Lincolnshire*. His Arms are, *Gules*, a Fesse between 3 Crosses Croflets fitched, Or.

Henry Gore, Esq; Son of *Sir Humphrey*, sold this Estate to *John Plummer*, Esq; and *William Plummer*, Esq; his second Son, is present Possessor. He bears, Per Cheveron Flore contre Flore, *Argent* and *Gules*, 3 Martlets counter-changed.

The other Manors of *Nether Hall* and *Giffords* were never possessed by *John Chauncy* the Son of *Henry*, but by Settlement of *Henry* came to *William* the Son of *John*. *John* had married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Richard Holiday*, from whom descended *William*. *William* sold these Manors, with *New Place*, to *George Chauncy* his Uncle, of whom we have a larger Account at *Tardley*, and he to *Alexander Williams*, Esq; of *London*; *Williams* to *Sir John Gore*, Kt. and so they descended, as the other of *Overhall*, to *Sir John* his Son, to *Sir Humphrey*, then to his Son, who sold to *John Plummer*, Esq; whose Son *William Plummer*, Esq; now enjoys the whole.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and the Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. The Bishop of *London* Patron: *Dr. Robert Moss*, Dean of *Ely*, the present Rector.

How the Tythes of this Church came to be enjoyed by the Rector, and the Patronage in the Bishop, 'tis not to be found. *Geoffrey de Magnaville* gave it to the Abbey of *Walden*. On the other Side, it is plain that the Bishop hath presented to the Rectory ever since the Year 1336. as appears by the *London* Registry. Whether there was antiently a Composition or an Exchange between the Bishop and the Abbot, 'tis hard to know. The same thing is to be seen at *Thorley*, the Church of which was granted to *Walden* by the same *Magnaville*; yet the Bishops of *London* present to that Rectory,

and have done, ever since the Year 1431. and no other Patron is to be found in the Registry before that Time.

There was a Dispute about the Year 1241. between the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and the Abbot of *Walden*, upon the Right of presenting to this Rectory. It was referred to the Archdeacon and the Chancellor of the Diocese of *London* by both Parties, with the Consent of *Roger Niger* the Bishop. The Determination was, that the Bishop of *London* had a Right to present, and in Vacancy of the See, the Dean and Chapter. In that Instrument 'tis called *Ecclesia de Gedleston, quæ in Terminis est de Hadham*. It lies near *Hadham*, but does no where join to it.

MONUMENTS.

On the North Side the Chancel,

A Prisoner of Hope.

Christo resurgenti S.

Et perennis Memoria

Quam posteris reliquit Clarissimus

D. Johannes Gore,

Eques Auratus,

Ex per antiquo Goreorum Stemmate in agro Wiltonien.

Oriundus.

Vir natus in Exemplum

Qui ad insigne Virtutis Studium

Mirum Sapientie amorem vel Adolescentulus adjunxit

Se talem exhibens in Pueritiâ qualem optasset in Senio

Quasi Virtutem in utero traxisset non ex Institutione;

Eo deinceps pari morum atque ingenii cultu

Humaniores artes eximie coluit exercuitque

Quas in se Divinas effecit,

Dum Pietatem coluit sine furo,

Scientiam sine fastu,

Prudentiam sine asperitate,

Justitiam sine rigore,

Sui tantum rigidus Censor.

Hisce omnibus excultus Virtutibus aliisque

Innumeris merito clarus

Publice Beneficus, privatim Benignus, passim Modestus,

Omnium Bonorum elogio Bonus

Tandem cum annos numerasset 61 & 10 menses

Non sine publico sensu et summa Amicorum lætâ

Natura concessit tertio Calend. Novemb.

1659.

Laudis celebritatem in terris Consecutus

Gloriæ amplitudinem in Cælis hic expectans

Hoc tantum in sepulchri titulum

voluit.

A Prisoner of Hope.

On the South Wall, " Under the adjacent
" Marble lies interred the Dust of *Bridget*,
" Daughter of *Sir John Gore* of this Parish, Kt.
" by *Dame Bridget* Daughter of *Sir Edward*
" *Harrington* of *Ridlington* in the County of
" *Rutland*, Kt. and Baronet. — She died 10 Feb.
" 1657."

A Marble on the Floor, " To the Memory
" of *Dame Dorothy Gore*, descended from the
" antient Family of the *Kemps* in the County
" of *Bucks*, Wife to *Sir John Gore* of *New Place*,
" Kt. who being divested of her Mortality in
" 37th Year of her Age, Sept. 8. 1645. here
" expects the second Coming of our Saviour."

Without the Rails, " Under this Marble lies
" interred the Body of *Dame Persis*, the Wife

U u u

" of

" of Sir *Humphrey Gore* of this Parish, Kt. who departed this Life 11 of June, in 31st Year of her Age, 1665. in the assured Belief and Expectation of a glorious Resurrection."

Another, " for *Dorothy*, Daughter of Sir *Humphrey Gore* and Dame *Persis*. 1663."

Another, " for *Eliz.* their Daughter."

Another, " for Dame *Eliz.* Wife of Sir *Humphrey Gore*. 1675."

In the North Isle of the Church is an old Stone with Cross fleury upon it, and an Inscription seeming to be this,

✠ *Christus Dei Rosa.*

Hard by is another, the lower Part lost; on the Verge seems to be,

✠ *Rosa Beata, Christus Dei Rosa.*

In the Church-yard, East of the Chancel, a Monument. " Here lieth the Body of *John Gore*, eldest Son of Sir *Humphrey Gore*, Kt. He married *Sarah*, second Daughter of Sir *John Robinson*, Bart. July 21. 1691. and died 31 of the same Month, in 32 of his Age."

Near it, " Here lieth interred the Body of *Mary* the Wife of *Joseph Cramphorne* of *Sa-bridgworth*, Gent. second Daughter of Sir *Humphrey Gore*, Kt. who was married Nov. 2. and died 22 of the same Month, in the 28 of her Age, 1697."



W I D E F O R D,



IN *London* Diocese, and *Braughing* Hundred, hath *Much Hadham* on the North, *Stansted* on the South, and *Ware* on the West. It stands upon the little River *Ash*, and is doubtless named from some Ford upon that Stream. The principal Ford is at *Blakes Ware*. *Wide* with the Saxons signified Holy. This Manor belonged at the Conquest to the Bishop of *London*. It is sometimes called *Wideford juxta Ware*, by way of Distinction from *Wideford juxta Chelmsford*.

'Tis probable this was called the *Sacred Ford*, or the *Ford of the Sacred River*, because the Stream came through the Demesnes of the Bishop of *London*, almost its whole Course. Of this more is to be seen in *Hadham*, and in *Ware* in the Manor of *Grumbalds*: For the Hill on which *Grumbalds* stands is called *Widbury*, and hanging over the same River, hath doubtless its Name from thence, as well as the neighbouring Vill. The River to this Day retains the Name of *Ash*, by which it is called at its Rise. And this of *Wide* is but according to Custom, calling a Stream by the Name of the Place it runs through, especially if that Place have been once considerable, as the *Rib* at the Borough of *Standon* is known only by the Name of the *Standon River*. And perhaps this Name of *Wide* came up by way of Distinction, because *Ash* was no more than a general Celtic Word for Water; and then it was not expressive enough of the Place they spoke of.

This Manor, according to *Domesday*, seems to have continued but a little Time in the Bishops of *London*. In the Confessor's Time, *Eldred*, a Thane of that King, held the greatest Part of it, and might sell it. So that then it could not belong to the See of *London*. And the other Part in the Confessor's Time was held by *Alward*, a Man under the Protection of the Archbishop, who might also sell it. It was about the Beginning of *Henry I.* in *Ivo de Gren-temesnil*, whom we have an Account of in *Broxborn*. *Ivo* exchanged it with the Monks of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey* for *Andretesberie*, which was given them by *William de Belmeis*; as ap-

pears by King *Henry's* confirming Charter, preserved in the Registry of the Priory of *Bermondsey*.

Ivo had taken Part with *Robert Curthose* against *Henry*, and wasted the Country with Fire and Sword. For this, being fined a vast Sum of Money, he applied himself to *Robert de Bellomont* Earl of *Mellent*, afterwards of *Leicester*, one of the King's chief Counsellors. *Robert* advised him to make a Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*, after making his Peace with the King, and lent him 500 Marks, for which his Lands were mortgaged for 15 Years. One Part of the Agreement was, that *Ivo* the Son of *Ivo* should marry the Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*, the Earl of *Mellent's* Brother, and have Restitution of the Estate. *Ivo* the Father died in his Pilgrimage, and his Son neither enjoyed Woman nor Estate.

And thus the Earl of *Mellent* was recorded in the Chronicles of the Monastery for giving *Wideford*, which he never did.

Adam de Stratton possessed it some time after, by the Gift, as 'tis said, of the Monks. This he made good before the Justices Itinerants at *Hertford*, in the 6th of *Edward I.* who admitted his Claim under them of those Privileges granted them by *Henry I.* and *Richard I.* But because *Adam* had no Confirmation of the Gift, because no Alms were given, no Consent of the King had, the same *Edward I.* seized the Manor into his Hands, and regranted it, together with that of *Hallingbury*, and others, to *Bermondsey*.

This Account seems to proceed upon mistaking the Title *Adam* had from the Monastery; for as he was afterwards Tenant to them only, 'tis most probable he was Tenant at first. How could a Religious House give away their Lands? And why should they do it without Consideration? And if *Adam*, being only Tenant, had claimed the Fee as in himself, why should they after such a Breach of Trust, let him be Tenant a second time? as it appears he was, by these Words of the Chronicle, 1290. *Edvardus I. Rex concessit Monachis de Bermondsey Maneria de Halingsbury,*

Wideford,

Wideford, &c. *qua ad manus Regis devenerunt ratione Felonia quam Adam de Stratton fecit cui predicta Maneria ad Firmam dimissa fuerant.*

Adam being convicted of Felony, the King seized these Lands into his own Hands, and restored them to the Monastery, where they continued till the Dissolution. The Manor was then granted to Sir Richard Southwell and his Heirs; from whom it came to Robert Adams. Then it was sold to Rowland Backhouse, Alderman of London, and descended to his Grandson William Backhouse, Esq; created a Baronet 1660. He married Flower, Daughter and Heir of William Backhouse of Swallowfield, Berks. He bore, Girony of four, Or and Azure, a Saltire Ermine. Sir William sold this Manor to Thomas Bird of Mardock in Ware, who dying, left it to Mrs. - - - Perry for Life, and she is present Possessor.

In this Parish, upon a Hill a little West of the River, are two Tumuli or Barrows, which give the Name of Barrows to the House and Estate to which they belong. As these stand at a small Distance from the other of Standon at Haven End, they may be concluded Danish, if the other are so. That they laid up their Ships at Haven End is highly probable, because that joins to the Ermine-street, from whence they gathered in their Plunder. There might be an Action hereabout, in Memory of which, and of some great Man slain, these Monuments were thrown up; which at the same Time served for Terror to the distressed Saxons.

The Church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is in the Deanry of Braughing, and Archdeaconry of Middlesex. It is in the Patronage of Mrs. Perry - - - - - Mr. John Allen, the present Rector, was presented by William Plummer, Esq; who purchased the Presentation.

Since the Dissolution the Advowson of this Church hath been out of the Hands of the Lords of the Manor, as appears by the Patrons Names in the London Registry, except the last but one.

In the Chancel is an old large Stone that had two bras Effigies upon it, now lost. There

were Arms at the four Corners: At one, remain the Arms of the Mercers Company; at another, - - - a Cheveron - - - on a Chief 3 Fowls of some kind, quartered with 2 Lyons passant. At the Bottom is written,

Oblivio.

In the South Window of the Church, Arms broken out, impaling Argent a Cheveron - - - between 3 Lyons rampant Sable.

In the Chancel East Window, the Figure of a Man holding a Book in his Left Hand.

B E N E F A C T I O N.

Six Pounds five Shillings *per Ann.* paid by — Martin of this Parish, distributed to the Poor at Christmas and Midsummer.

We must not here omit the Account of Robert de Bellomont Earl of Mellent and Leicester, as 'tis given by Henry Huntingdon. This Earl had great Honours and Estates both in England and France, could raise or sink any Man as he pleased; and indeed so governed the Kings of both, that he could make them Friends or Enemies when he would. Yet this Command could not secure him from Uneasiness before his Death. His Wife went, it seems, astray with another great Lord, which produced Grief, and that Grief a Disease, which brought him very low. Then comes in the Confessor, and puts him upon Repentance, and Restitution of what he had got by Force or Fraud. He answer'd, "If I do so, what shall I leave my Sons?" "Let them be content, replied the Confessor, "with their antient Inheritance, and your lawful Acquisitions. No, saith Mellent, I will give them all, and they shall do Works of Mercy "for the Good of my Soul."

This is the Man that goes for the Endower of Bermondsey with the Manor of Wideford, but was not so. This is he that tricked Ivo de Grentesmainil and his Son out of their Estate. And by Huntingdon's Relation, appears to have had little Concern for the future; but acted the Droll with the Priest, and made himself merry with the Practice of purchasing Devotion for the Benefit of the Dead.



S A B S W O R T H,

IN London Dioceſe, and Braughing Hundred, lies upon the High Road from Stortford to London, having Thorley on the North, Eastwick and Gilston on the South. It lies upon the Stort, which separates this Vill from Essex, except the Manor of Hide Hall, that lies on the Essex Side the River. In Domesday 'tis written Sabrixte worde, in the Account of the Founders of Walden Abbey Sabricteſvrda. Worth is the Name of a House, Brugg of a Bridge, and Sal or Sa an old Word for Small or Little. So that the Etymology may be from the Seat at the Small Bridge.

I know it is generally derived from one Say

an Owner here before the Norman Conquest, and so it may, for ought can be proved to the contrary. But we seem to be led into this, from finding the Family of Say Lords here, some time after Richard I.

Upon the Conquest this Manor was granted to Geoffrey de Magnaville, by Corruption called Mandeville. By Athelaise his first Wife he had a Son William, who succeeded him here. William married Margaret, sole Daughter and Heir of Eudo Dapifer, and had Issue Geoffrey and Beatrix. Geoffrey inherited, and was Steward of Normandy by Right of his Mother. In the 5th of King Stephen he paid 866 l. odd Money to

to the King for Livery of his Inheritance, who made him also Earl of *Essex*. Queen *Maud* gave him the hereditary Sherifalty of *London* for 300 *l.* and this of *Hertfordshire* for 60 *l.* which he had as fully as his Grandfather, with Power to hear and determine all Causes in these Counties, in which no other could have Jurisdiction but under him. He married *Robesia*, Daughter of *Alberic de Fere*, and had four Children, *Ernulph*, *Geoffrey*, *William*, and *Alice*. He founded the Abbey of *Walden*, and endowed it with the Churches of *Sabridgworth*, *Thorley*, *Goldestone*, and others. He died 1144. He had assisted *Maud* the Empress against King *Stephen*, for which that King seized upon all the Lands and Castles of *Ernulph* the Son, who was also engaged with his Father on the Empress's Side, and banished him. *Henry* the Son of *Maud* coming to the Crown, the Case was altered, and *Ernulph* being dead in his Exile, *Geoffrey* the second Son was made Earl of *Essex*. To him the King gave also the third Penny of the Pleas of that County, and restored all the Lands of his Great Grandfather, Grandfather, and Father, both in *England* and *Normandy*, with a Release of the Mortgage King *Henry I.* had on the Manors of *Sabridgworth*, *Walden*, and *Waltham*. The Earl married *Eustachia*, a Relation of the King, but soon left her, and she complained to the King, who took from him his Lordships of *Walden* and *Waltham*, and gave them with her in Marriage to *Anselm de Campadere*. He died without Issue in the 14th of *Henry II.* and *William* his next Brother succeeded.

William had spent his Youth with *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, and had been Knighted by him. That Earl also gave him Letters of Commendation to King *Henry* when the Estate fell to him, upon which he was kindly received, had Livery of his Lands, and was made Earl of *Essex*. In the 26th of *Henry II.* he married *Hadewise*, Daughter and Heir of *William le Gros* Earl of *Albemarle*, and had by the King's Gift the County of *Albemarle* with her. He married again, upon her Death, *Christian* Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Fitzwalter*, and died at *Rouen* in the 2d of *Richard I.*

He had a Sister *Alice*, as is mentioned above, married to *John de Lacy*, but being of the half Blood, she was not Heir, but *Beatrix* his Aunt. *Beatrix* was married to *William de Say*, and had two Sons, *William* and *Geoffrey*. *William* died in his Father's Life-time, and left only two Daughters, *Beatrix* married to *Geoffrey Fitzpiers*, and *Maud* to *William de Bokeland*. From this Family some Places in the Parish still retain a Name; as *Say's Gardens* between the Church and the River, where the Manor House stood; and *Say's Park* upon the Borders of *Eastwick* and *Gilston*. *Geoffrey de Say* the younger Brother inherited, but taking the Barons Part, he was in the 17th of King *John* deprived of his Lands in the Counties of *Hertford*, *Kent*, *Bedford*, *Bucks*, *Northampton*, *Cambridge*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Essex*. These were given to *Peter de Crohun*, but in the next Reign restored, upon *Geoffrey's* returning to Obedience. And in the 8th of *Henry III.* upon levying the Scutage of *Montgomery*, he answered for forty-two Knights Fees. He died in *Gascoigne* in the 14th of that King's Reign. He had married *Alice*, Daughter and Coheir of *John de Cheine*, by whom he had

William, who succeeded him. For his Relief the King accepted 100 *l.* payable by forty Marks per Ann. Dying in the 56th of *Hen. III.* his Son *William*, who was nineteen Years old, was his Heir. He died the 23d of *Edward I.* leaving *Geoffrey* his Son and Heir, of 14 Years old, whom *William de Leyborn* had in Wardship, and who married *Idone*, a Daughter of *Leyborn*. He obtained a *Friday's Market* here, and a Fair on the Eve and Day of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. He died the 15th of *Edward II.* leaving *Geoffrey* his Son and Heir, of 17 Years old. *Geoffrey* married *Maud*, Daughter of *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*. He was summoned to Parliament the 1st of *Edward III.* and died in the 33d of that Reign, leaving *William* his Son and Heir, at nineteen, who was Knighted, and died in the 6th of *Richard II.* leaving Issue *John* and *Elizabeth*. *John* died in his Minority in Ward to the King. *Elizabeth* his Sister and Heir was then but sixteen, who was afterwards married to *John de Fallesey*, who was Knighted, and died before her. She then was married to Sir *William Heron*, who had the Title of Lord *Say*, and outlived her. This Manor he enjoyed for Life, the Remainder was settled on the Heirs of *Elizabeth*.

In the 8th of *Henry V.* one *John de Say* was possessed of this Estate, probably by Inheritance from the late *Elizabeth*, and took the antient Name of the Family. He died without Issue, upon which the Manor fell to Sir *John Say*, Kt. who died the 18th of *Edward IV.* and left *William* his Son and Heir. *William* was Sheriff of the two Counties in this Reign and in both the succeeding, was Knighted by *Richard III.* and constituted a Commissioner to view the Retinue of the Gentlemen of the County. By the Return of this Commission it appeared, that there were 207 Persons obliged to attend the King out of the County; that himself, *John Sturgeon*, Esq; and *Nicolas Leventhorp*, another Commissioner, had each twelve Men of their Retinue. Sir *William* had only two Daughters his Coheirs, *Elizabeth*, married to *William Blount* Lord *Montjoy*, and *Mary*, married to *Henry Bouchier* Earl of *Essex*. He settled this Manor and others, to the Value of 300 *l.* per Ann. upon the Earl and his Wife. They had a Daughter *Ann*, married to Sir *William Parr*, afterwards Earl of *Essex* and Marquis of *Northampton*. In the 5th of *Edward VI.* this Marriage was made void by Act of Parliament. In the first of Queen *Mary*, Sir *William Parr* Marquis of *Northampton* appeared in the Duke of *Northumberland's* Army for Queen *Jane*, for which he was arraigned and condemned: But he was not executed, and in a Year's Time restored in Blood, tho' not in Honour. The Manor of *Sayesbury* was kept in the Crown. *Philip* and *Mary* in the 3d and 4th of their Reign, for Services done by *Ann* Viscountess *Bouchier* and Lady *Lovain*, granted this Manor, with several others in the County (mentioned in the Account of *Benington*) for forty Years, if Sir *William Parr* should so long live. When the Term was expired, the Manor was again in the Crown, and King *James* gave it in the 12th of his Reign, to Sir *Lionel Cranfield* and his Heirs. He was Master of the Requests, Master of the King's Wardrobe, Master of the Court of Wards, Privy Counsellor, and Baron *Cranfield* of *Cranfield* in *Bedfordshire*, Lord Treasurer, and at length Earl

Earl of *Middlesex*. King *Charles I.* in the 8th of his Reign, granted to *Arthur Brett* of *London*, Esq; and *Nicolas Horman* of *Chelsea*, Esq; this Manor with all its Privileges, paying a yearly Rent of 48 l. 13 s. These two, with the Earl of *Middlesex*, sold this Manor with its Privileges to *Thomas Hewit* of *St. Martin's*, Esq; and his Heirs.

He was eldest Son of Sir *William Hewit* by *Eliz.* his Wife, Daughter of *Richard Wiseman*, Esq; was Sheriff of the County, Knighted by King *Charles I.* and created Baronet by *Charles II.* at the Restoration. He married *Frances*, Daughter of Sir *John Hubbard* of *Blickling* in *Norfolk*, by whom he had only a Daughter married to Sir *William Beversham*. Afterwards he married *Margaret*, Widow of *Thomas Hillersdon* of *Elstow* in *Bedfordshire*, Daughter of Sir *William Lytton* of *Knebworth*. He had five Sons, of which all but *George* died in their Infancy; and eight Daughters, of which six were married; *Elizabeth* to Sir *Richard Anderson* of *Penley*; *Margaret* to Sir *Edward Farmer* of *Parendon*, *Essex*; *Ann* to Sir *John Rivers* of *Chafford* in *Kent*; *Arabella* to Sir *William Wiseman* of *Canfield*, *Essex*; *Mary* to Sir *Charles Crofts Read* of *Berdwell* in *Suffolk*; *Jane* to *John Staples* of *Westminster*, Esq;. Sir *Thomas Hewit* left this Estate to his Widow for Life, and died 1662. He bore, *Gules* a *Cheveron* engrailed between 3 *Owls Argent*. Upon the Death of the Lady *Hewit* 1689, Sir *George* her Son succeeded, and was made by King *William* Baron of *James Town* in *Ireland*, and Viscount *Goran*. He died the same Year, and gave this Manor, and the rest of his Estate, amongst his four surviving Sisters, except that he gave that of *Pishobury* to the Lady *Arabella Wiseman* only. This coming to the Share of the Lady *Mary*, Relict of Sir *Charles Crofts Read*, she sold it to *Ralph Freeman* of *Hamels*, Esq; the present Lord, who pays out of it 48 l. 13 s.

The Manor of PISHOBURY,

Hath been thought to receive its Name from some *Roman* Commander that resided here. For this there is nothing but Report. The Reason of assigning this to a *Roman*, seems to be from the Neighbourhood of *Wallbury*. There is next to this Parish, and parted from it only by the *Stort*, a Camp of the *Exploratores*, which seems to be the *Alauna* of *Ravennas*. This is at *Wallbury* in the Parish of *Great Hallingbury* in *Essex*, where the Choice of Ground, and the Fortification is such, as any one would take for *Roman*, that hath observed their Works. On the South Side, above the River, it is defended by a Sort of Precipice, and every where else by a double Rampart and Fosse, in great Part remaining. The Name two of *Alauna* is as much preserved in *Hallingbury*, as an Etymologist would wish. The inclosed Ground seems to be about sixteen Acres. It has doubtless been built upon in *Saxon* or *Norman* Times, and perhaps in both. It lies not far from the Borders of *Mercia*, and seems to have some Remains of a Military Way through *Newport* to *Canonium*, *Littlebury Hill*, and *Camboritum*, *Chesterford*; at which latter Place the *Roman* Wall is now digging up to mend the Highway. This Wall is nine Foot thick, consisting of coarse Stone with *Roman* Bricks on the Sides. The Lane that leads from *Wallbury* to *Letchmore*

Bank, retains still the Name of *Port-Lane*, which is well known in many Parts of *England* to mean the *Roman Agger*. *Ravennas* counts up no less than six *Alaunas* amongst his *British* Cities and Camps; and once amongst his Rivers *Alauna* is reckoned. The six have most probably relation to some River upon which they stand. Mr. *Baxter's* Interpretation of one of them from the *British* Language, before it was latinized, is *Supercilium Amnis*. This suits exactly with *Wallbury*. And as there is one of the six called *Alauna Silva*, we have a Pretence to fix that here; first, because it was within the Forest of *Essex*, reaching from *Hackney* to *Colchester*; next, because it is by the abovesaid Chorographer placed next to *London*, except two, *Omerc* and *Tedertis*, which are probably Places of *Essex* not in *Antonine's* Itinerary. One of these may be *Onger* from the Situation, and the Quantity of *Roman* Bricks taken from the Castle there, of which the Corners of the Church Steeple consist, and from an old Work drawn from the Castle without the Town, inclosing the Scite of the Town, and some Fields to the South, and terminating in the Rivulet.

If I want an Excuse for making this *Diverticulum* to our neighbouring County, I may plead it is no Digression to our Eyes; for the Camp bounds our Prospect from this Parish and *Thorley*, and being a *Roman* Monument, furnishes agreeable Matter for Amusement.

Tradition also would persuade us, that *William de Say*, Lord of *Sabridgworth*, about the Time of King *John*, granted a great Part of his Lands and Jurisdiction to *Warine Fitzgerald*, whose Sons *Warine* and *Henry* had their Father's Inheritance divided between them. It is not to be disputed that these two Sons of *Fitzgerald* were possessed of Lands in this Vill in the Reign of *Edward I.* or before, as appears by their Grants of some of them to the Abbies of *Reading* and *St. Edmondsbury*. Those given by *Warine* are *Tedmanbury*: The other given to *Reading* by *Henry* are *Groves*.

Yet it seems most probable that *Geoffrey* the Father of *William de Say* forfeiting his Estate by joining with the Barons, and *Peter de Crohun* having a Grant of it, these Branches were at that Time dismembred from the rest; and that they were either never restored when the Gross of the Estate was to *William*, or that upon some Consideration *William* released them to the Possessors. The former is the most like to be true, because a Man of so prodigious a Fortune as *Geoffrey de Say*, that answered for above 40 Knights Fees, and had Manors in so many Counties, would rather have parted with something at a Distance, than suffered Strangers of the opposite Party to live under his Note, and have Slices out of that Vill where his chief Residence was. This seizing *de Say's* Lands into the King's Hands, seems to have been the Occasion of so many Divisions, so many Manors in this Parish; for *Geoffrey de Magnaville* was Lord of the whole, except *Hidehall*, and perhaps of that too.

Henry Fitzgerald married *Ermentruda*, Daughter and Heir of *Roger Talbot* of *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnshire*, and had a Daughter *Alice* his Heir. She was married to *Robert de Insula*, who was found to hold this Manor of *Piso* in the 8th of *Edward II.* of Sir *Geoffrey de Say*, as of his Manor of *Saysbury*. *Robert* was summoned to

Parliament many Years in this and the next Reign, became afterwards a Monk, and gave up his Estate to *John* his Son and Heir. *John* was made a Baron in the 20th of *Edward III.* either upon *Sir Thomas Dagworth's* defeating the *French* in *Bretagne*, or the Battel of *Cressy*. He was summoned to Parliament, and died the 30th of this King, leaving *Robert* his Son and Heir. *Robert* was also summoned to Parliament. He sold this Manor to *Richard* Lord *Scroop*, Baron of *Bolton*, who in the 16th of *Richard II.* obtained Licence to found a Chantry of six Priests for the good Estate of *Richard II.* and his Heirs. This he had Leave to endow with 33 *l.* odd Money out of the Manor of *Pishobury*, and 10 *l.* out of that of *Coveny* in *Cambridgeshire*. But it seems, after the Deposition of *Richard*, there was not so much Care taken of his Soul; for the Lord *Scroop* leased out the Scite of this Manor, with 319 Acres of Land, to *John Chauncy*, Esq; for a long Term, upon the yearly Rent of 12 *l.* per Ann.

Roger, Son of *Richard* Lord *Scroop*, was his Heir, and married *Margaret*, Daughter and Coheir of *Robert* Lord *Tiptoft*. He died in the 5th of *Henry IV.* and *Richard* was his Son and Heir at ten Years of Age. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Westmorland*, and left a Son *Henry* three Years old. *Henry* afterwards proved his Age, was summoned to Parliament; and died the 37th of *Henry VI.* leaving *John le Scroop* his Son and Heir. *John* married *Joan*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Fitzbush*, and died the 9th of *Hen. VII.* leaving *Sir Henry* his Son and Heir. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, and left *Henry* his Son and Heir. *Henry* married *Mabel*, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Dacres*. His Arms were, *Azure* a Bend *Or*.

He came to the Estate in the 25th of *Henry VIII.* and sold it soon after to Trustees for the Use of the King. This lying near *Honfsdon*, where the King sometimes resided, it might be designed for a Retirement from a Retirement; but it does not appear the King or his Family ever made that Use of it. Queen *Elizabeth* sold this Manor to *Walter Mildmay*, Esq; upon which *Mr. Chauncy* was dispossessed, and went to *Gilston*, where he built *New-Place*. This is said to have been by Interest of the Lord *Honfsdon*, who had a mind to some Part of *Mr. Chauncy's* Estate at *Gilston* to enlarge his Park, and being refused, gave him that back Stroke of procuring this Manor for *Mr. Mildmay*. *Mr. Mildmay* married *Mary*, Daughter of *Sir William Waldgrave* of *Smallbridge* in *Suffolk*, was Sheriff in the 32d of *Elizabeth*, and Knighted. He built the present House, which tho' of so long standing, is remarkable for its Strength and lofty Rooms, as well as for its Situation upon a clean Soil, with handsome Avenues to it, and the River *Stort* behind, which hath Communication with the Canals of the Gardens. *Sir Walter Mildmay* was Chancellor and Vice-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*. He died 1606, leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir. He bore, *Argent* 3 Lyons rampant *Azure*.

In the 6th of King *James*, *Thomas* Son of *Sir Walter Mildmay* was Knighted; in the 10th he sold this Manor to *Lionel Cranfield*, Esq; After this, in the 8th of *Charles I.* that Prince granted it to Trustees, together with the Manor of *Shering* in *Effsex*, who joining with the Earl of *Middlesex*, sold it to *Thomas Hewit*, Esq; as they

did that of *Saysbury*. From him *Pishobury* came to *George* Lord *Hewit*, and from him by Will to Lady *Arabella Wiseman* his Sister; but the Manor and Royalties came by Lot to Dame *Mary Crofts Read*, and were purchased by *Mr. Freman*. Lady *Wiseman* sold the Estate to — *Gardiner*, Esq; whose Son and Heir *William Gardiner*, Esq; is present Possessor. He bears, *Or* a Cheveron *Gules* between three Gryphons Heads erased *Sable*.

The Fines here are at the Will of the Lord.

The Manor of TEDNAMBURY

Was given to the Monastery of *St. Edmondsbury* in *Suffolk* by *Warine*, Son of *Warine Fitzgerald*, as mentioned in the Account of *Pishobury*. In the Register it's called *Sabricefworth*, of the Gift of *Warine*; and also a Carucate of Land in the Vill of *Sebriekefwrth* in the Hamlet of *Tedenhee*. This was for the Use of the Cellarer of the Convent, towards furnishing the Table of the Monks, and for the Entertainment of Strangers, for Servants Wages, and annual Piti- tances, as there 'tis expressed. The Manor is from hence thought to have its Name, not founding indeed very differently from *St. Edmondsbury*: But it had a more antient one, that of *Tedenhee*, the Name of the Hamlet, as appears by the Grant of the Donor. If *Tedenhee* or *Tedenhoo* was the Name, *Hoo* signified the same with *Ham* and *Bury*. All three mean the House, the Seat, or the Place: And these are frequently superadded to one another by succeeding Ages, who did not well understand the meaning of the Words, and so gave them fashionable Terminations.

Besides, it is not usual for a Manor or Estate to take the Name of the Monastery on which it was settled. Every one had a Name before, and might be found and known by that; but calling them according to the Convent they belonged to, would have given no Light at all.

Upon the Dissolution this Manor was conveyed by the Crown to *Henry Parker* Lord *Morley*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Edward* Earl of *Derby*, by whom he had *Edward* his Son and Heir, *Alice* married to *Sir Thomas Barrington*, and *Mary* to *Sir Edward Leventhorp*. He bore, *Argent* a Lyon passant *Gules* between two Bars *Sable* with 3 Besants in Chief, as many Bucks Heads caboched of the third. *Edward* Lord *Morley* sat in Parliament in the 23d of *Elizabeth*; in the 27th he made a Settlement of this Manor, after himself and his Wife, upon his Son *William*. With this he settled others, as *Brent Pelham*, *Furieux Pelham*, *Johns of Pelham*; and in that Deed this is written the Manor of *Tedenhowbury*. He married *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter and Heir of *William Stanley* Lord *Monteagle*, 5th Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Derby*. This *Edward* Lord *Morley* was one of those that in Presence of Queen *Elizabeth* sat in Judgment upon the Queen of *Scots*; whose Trial and Execution cannot be mentioned without, *Pudet hac Opprobria Nobis*, &c.

Nor can the Arguments used by the Peers, in their Petition to have the Sentence against the Queen of *Scots* executed, be forgotten. They put the Queen in mind (saith *Sir Richard Baker*) of the fearful Examples of God's Judgments extant in Scripture, upon King *Saul* for sparing

of *Agag*, and upon *Ahab* for not putting *Benhadad* to Death. This cruel Request was such a Mortification to the Queen, that (according to the same Author) she told them, "She desired to live only for their Sake; otherwise, when she calls to mind Things past, beholds the present, and expects what may happen in Time to come, that she accounts them most happy who go soonest hence."

Had *Saul* been obedient to the Prophet, the World had wanted the threadbare Argument to lay Royalty in the Dust. What could *Hugh Peters* have brought equal to this upon his usual Topick, when he pleaded for binding Kings in Chains, and Nobles in Links of Iron? When he exhorted, admonished, threatened the Rebel Power, into what they had before appointed him to sanctify; who was but their Eccho to resound the Purposes of their Heart, and to establish from Scripture-Oracle Parricide and Oppression? Since attributing the Works of God to the Devil, is set forth to us as a most flagrant Crime; how much less was the Affront of *Hugh Peters's* Doctrine, which attributed the Works of the Devil to God?

So entirely had the Clamour for Original Contract deafened the Assertors of Divine Authority in human Vicegerents; so thoroughly effaced the original Donation of Government to Man upon his Creation: For the Dominion given to our Species, first over Brutes in general, then of one Man over another, is that Image of God in which Man was made. Not only the Text saith this expressly, but it were vain to look for any other Image or Resemblance of Infinite to Finite, of Perfection to Imperfection.

Nor is any thing plainer, than that the Authority one Man had over another, as the Elder of the Family over the Younger, was from a Grant at the Creation. For as the Blood of Man shed by Beasts, was to be required at the Hand of Beasts, so was the Life of Man to be required of his Brother. And the Authority for taking away the Murderer's Life, is founded in Man's being made, that is the governing Man, in the Image of God, *Gen. ix. 6.*

William Lord Morley succeeded his Father, and had the Title of *Monteagle* by his Mother. This is the Person to whom the famous Letter was sent, advising him to be absent from Parliament, when the Lords House was to have been blown up. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Tresham*, and died at *Hallingbury Morley* (as he would have had it called, but now *Great Hallingbury*) 1622, and was buried in that Church. *Henry* his Son and Heir inherited, who was Knight of the Bath at the Creation of *Charles Prince of Wales*. He married *Philippa*, Daughter and Coheir of *Sir Thomas Carrel* of *Shipley* in *Surrey*, died 1655, and was buried at *Hallingbury*. *Thomas* his Son succeeded, married *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry Martin* of *Langworth* in *Berkshire*, Esq.; He sold to *Thomas Lindsey*, who died 1662, leaving two Daughters, *Grace* married to *Richard How*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* to *George Hocknell*. It was shared betwixt the two. Mr. *Hocknell* yet enjoys his Part; the other descended from Mr. *How* to his Son *Richard*, and he dying without Issue, it fell to his next Brother *John*, present Possessor. He bears, - - - A Fesse between 3 Wolfs Heads couped Sable.

This Manor hath Court-Leet, where one Constable is chosen for the Hamlet, and Court-Baron. The Fines at the Will of the Lord.

The Manor of GROVES

Was antiently a Part of the Manor of *Sabridgworth*, and given to the Monks of *Reading* by *Henry Fitzgerald*, as appears by the confirming Charter of King *Henry II.* It is called the Manor of *Sabridgworth* in *Henry VIII's* Grant of it to *William Goding* of *Writtle* in *Essex*. *Goding* sold it to *Thomas Gooday* of *Littlebyrch* in *Essex*; and he to *Robert Hirst*, whose Son *Henry* inherited it. *Henry Hirst* held Court here the 26th of *Eliz.* Then sold it to *John Duke*. *John Duke* had *Robert* his Son and Heir, who enjoyed it. *Robert* in the 4th of *Charles I.* granted it to his Son *John Duke*, Rector of *High Roothing* in *Essex*, who married *Joyce*, Daughter of *William Bennet*. *Robert* was his Son and Heir, who inherited, and sold it to *Joyce* his Mother 1665. She conveyed it to *Thomas Rogers* of *Hansdon*. He left *John* his Son and Heir, who sold it to *Edmund Godwyn* of *Eastwick*, Esq;. *Godwyn* sold it to *Peter Godfrey*, Esq;. From him it descended to his Son — *Goafrey* of *London*, Merchant, who is present Possessor.

The Manor of SHINGEY-HALL

Went for some time by the Name of *Marthams*, from an Owner of that Name, whose Family possessed it till about the Reign of *Richard II.* Then it came into the Family of *Leventhorp* of *Leventhorp Hall* in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, as it's said, by Purchase. *John Leventhorp* was Lord here, and married the Daughter and Heir of — *Twichet*. He served for this County in Parliament in the Reign of *Hen. V.* and *Hen. VI.* and was one of the Executors of *Henry V.* He died 1431, and *John* his Son succeeded him, and married *Joan*, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Barrington* of *Barrington Hall* in *Essex*, Esq;. *Henry VI.* granted him free Warren in all his Lands in the Vills of *Sabridgworth*, *Thorley*, *Stortford*, in this County, in *Okley*, *Farnham*, and one more in *Essex*. By another Charter he had a *Wednesday* Market granted him at this Town, and two Fairs, one on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. George* the Martyr, the other on the Feast of *St. Dionysius*. He had also Licence to enclose and pale in 400 Acres of Land, 40 of Meadow, and 40 of Wood in *Sabridgworth* and *Thorley*, to make a Park for himself and his Heirs. He died 1484, leaving *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who married *Katharine*, Daughter of — *Tyrrel* of *Tyrrel's Hall* in *Essex*, and served for the County in the 6th of *Edw. IV.* *John Leventhorp* his Son succeeded, married *Jane*, Daughter of — *Clavel* in the County of *Essex*. He was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 1st of *Henry VIII.* and left *Thomas* his Son and Heir, Sheriff in the 17th of the same Reign. *Thomas* married *Joan*, Daughter of *George Dallyson*, and left a Son *John*, who succeeded, and died the 26th of *Elizabeth*. *John* left *Edward*, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Sir Henry Parker*. He died at *Rome*, and was buried there. *John* his Son and Heir succeeded, was Knighted in the 1st of *James I.* Sheriff in that King's 5th Year, and Baronet in the 20th. He married *Joan*, Daughter

Daughter of Sir John Brograve of Hamels, died 1625, and was buried in this Church; his Monument remains. John his eldest Son died in his Travels at Tours in France, and Sir Thomas the second Son succeeded, and married the Daughter of Sir Giles Allington of Horsbeath in Cambridgeshire. He had Issue John, who died young, and Thomas who succeeded in Honour and Estate. Sir Thomas married the Daughter of Sir Capel Bedell. He had the Honour to serve the King both in a Civil and Military Capacity in this County; went Voluntier in the Dutch Wars. He was killed by the Stroke of a Horse at Melborn in Derbyshire, and buried in this Church. He bore, *Argent* a Bend compone *Gules* and *Sable* cotized of the second. He left only a Daughter Mary his Heiress, married to John Cooke of Milborn, Esq; from whom the Manor descended to Thomas his Son and Heir. His Arms were, *Gules* 3 Crescents, a Canton *Argent*. He sold it to Ralph Freman of Hamels, Esq; the present Possessor.

In Madams Wood belonging to this Manor is a Ditch, out of which were thrown, at the making it, Oysters Shells petrified to the Thickness almost of an Inch, which I have found there. The present Name seems corrupted from Marthams Wood. This Wood seems to have been a Part of those 480 Acres King Henry VI. granted a Licence for Mr. Leventhorp to inclose, lying next to Thorley, in which Parish some of the Lands to be paled in are said to lie. In the Wood is a very large Pond, of an oblong Figure, regularly made, which if it were not for the Height of the Bank all round it, would in our Age obtain the Name of Canal. Another there is at Clements in Thorley, which hath had Brick Drains for a great Way, and may be esteemed within Mr. Leventhorp's Park, except it were belonging to some Religious House; and if so, the Lands might be leased out to him, and paled in with the rest.

The Manor of HIDE-HALL

Is Part of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and is separated from the rest of Sabridgworth by the Stort. It seems therefore to have been that which, according to Domesday, Algar Stalri held as an entire Part by itself. The present Name came from the Family of Hide, who perhaps took theirs from a Hide of Land, their Estate here distinguished from the rest of Magnaville's Manor by the River, but holding probably under him. It came to Thomas Jocelyn in the 33d of Henry III. by Marriage of Maud, Daughter and Coheir of Sir Thomas Hide by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of John Sudely Baron Sudely in the County of Gloucester.

Sir Strange the present Baronet is the 23d in a lineal Descent from Sir Gilbert Jocelyn, who came in with the Conqueror. Geoffrey Son of Sir Gilbert married the Daughter of John Bisset: Sir William his Son married Oswald, Daughter of Sir Robert Goushold: Robert his Son the Daughter of John Fleming: James his Son Joan Daughter of Henry Threackenholt: Henry his Son the Daughter of William Castlin: Ralph was his Son in the 3d of King John: His Son was John in the 10th of Henry III. who married Katharine Daughter and Coheir of Sir Thomas Battell: Thomas his Son in the 33d of Henry III. married Maud Daughter and Coheir of Sir John Hide:

Thomas his Son married Joan Daughter of John Blunt: Ralph his Son married Maud Daughter of Sir John Lutton: Geoffrey his Son married Margaret Daughter of Robert Rokel: Ralph his Son married Margaret Daughter and Heir of John Palmer: Geoffrey his Son married Catherine Daughter and Heir of Sir Thomas Bray: Thomas his Son married Alice Daughter of Lewis Duke: George his Son married Maud Daughter and Heir of Edmond Bardolf: John his Son married Philippa Daughter of William Bradbury: Sir Thomas his Son married Dorothy Daughter of Sir Geoffrey Gates: Richard his Son married Ann Daughter of Thomas Lucas: Robert his Son married Joice Daughter of Robert Atkinson: Sir Robert his Son, Kt. married Bridget Daughter of Sir William Smith of Hill Hall in Essex: Sir Robert his Son, created Baronet 1665, married Jane Daughter and Coheir of Robert Strange of Somersford in Wiltshire: Sir Strange his Son married Mary Daughter of Tristram Conyers, Esq; of Walthamstow, and is present Possessor.

Sir Gilbert Jocelyn, the first of this Family in England after the Conquest, was, according to the Tradition of the Family, some of which have been diligent Antiquaries, Father of Gilbert, the Author and Founder of an English Order, from him called Gilbertines. This was at the Priory of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, about the Beginning of King Stephen; for the Time of Gilbert's flourishing is fixed when Thurstan Archbishop of York, with whom he is coupled as a holy Man of that Age, retired from his See, and passed the Remainder of his Days in the Abbey of Pontfract. Pope Eugenius III. appointed the Gilbertines the Rule of St. Benedict, according to the Cistercian Institution.

There is no Register or Chronicle remaining of this Monastery; but from that of Peterborough, and the other Manuscripts of the Cottonian Library, we have this Account of the Time of the Foundation and the Author's Name. There is nothing seeming to contradict it, unless that Roger Hoveden calls him Joannes Gilbertus de Sempringham, for so the Name is sometimes written. Yet here Gilbertus seems to have Relation to the Father's Name, as Gilbertus, Gilberti, and Joannes may be but a kind of Prænomen. And farther, Gilbert appears to be the Christian Name, from the Imitation of others named Gilbert, who for Name-sake, as is probable, chose this Place to be Benefactors to, as Gilbertus de Gaunt, and Gilbertus de Preston. Upon the Inquisition in the 3d of Edm. I. the Prior could not give an exact Account of the Founders, tho' within a hundred and forty Years of their Beginning. Reginald de Ba was thought to have endowed that House above a hundred Years before the Inquisition; and he might be the first Donor of the Land, tho' Gilbert erected the Order. Hoveden saith, Gilbert was buried in the Church of Sempringham amongst his Nuns.

Of this Family was Sir Ralph Jocelyn, (younger Son of Geoffrey) Citizen and Draper of London, made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Elizabeth, Queen to Edward IV. He was Sheriff of London, and twice Lord Mayor, as appears by his Epitaph remaining in this Church.

Sir Thomas, Son of John Jocelyn, Esq; who married the Daughter of Sir Geoffrey Gates, was Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Edward VI.

A younger Son of this Sir Thomas was John, Secretary to Archbishop Parker: He had a great Share in the Collections of a Book *de Antiquitate Ecclesie Britannica*, published by the Archbishop, as is observed by Wharton, Strype, and other Writers of those Times; and so they that buried him thought, by this Part of his Epitaph upon a black Marble in High Rothing Church:

*But others took the Praise and Fame of his deserving Wit,
And his Inventions, as their own, to Printing did commit.*

He had been Fellow of *Queen's* in Cambridge, gave 100*l.* toward the founding a Hebrew Lecture there: The Lecturer hath at this Day 5*l.* per Ann. He understood well the Saxon Language, and published a Saxon Dictionary.

This Family have been longer in Hertfordshire than any other that are now possessed of an Estate here: Except a late small Purchase, the whole of their Estate hath been 200 Years enjoyed by them. The last Addition having been Lands in Essex by Grant of the Crown, upon the Forfeiture of Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham. There is room for Conjecture to carry them much higher still. Sir Gilbert coming over with the Conqueror, may be supposed to have been of the Town of *Jocelyne* in Britany, as he is written *Gilbertus de Jocelyne*. And a Town there is still of that Name, as the Map shews. Alan, surnamed Rufus, who commanded the Rear of the Conqueror's Army, Son of Eudo Duke of Britany, brought many of his Countrymen under him. And as Britany, we know, was planted by Auxiliary Britons whom the Romans seated there, when their Army was call'd home from hence, these Britons, as they gave Name to the Country in general, probably did so to the particular Towns and Seats they inhabited. They were old Soldiers, and in the Favour of the Romans, for whom, it is probable enough, they were to keep Footing upon the Continent, in order to gain a more easy Settlement again in Britany, when their Affairs would permit them to spare an Army at that Distance. The Name indeed hath a softer Pronunciation than British, but considering how many Revolutions of Dialect it hath passed through, may have undergone the Fate of new modelling. The Arms of *Jocelyne* are, Azure, a Wreath Argent and Sable, charged with 4 Hawks Bells, at the Corners of the Escutcheon, Or. Motto, *Faire mon Devoir*. In *Aspeden* Church Window seems to be a Hawk's Collar of Bells, there they hang up as a Ribband would do with the Sides almost meeting. The Original of this seems to be the Tenure of some Estate by the Service of keeping Hawks for the King; as is farther hinted in the Crest, A Falcon's Leg erased Gules, bell'd proper. Thus the Barons Grey of Wilton, formerly Owners of Whaddon Hall in Bucks, according to Camden, held the adjoining Manor of Eaton by the Service of keeping one Gerfalcon of the King's, and they bore for their Crest, a Falcon upon Fift. Throckmorton's Crest is, a Falcon with Wings expanded proper. In the Seal of William de Hauville, who endows the Monastery of St. John at Colchester with the Advowson of the Church of Takely, we see him on Horseback with his Name writ on the Verge, and a Hawk on his Fift.

This of *Jocelyne* I have frequently met with as a Christian Name both for Men and Women.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the Deanry of Braughing, and Archdeaconry of Middlesex. The Bishop of London hath the Advowson. The present Vicar is Mr. Louis Amand Dubourdieu.

Geoffrey de Magnaville, who held this Manor in the Time of the Conqueror, founded the Priory of Hurley in Berkshire, and made it a Cell to the Abbey of Westminster. He gave the Tythes of his Demesnes in this Parish to that Priory, which were confirmed by William Bishop of London. For which Tythes there was a Pension of four Marks and a half afterwards assigned to that Prior; as was to the Abbot of Westminster 100 Shillings. Eudo, Steward to Henry I. Founder of the Abbey of St. John in Colchester, gave to that Monastery the third Part of the Tythes of his Lands in Sabrichesworth. Which were Eudo's Lands in this Vill, it does not appear.

Geoffrey de Magnaville, who lived in King Stephen's Reign, the Grandson of the first Geoffrey, founded the Abbey of Walden, and endowed it with this Church. William de Mandeville his Brother and Heir gave it to the Monks of Westminster. But that was rather restoring than giving, because his Grandfather had done it before.

The Abbot and Convent of Westminster presented for a long Time. The Abbey of Walden once made Pretence to it, but gave it up in Form to Eustace Bishop of London. The Right of Patronage was disputed between the Bishop of London and the Abbot of Westminster, about the Year 1320. when the Bishop's Clerk was admitted upon a Compromise. Since the Year 1555. the Bishop hath presented, by Force of Queen Mary's Letters Patents to enable him.

This continued a Rectory till the Time of Edward III. Then the Monastery by the King's Licence appropriated it, and the Vicarage was erected. There are mentioned in the London Registry the Names of eight Rectors, by which it appears the Monument of Thomas de Sabridgworth in the Church, is elder than any of those eight, and that he must have lived about the Time of Edward I.

MONUMENTS.

On the North Side the Chancel, Effigies of a Gentleman and his Lady. "Here lieth John Jocelin, Esq; and Philip. his Wife; which John died An. Dom. 1525."

Hic jacet Galfredus Jocelin & Katharina ac Joanna Uxor. ejus, qui obiit 2. Jan. 1470.

Orate pro anima Radulfi Jocelin, quondam Militis, et bis Majoris Civitatis London, qui 25. Octob. 1478.

A Knight in Armour and his Lady kneeling before a Table. "Here under lie the Bodies of Sir Walter Mildmay of Sabridgworth in the County of Hertford, Knight, and Dame Mary his Wife, Daughter of Sir William Wallgrave of Smalbridge in the County of Suffolk, Knight, being the Father and the Mother of Sir Thomas Mildmay, Knight. — Which Sir Walter died 24 of Feb. 1606. And Dame Mary died Jan. 2. 1605."

On the South Wall a Marble Monument, with Arms of *Lumley* and *Wiseman*.

" Here lieth

" The Hon^{ble} *Henry Lumley*, Esq;

" Only Brother to *Thomas* Earl of *Scarborough*, who was in

" Every Battel, and at every Siege, as Colonel, Lt Colonel, or

" General of the Horse with King *William*, or the Duke of *Marlborough*,

" In 20 Campaigns in *Ireland*, *Flanders*, and *Germany*,

" Where he was Honoured, Esteemed, and Beloved by our own

" Armies, by our Allies, and even by the Enemies, for his

" Singular Politeness and Humanity, as well as for all his

" Military Virtues and Capacity.

" He sat long in Parliament, always zealous for the

" Honour of the Crown, and for the Good of his Country;

" And knew no Party but that of Truth, Justice, and Honour.

" He died Governor of the Isle of *Jersey*,

" the 18th of *Octob.* 1722.

" in the 63d Year of his Age.

" Here lieth also

" Mrs. *Frances Lumley*, his only Dear and Beloved Child,

" of great Beauty, and greater Hopes;

" Who died 13th of *Octob.* 1719. the 6th of her Age:

" Sometime the Joy, then the Anguish of her fond Parents.

" Here lieth also,

" Dame *Anne Lumley*, Daughter of Sir *William Wiseman*

" of *Canfield*, *Essex* :

" Who set up this Monument 1723.

" In Memory of the best of Husbands, and her dear Child,

" Near whom she was Deposited *An^o*.

Below the Altar a Stone, " Here lieth the
" Body of the Reverend Mr. *Charles Pole*, who
" was Vicar of this Parish 25 Years.

" Born in the Year 1655.

" Dyed 1715.

" Here lieth the Body of *William Hughes*,
" Clerk, late Vicar of this Parish, who died
" June 29. 1673.

" And also the Body of *Jane* his Wife, who
" died Oct. 17. 1681."

Hic jacet Henricus Beltenham, quintus filius
Thomæ Beltenham, Arm. et Eliz. uxoris ejus,
qui ob. A. D. 1613. Et fuit ætat. temporis mortis
55. in vitâ Justus, Honestus, et Fidelis, in morte
Patiens, Religiosus, et Constans.

" Here lies the Body of Mr. *Richard Clark*,
" Grandson to that worthy Prelate Dr. *Clark*
" - - - He died 30th of *April* 1677."

At the Entrance to the Chancel, a Stone covering a Vault made by Lady *Margaret Hewyt*, for that Family: Near which is a Monument on the South Wall, with Arms of *Hewyt* and *Lytton*, with this Inscription, " In a Vault near
" this Monument is interred the Body of Sir
" *Thomas Hewyt*, Kt. and Bart. of *Pishobury* in
" this Parish, who in 24th Year of his Age
" took to Wife *Frances Hubbard*, Daughter of Sir
" *John Hubbard* of *Blicklyn* in the County of
" *Norfolk*, Kt. and Bart. the Son and Heir of
" Sir *John Hubbard*, Lord Chief Justice of the
" Common Pleas, by whom he had and left
" one Daughter. And in the 28th Year of his
" Age he took to Wife *Margaret Hillersdon*, Widow, eldest Daughter to Sir *William Lytton*, Kt.
" of *Knebworth Place* in this County, with whom
" he lived 29 Years. He had Issue 5 Sons and
" 8 Daughters, whereof one Son and six Daughters survived him. He departed this Life in
" 57th Year of his Age, 1662.

Lower, " The Body of the Hon^{ble} Dame

" *Margaret Hewyt*, Widow, lies also interred in
" the same Sepulchre near adjoining - - - She
" died 1689."

Against this last is another with Effigies of the Lord *Hewyt*, carved in Marble in compleat Armour, standing upright, adorned with Trophies.

M. S.

Carnis exuvias hic deponi curavit Georgius Hewyt,
Thomæ Barr. filius, et Margaretæ a vetustissimo
Littonorum Stemmæ de Knebworth in eodem agro
Hertfordiensi, hujus Viculi Dominus et tandem In-
cola: Qui e Cunis Curiam translatus vix relictis
Crepundis sub Casside meruit Prætorianâ Cohortis
præfectus, per quam plurimos annos potiente rerum
Carolo secundo, cui ob Animæ candorem, Morum
suavitatem, Ingenii acumen, Vitæ elegantiam gratissimus semper. Populo, Militi, Proceribus, Principibus acceptissimus; tandem illustrissimo Georgio
Dan. Principi a secretioribus cubiculis, ut loci dignitati responderet Titulus inter sublimiores Nobilitatis ordines cooptatus Dominus Hewyt, Vicecomes
Goran, Baro Sancti Jacobi oppiduli. Febre correptus summo & solenni omnium luctu imo die Decembr. A. D. 1689. æt. 37. obiit, familiæ suæ Cura dulcissima sed et ultima, sororibus splendidissime Matrimonio locatis.

On the Floor a small Marble. " Here lieth
" *Elizabeth Hewyt*, Daughter of *Thomas Hewyt*
" of *Pishobury* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq;
" and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir
" *William Lytton* of *Knebworth* in the same County, Kt. who was born the last of *July*, 1634.
" and died Feb. 1. 1635."

Just without the Chancel a Marble. " Of
" your Charity pray for the Soul of *John Chauncy*, Esq; the which departed out of this present World 8th of *June* 1546. And also for
" the Souls of *Eliz.* and *Katharine* his Wives,
" the which *Eliz.* was sometime the Wife of
" *Rich.*

“ *Rich. Mansfield* of the County of *Middlesex*,
 “ *Gent.* and afterwards the Wife of the said
 “ *John Chauncy*, and one of the Daughters and
 “ Heirefs of *John Proffit*, sometime of *Bartombe*
 “ in the County of *Suffex*, *Gent.* and *Alice* his
 “ Wife, the Daughter and Heirefs of *John*
 “ *Horne*, Esq; late of *Kent*, very Owner to the
 “ Manor of *East Leatham* in *Leatham* in the
 “ said County of *Kent*, and departed out of
 “ this present World the 10. of *Novemb.* A.D.
 “ 1531. And the said *Katharine* the last of A-

“ *pril* 1535. On whose Souls, and all Christian
 “ Souls, I pray *Jesu* have Mercy. Amen.”
 Near this is another, whose Inscription *Mr.*
Weaver hath preserved. *Hic jacent* *Johannes*
Arm. *filius et heres* *Johannes Chauncy Arm. filii*
et heredis *Willielmi Chauncy, Militis, quondam*
Baronis de Skerpenbeck in Com. Ebor. Et *Anna*
Uxor ejus, una Filiarum *Johannis Leventhorp,*
Arm. Qui quidem *Johannis ob. 7 Maij 1479.*
et Anna 2 Decembr. 1477. Quorum Anima-
bus - - -

An Oval Monument of a Knight in Armour, and his Lady, holding each other by the Right Hand: In his Left he holds his Sword, in hers is a Book.

Obiit 7mo Octobr. 1637.

“ Sacred

“ To the precious Memory and Name of Sir
 “ *William Hewyt*, Kt. who by *Eliz.* his Wife,
 “ Daughter of *Richard Wiseman*, Esq; had Issue
 “ *Mary*, *Thomas*, *Eliz.* *Mary*, *Richard*, *Ann*, *Ro-*
 “ *bert*, *William*, *Robert*, *Margaret*, *Ann.*

In the North Isle,

Of your Cherite

Sey a Pater Noster and an Ave

For the Sowl of William Chauncy,

On whos Sowl Jesu have Mercy.

In the middle Isle on the Verge of a Stone,
Hic jacet *Thomas de Sabridgeworth, quondam*
Rector Ecclesie de Sabridgeworth.

In the South Isle, according to *Weaver*, these,
Hic jacent *Johannes Leventhorp, Arm. qui ob.*
27 mensis Maij 1433. et Katharina Uxor ejus,
quæ ob. 15 Octob. 1431. Quorum - - -

This Gentleman, he tells us from *Stow*, was
 one of the Executors of the Will of King
Henry V.

Hic jacent *Johannes Leventhorp, Arm. qui*
obiit ultimo die mensis Maij 1484. et Joanna Uxor
ejus, quæ ob. Aug. 29. 1448.

En jacet hic Pulvis, Putredo, Vermibus Esca

Et famulus Mortis, nam Vita jam caret istâ.

Hic nil scit, nil habet, nec Virtus inde relucet,

Cerne luto vilis, Horror, Terror, Fetor Orbis

Opprobrium Cunctis est Abjectio Plebis.

Hic Frater aspice Te spira Suffragia pro Me.

Hic jacet *Isabella Uxor Johannis Leventhorp*
de Sabridgeworth in Com. Hart. quondam Uxor
Roberti Southwell de Thachint in eadem Comitatu.
et filia Johannis Boys - - - in Com. Lincoln.
Quæ obiit 20 Julii 1481. Cujus - - -

Hic jacet *Agnes Soror Johannis Leventhorp, Ar.*
quæ obiit 10 Decembr. 1444.

“ Here lieth interred the Wife of *Edward Le-*
 “ *venthorp*, Esq; who died at *Rome* in *Aug.* 1566.
 “ and is there according to his Degree decent-
 “ ly interred. This *Mary* was the second
 “ Daughter of *Sir Henry Parker*, Kt. eldest Son
 “ and Heir apparent to *Henry Lord Morley.*

Obiit 17 Oct. 1646.

“ Sacred

“ To the Name and Memory of Dame *Eliza-*
 “ *beth Hewyt*, Wife to *Sir William Hewyt*, Kt.
 “ Daughter of *Richard Wiseman*, Esq;.”

“ This *Edward* and *Mary* had Issue to their eldest
 “ Son *John Leventhorp.*”

A Knight and his Lady lying, with 6 Sons
 and 8 Daughters kneeling under. “ Here lieth
 “ the Body of *Sir John Leventhorp*, Kt. and Ba-
 “ ronet, Son and Heir of *Edward Leventhorp*, Esq;
 “ who died in his Travels, and lieth buried at
 “ *Rome*, and of *Mary* the Daughter of *Sir Henry*
 “ *Parker*, Kt. Son and Heir apparent to the
 “ Right Hon^{ble} the Lord *Morley*, who took to
 “ Wife *Joan* the eldest Daughter of *Sir John*
 “ *Brograve*, Kt. Attorney of the Dutchy of *Lan-*
 “ *caster*, by whom he had 6 Sons and 8 Daugh-
 “ ters - - - He died in the Faith of *Jesus*
 “ *Christ* *Sept. 23. 1625.* leaving 4 Sons and
 “ 7 Daughters.”

“ *John Leventhorp*, the eldest Son of the said
 “ *Sir John Leventhorp*, Kt. and Bart. a Gentle-
 “ man of great Hope, Religious toward God,
 “ Pious and Obedient to his Parents, Faithful
 “ to his Friends, of a sweet and affable Car-
 “ riage towards all Men with whom he had
 “ any Acquaintance, having obtained License
 “ to travel for the bettering his Experience,
 “ and making himself the fitter to serve his
 “ Country, died in the Flower and Prime of
 “ his Youth, and lieth buried at *Tours* in
 “ *France.*”

BENEFACTIONS to the Poor.

The Church-House, with Garden, &c. next
Churchgate-street, and a Tenement called *Ichens*
 on the South. The Church-yard is on the East,
Duke-Lane on the West.

Three Messuages, with an Acre of Pasture,
 the Church-yard to the North, the Lane from
Church-Field on the South.

Bend Meadow, 2 Acres.

Peckow's Croft, 5 Acres of Arable, for Re-
 pairs of the Church, and Relief of the Poor.

T H O R L E Y,



IN London Diocese, and Braughing Hundred, stands between the Parishes of Sabridgworth and Bishops Stortford, upon the Stort, which separates it from Great Hallingbury in Essex. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Torlei*, the same as at present, leaving out the Letter *h*, which was difficult for a Norman to pronounce. If it cannot mean *Terra Spinosa*, it will be hard to find an Etymology. The North East Part of the Parish, joining to *Hadham* and *Stortford*, runs much into barren Ground full of Briars, if it is not prevented.

Geoffrey de Magnaville had a Grant of this Manor, as he had of *Sabsworth*, lately mentioned. The Account we have from the Record is a little confused. The Bishop of London in a distinct Article is said to hold half a Hide of Land here, which *Godid*, a Thane of the Confessor, had, and might sell. Yet in the prior Article 'tis said, that the Bishop bought of King *William* that which his Predecessors enjoyed before, by Purchase from *Godid*. Therefore this last Clause seems to refer to the half Hide of Land in the second Article, which might have been a Manor bought of *Godid*, and distinct from the grand one of *Geoffrey de Magnaville*. It is very probable, from the Words *Episcopus reclamavit*, that the Conqueror seized of this Manor, and sold it to the Bishop, tho' his Predecessors had antiently bought it in the Confessor's Days, and so it was properly claiming a second time.

There is no mention how *Thorley* passed from *Geoffrey*; for some Time it might go along with *Sabsworth*. In *Henry III*'s Reign it was in *Richard de Thorley*, who might be the first that took his Name from the Place. He might be a younger Branch of *Geoffrey de Say*, or of *William* his Son, for what appears to the contrary. *Arnold de Thorley* was his Son, who in the 4th of *Edward I.* conveyed this Estate to *William de Gerberde* of *Gernemuth* (*Tarmouth*) descended from *William de Gerberde*, in several Records stiled *Le Vinster*, because he imported Wine to *Norfolk*. This Name might come from his Occupation, as almost all the Surnames did, except those that are the Names of Towns. Yet this of *Le Vinster* I believe became a Surname after the Person had left off Trading, and descended to his Posterity: For there is an old French Epitaph upon the Verge of a Stone in *St. Peter's Church* at *St. Albans* for *Edith le Vinster*, which would have had a Feminine Article if she had been named from her own Trade, and not from her Progenitors.

William de Gerberde had a Contest afterwards for this Manor, and made good his Claim; *Margery* Daughter of *Arnold* releasing to him all her Right in it. He was two Years after that

allowed to hold it, as of the Honour of *Mandeville*, before the Itinerant Judges. In the same King's Reign, *Oliver* Son of *William de Gerberde* released to *Henry Gerard* of *Culdeford* and his Heirs one Messuage, and 59 Acres of Land and 6 of Meadow.

John Leventhorp, Esq; whom we find in *Sabsworth*, was possessed of this Manor in the Time of *Henry IV.* It joins indeed to that of *Shingle Hall*, where his Residence was, and he seems to have purchased this Estate much about the Time of *Rich. II.* as he did his other in *Sapsworth*. *Sir Thomas* was the last of this Family. From him it descended to *Mary* his Daughter, who was married to *John Cooke* of *Melborn* in *Derbyshire*, Esq; He sold it to *William Kiffin* of *London*, and his Heirs. *Mr. Kiffin* was Sheriff, and afterwards Alderman of *London*. He made this Purchase 1672. And in 1691. joining with his Son *Henry*, his Heir apparent, they sold it to *John Billers*, Esq; descended from *Billers* of *Kerby* *Billers* in *Leicestershire*, who was Sheriff of this County about 1700. He married *Martha*, Daughter of *William Rut*, Citizen of *London*. He bore, Party per Pale Gules and Sable, a Lyon rampant Argent crowned Or. *William* his eldest Son succeeded, and sold to *Moses Raper*, Esq; the present Possessor. His Arms are, Quarterly of six Pieces, 1st. A Goat's Head erased Or: 2. Argent, &c.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Braughing* and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. The Revenue of it was given by *Geoffrey de Magnaville* to the Abbey of *Walden*. But for 400 Years last past, the Patronage hath been in the Bishop of *London*; perhaps about the Time *Gilston* came to him, but how 'tis not known. The present Rector *Mr. John Reynolds*.

MONUMENT.

On the Chancel North Wall, within the Communion Rails, with Arms of *Billers* and *Rut*. "Near this Place lies interred the Body of *John Billers* of *London*, Esq; who died 19. of Decemb. 1712. aged 69.

"And of *Martha* his Wife, who died 8. of March 1707. aged 55.

"In Memory of whom their Sons *William* and *John Billers* have erected this Monument."

South of the Altar on the Wall, "Near this Place lies interred the Body of *Martha* the Wife of *Moses Raper*, Esq; who dep. this Life March 18. 1725. in the 39th Year of her Age. Motto under the Arms, *Tute si Recte*."

B I S H O P S S T O R T F O R D,



IN London Diocese, and Braughing Hundred, stands upon the Stort, from whence it hath its Name. It hath Essex on the East, Hadham on the North, and Thorley on the South West, at the Distance of 27 computed Miles from London. The Conqueror, according to *Domesday*, gave this Town and Castle to Maurice Bishop of London. And if he did, it was no more than he had taken from that See: For the same Record acknowledgeth that the Manor was in fair *Eddeva*, and that William Bishop of London (who was the next but one before Maurice) bought it of her.

Yet it was more strictly a Gift than the Grants to his Military Men, if John Earl Warren's Plea was good in the Time of Henry III. for Lands in Warwickshire. He makes it his Ancestor's Due to share in the Lands which they had helped to gain. When the *Quo Warranto* was brought before Roger Zouch, Chief Justice, instead of shewing any other Title, — *produxit in medium Gladium antiquum et evangelinum, et ait, Ecce Dominii mei, ecce Warrantum meum. Antecessores vero mei cum Willielmo Bastardo venientes conquesti sunt terras suas gladio, et easdem gladio defendam a quocunque eas occupare volente; non enim Rex terram per se devicit et subjecit, sed Progenitores nostri fuerunt cum eo participes et coadjutores.* MS. in Bibl. Bodl. inter Codices Dig. N^o 170. f. 17. 6.

The Castle here called *Waytemore*, seems to be of greater Antiquity than the Conquest: There is nothing to shew it was then built. Probably some Repairs or additional Works were done by the Conqueror. As the Defence was only its standing in moory Ground encompassed with Water, which might have been drained in a little Time, it doth not look like a Norman Fortification, which were generally of greater Strength, and more capacious.

Nor does it appear but the Lands in the rest of the Bishops Manors that paid Castle-guard in the Conqueror's Time, and pay it still, were liable to it before. As it stands within five Miles of the *Ermine-street* at Braughing, which I presume was the Boundary of Mercia, it might be a Fort of the East Saxons to defend their Borders: Especially if we consider that the Lands paying Castle-guard lie between this Place and the *Ermine-street*. Here might be a Garrison maintained to oppose any sudden Inroads of the Enemy, and to secure the Goods of the Neighbourhood of greatest Value, till a Force could be assembled to march against them. The Hill or Keep is artificial, made of Earth carried thither, with a Breastwork at Top of Stones and Mortar. A Bank of Earth leads from it through the moory Ground to the North East. And probably there was a Draw-bridge from

the Keep to the other Buildings, and from them to the present Road. There is a large Well from the Top of the Hill yet remaining. This Castle must have been of some Consequence in the Time of King Stephen, because of the great Desire Geoffrey de Magnaville had either to be Master of it, or to have it pulled down. And Maud the Empress had engaged to him to do one or t'other. She would have made an Exchange with the Bishop of London, and given him some Equivalent to get it into her Hands, but he refused her, and kept it still. Magnaville perhaps envied this Place, as being more populous and rich than his Town of *Sabridgworth*; and thought to draw off some of the Inhabitants to live under him.

The Castle seems to have been the Inducement for People to settle here, there being always a Guard and a secure Place for them to retire to with the best of their Effects. In King John's Time, we find the Town of such Importance, that he erected it into a Borough. And the Concourse of Inhabitants may be supposed to have been before the Conquest: For it was not much above a hundred Years before King John, and no Advantages from the Conquest any where are mentioned to increase it. The Market Trade could not be great, if there were any here, from the Neighbourhood of Braughing, Sabridgworth, and Hatfield: And the Road Trade hath been chiefly raised since the Use of Coaches and Waggon. The usual Way from Norfolk and Suffolk and Walden was by Braughing, and not here.

The Town of Stortford and the Castle remained in the Bishop of London till the 8th of King John, and was by him taken away, and the Castle demolished, for the Offence of William de St. Maria the Bishop, who was one of those three who executed the Pope's Interdict upon England. This William was one of the hardiest of the Pope's Creatures in that grand Dispute between him and King John. The Cause was the same which made the Quarrel between King Henry II. and Becket, the Church's Power against the King. The Occasion of this last was, that the Monks of Canterbury had been prevailed upon by the Pope to chuse Stephen Langton, an Englishman and a Cardinal, Archbishop. This they refused, because, as they urged, they could not elect without Consent of the King. His Holiness threatened them with Excommunication, upon which they complied. These Monks were then at Rome, whither they went to get the Election of the Bishop of Norwich confirmed, but chose Langton, as has been said, and returned.

The King was in such a Fury, that he sent two Knights, who by his Order drove the Monks out of their Convent, and made them

seek Shelter in *Flanders*. Then the Pope sends our Bishop of *London*, and those of *Ely* and *Worcester*, to treat with him, and if they found him contumacious, they were to threaten him with an Interdict upon the Nation; which they did. He swore (saith *Mathew Paris*) by the Teeth of God, if they dared to persist, he would send all the Prelates and Clerks to the Pope, and confiscate their Goods; that all the *Italians* here should have their Noses cut off, and their Eyes pulled out and sent to *Rome*. They pronounced then that all Ecclesiastical Offices should cease, except Confession and the Eucharist to such as were dying, and Baptism to Infants.

The first Part of the King's Promise was performed, for he sent to the Sheriffs to confiscate the Clergy's Goods and Rents, and commanded the Bishops and the inferior Clergy, with severe Threatnings, to go to the Pope, and get Justice done him. The Bishops and Clerks kept however in their Monasteries; but they could not stir out, without being abused and pulled off their Horses by the Soldiers. Those that did not stand by the Interdict he restored, and made an Edict for their Protection. After the Nation had lain in this State two Years, the next Step the Pope takes is to excommunicate King *John*. He sent his Commands to the three above-mentioned Bishops, and they to their Brother Prelates remaining in *England*, but not a Man here dared do it; so far had they felt King *John's* heavy Hand. The Pope, to follow his Blow, pronounced a Sentence of Excommunication against the King, and appointed Philip King of *France* to succeed him. This our Bishop *William* with *Ely* and *Worcester* promulged in *France*, and enjoined Philip for the Remission of his Sins to depose him.

The *French* raised a mighty Force by Land and Sea in order to it, and King *John* got together a great Fleet and Army. But *Pandulph* the Pope's Agent at once brought down his Spirit, by telling him of the formidable Preparations of his Enemies, and that his own Nobility had under their Hands engaged to go over to the other Side.

And here ended this great Dispute. *Pandulph* brought the Monarch even to unking himself: To restore all that had been taken away from the Clergy, and receive their Persons to his Favour, and to disclaim all Right of outlawing a Clergyman: And farther, to grant his Kingdoms to the Pope, to make them *St. Peter's* Patrimony, and to expiate his Offence by becoming the Pope's Vassal, and receiving from him his Kingdoms again by Way of Homage and Fealty, and 1000 Marks yearly.

A Copy of the Instrument preserved in the *Cotton Library*, shews the genuine Spirit of Papal Usurpation: It begins thus;

Innocentius Episcopus servus servorum Dei, charissimo in Christo Filio Johanni illustri Anglorum Regi, ejusque de sua Uxore Hæredibus in perpetuam memoriam. Rex Regum & Dominus Dominantium Jesus Christus Sacerdos in æternum secundum Ordinem Melchisedech, ita Regnum & Sacerdotium in Ecclesiâ stabilivit ut Sacerdotale sit Regnum, & Sacerdotium sit Regale; sicut in Epistola Petrus, & Moses in Lege testantur, unum perficiens Universis quem suum in Terris Vicarium ordinavit, ut sicut

ei flectitur omne genu Cælestium, Terrestrium, & etiam Infernorum, ita illi omnes obediant & intendant, ut sit Unum Ovile, Unus Pastor. Hunc itaque Reges seculi propter Deum, a Deo venerantur, ut non reputent se rite regnare nisi studeant ei devote servire; Quod tu Fili Charissime prudenter attendens illo misericorditer inspirante, in cujus manu sunt Corda Regum & quo voluerit vertit illa, Teipsum & Tua etiam Temporaliter, ei subicere decrevisti cui noveras Spiritualiter esse subjecta. —

Next comes the King's Act of Abdication, and as a glorious Pattern to those Princes that should lick the Dust from the Pope's Feet, his humble Acknowledgment there was no Force and Constraint in this his stooping so low. *Joannes Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ, &c. — Universitati vestræ per hanc Chartam nostram sigillo nostro munitam volumus, esse notum quia cum Deum & Matrem nostram Sanctam Ecclesiam offenderimus in multis, ac proinde Divina Misericordiâ plurimum indigere noscamur, nec quid digne offerre possimus pro satisfactione Deo & Ecclesiæ debitâ faciendâ, nisi Nos ipsos habeamus & Regna nostra volentes, Nos ipsos humiliari pro Illo qui se pro nobis humiliavit usque ad Mortem, Gratiâ Sancti Spiritus inspirante non Vi inducti nec Timore coacti, sed nostrâ bona spontaneaue voluntate ac communi Consilio Baronum nostrorum offerimus, & libere concedimus Deo & Sanctis Apostolis ejus Petro & Paulo & Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Matri nostræ, ac Domino nostro Papæ Innocentio tertio ejusque Catholicis Successoribus totum Regnum Angliæ, & totum Regnum Hiberniæ, cum omni jure & pertinentiis suis, pro remissione Peccatorum nostrorum & totius Generis nostri, tam pro Vivis quam Defunctis. Etiammodo illa a Deo & Ecclesiâ Romanâ tanquam Feodotarii recipientes, & tenentes in præsentia Patris nostri Pandulfi Domini Papæ Subdiaconi & familiaris Fidelitatem; exinde Domino nostro Papæ Innocentio, ejusque Catholicis Successoribus & Ecclesiæ Romanæ secundum scriptam formam fecimus & juravimus, & Homagium ei Ligeum in præsentia Domini Papæ, si coram eo esse poterimus eidem faciemus.*

Then comes the endowing Clause of 1000 Marks; and farther. *Et si Nos vel aliquis Successorum nostrorum contra hoc attemplare præsumpserit, quicumque fuerit ille, nisi rite Commonitus resipuerit cadat a Jure Regni, & hæc Charta Oblationis & Concessionis nostræ semper firma permaneat.*

The Castle Hill stands yet for a Monument of King *John's* Power and Revenge; and the Bishop's Lands remain a Monument of the Pope's entire Victory over him.

The Fate of the Town, whilst the King kept his Ground, was to be made independent of the Bishop, with Power of chusing Officers by the Commonalty to govern them. Whether the Inhabitants in those Days thought themselves happy for being delivered from Episcopal Authority, we are no where told. But it appears their new Constitution held till the 14th of *Edward III.* The Names of Burgeses chosen here for seven Parliaments in the Reign of this King and his Father, are still upon Record.

- 4th of *Edw. II.* Parliament at *Westminster*, *Nicolas Abraham*, *John Rodland*.
- 7th of *Edw. II.* at *Westminster*, *John Rodderland*, *William Belfomme*.
- 8th of *Edw. II.* at *Westminster*, *John de Reckland*, *Thomas de Catterore*.

16th of Edw. II. at Rypon, Peter Vere, John Rodland.

9th of Edw. III. at Westminster, Walter Camefwell, Simon de Wassing.

12th of Edw. III. at Westminster, Geoffrey Parker, John Rodland.

14th of Edw. III. at Westminster, Geoffrey Parker, John de Rebling.

These were all elected by the Commonalty.

Since that Time the Bishop of London hath enjoyed his usual Privileges here; his Lands and Manor were restored before. The Bishop appoints a Bailiff here, for what is called the Liberty of the Bishop of London. To him are directed Sheriffs Warrants, to be executed in the following Parishes, Stortford, Two Hadhams, Albury, Three Pelhams, Meesdon, Datchworth, Ashwell, Stevenage, Gravely, Chisfield.

The Bailiff here hath a Right to Strays, and to the Toll of Corn and Cattel in the Market and Fairs. The Market is on Thursday; two of the Fairs on that Day of the Week, Ascension Day and Corpus Christi Day, the third on St. Michael's.

Besides other Quit-Rents of this Manor due to the Bishop, the Castle Guard is still paid from the Places following, yearly,

	l.	s.	d.
Picots in Stortford - - - - -	00	05	04
Sommers in Stortford - - - - -	00	03	04
Carters in Stortford - - - - -	00	03	04
Albury-Hall - - - - -	01	02	06
Upwick-Hall in Albury - - - - -	00	03	00
Stocking Pelham-Hall and other Lands	00	11	10
Brent Pelham-Hall - - - - -	01	00	00
Shonkes - - - - -	00	01	10
Hadham-Hall - - - - -	00	19	09
Other Lands in both Hadhams - - -	00	05	09
Land in Meesdon - - - - -	00	01	10
Patmore-Hall in Albury - - - - -	00	11	06
John's of Pelham Furneux - - - - -	00	05	04
	05	15	04

King John gave to William de St. Maria, upon restoring him, and to his Successors, in the 16th of his Reign, his Manor of Stoke near Guilford in Surrey, in amends for demolishing his Castle; so thorough a Penitent did the Pope make him.

In the Year 1339, as appears from the Register, Stephen Gravesend Bishop of London, by Commission constituted William Atteward Constable of his Castle of Stortford, with the Custody of his Prison, and made him Bailiff of his Manors of Hadham, Stortford, and Brokesborn. Bartholomew Kere and John Grigg, Chaplains, gave to Robert Braybroke Bishop of London, and his Successors, (the King's Licence first obtained) by Indenture in the 11th of Richard II. three Quarters of Bread Corn out of their Fields of Reding and Beckmongers Croft in Stortford, for Maintenance of his Prisoners in his Prison of Stortford. These are called Chaplains, perhaps attending upon the private Altars of this Church. They could not be of the Chantry, because that was not founded till after.

The Prison was in being in Bishop Bonner's Time; all the old Buildings are since demolished. There have been found some Roman Coins (in the Castle Garden) of the lower

Emperors: One of Marcus Antoninus is now to be seen.

The Manor of the RECTORY

Hath been long appropriated to the Office of Precentor of St. Paul's. It is let by Lease for Lives, together with the great Tythes, except those with which the Vicarage is endowed, to John Sandford, Esq; Courts are held for this Manor. The Number of Freeholders is small; the rest are Tenants for Years, who hold their Estates by Copy of Court-Roll, the Fine at the Will of the Lord. Arms of John Sandford, Esq; Per Cheveron Sable and Ermine in Chief two Boars Heads in Fesse Or.

The Manor of PICOTS

Is supposed to be named from some Owner; but when it was dissevered from the principal Manor, nothing is said. The Bishop might do it upon some Exchange. There's the same Difficulty at Pelham of finding how the Manor was divided, and came to Lay Owners. It is one of those Estates liable to Castle Guard, and must therefore probably have been distinguished from the Bishop's own Lands long ago. The earliest Lord of this to be found is Edward Hawkins of Stortford, Master of Arts. He left only three Daughters, Mary married to Robert Dawks of Loughton in Essex, Esq; Elizabeth to John, 2d Son of Sir John Barrington of Hatfield, (whose Grandson is the present Sir John Barrington, Bart.) Susan to William Layer of Sheppered in Cambridgeshire. This Estate was purchased of the Heirs by — Lowe, Esq; who by Will gave it to his Grandson John Lowe, Esq; the present Possessor.

The Manor of PRINCES WOOD

Consists at present but of a few Acres of Wood, adjoining to Belchangre Wood. There is a Part of Princes Wood in the Parish and Manor of Belchangre. This Part in the Parish of Stortford is an entire Manor, but hath no other Lands subject to it. Tradition will have it, that Courts were antiently held for it under an Oak at Midnight. One would imagine this small Spot to have been lopped off the Bishop's Manor, to which it adjoins. The Restitution made after the Bishoprick was extended by King John, was not every where compleat. This Wood was lately in Possession of William Ely, now by Purchase in John Nichols.

There is one Part of this Town which belongs to the Bishop's Manor of Patmore-Hall in Albury, where the Tenants pay their Suit and Service. A particular Constable is chosen for this Hamlet.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is high built, and stands upon high Ground, as those dedicated to this Saint generally do. It hath a fine Ring of eight Bells. The Number was brought from six to eight about ten Years since, out of the publick Money arising from the Rents of Lands and Houses settled for the beautifying the Church.

The Precentor of St. Paul's is Patron. Mr. Robert Stileman the present Vicar. This is in the Deanry

Deanry of *Braughing*, but exempt from the Archdeacon's Jurisdiction, and under the Bishop's Commissary. The Building is esteemed very antient, chiefly from the Figures of King *Athelstan*, *Edward* the Confessor, and others, which were to be seen in the Windows thirty Years ago: Yet it seems to have been of no longer standing than *Henry VIth's* Reign, in which others were built that make much the same Appearance with this. There are few in the County, except *Whethamsted* and *Ansty*, that have an older Look than *Henry VI.* and the Choir of *Ansty* seems of later Date than the Church.

As to the Pictures, they might be taken out of a former Building and put up here. Neither is there any Monument or Epitaph of great Antiquity. There was till lately a great deal of Painting and History in the Windows, with Sentences of the Creed, and Representations of our Saviour's Birth, Passion, Burial, Ascension, &c. with the Arms of *Barrington*, *Leventhorp*, and others, now defaced. Two Shields remain at the Roof of the Church; one, *Sable* 3 Cheveronels *Gules*, impaling, *Azure* a Fesse *Or* between 2 Cheveronels of the second; the other, *Argent* a Bend Gobonnee *Gules* and *Sable* between 2 Cotizes of the last. In the Chancel North Window *Or* 3 Torteaux *Gules* a File of 3 Labels *Azure*.

In this Place were antiently three Guilds, of *St. Mary*, *St. John Baptist*, and *St. Michael*. These Saints had their Altars here; and *St. Michael* had a Tabernacle, as appears from a Churchwarden's Rate of *Henry VII's* Time, where 20s. is reckoned the Gift of *John Esgore* to the Painting of the Tabernacle of *St. Michael*. To this last and *St. Mary's*, *Elizabeth Spicer* in 1476 gave 13s. 4d. apiece, and to *St. John's* 40s. Mr. *Madox*, p. 24. of his *Firma Burgi*, saith, Gilds were *Anglo-saxon*; Religious and Secular. The Religious were founded chiefly for Devotion and Alms Deeds; the Secular chiefly for Trade and Alms Deeds.

There was also a Chantry founded here. The House stood at the Bottom of *North-street*. The Lands belonging to it are unknown, except that some of the Meadows between the River and the Road to *Manewden* belonged to it. The Time of the Foundation of this Chantry is said to be in the Reign of *Richard III.* but that to me remains a Question. The Founder was *Baldwin Victor*, who perhaps lived much earlier. For in *Domesday* we find one *Baldwyn* that held Lands of the Bishop in the Manor of *Patmore*, part of which Manor is in this Parish, and particularly that Part towards *Rye-street*, where the Chantry Lands are supposed to have lain. There were also Messuages or Tenements in *Gestingthorp* in *Essex*, called *Menants* or *Monants*, which upon the Dissolution were granted in the 3d of *Edward VI.* to *Henry Parker* and *Peter Gray*. They by the King's Licence the next Year alienated them to *John Welborn*; and he in the 4th and 5th of *Phil.* and *Mary* to *Thomas Brown* of *Little Easton*, who in the 1st of *Elizabeth* was possessed of them.

These Altars were endowed with Lands and Tenements in several Parts of the Parish, some by the Name of *Lamp Lands*, and some to furnish other Things necessary. *William* the Son of *Mathew*, in the 40th of *Henry III.* gave 4d. per

Ann. out of an Acre at *Swetmanshoo* to light the Lamps.

Philip Son of *Robert de Long*, in the 2d of *Edward II.* gave a Stall in the Tannery to the Church. Some of these Lands and Tenements, perhaps all that were known, are now by the Court of Chancery settled in Trustees for the beautifying and improving the Church; and by building and repairing raised to about 60l. per *Ann.*

The Vicarage here hath had two Endowments of Great Tythes from the Precentors of *St. Paul's*, who had the Rectory. The first was of a Farm called *Stortford Park*, being a Part of the Bishop's Lands here, let out upon Lease for Lives to *Dr. William Stanley* Dean of *St. Asaph*.

The second Endowment was by the present Precentor *Dr. Dibbing*, of one Moiety of the Great Tythes of that Part of the Earl of *Essex* Park which lies in this Parish, the Land, except the Woods, having been some Years turned to Tillage.

In the Chancel are nine Stalls on a Side for a Choir. There was antiently an Organ in this Church, as appears by the Churchwarden's Rate of *Henry VII.* On the North Side the Church is a Gallery for the young Gentlemen of the School, built by Contribution; upon it *Sir John Hobart's* Arms, who was of the School, and a principal Benefactor to this Work, *Sable* between 2 Flasks *Ermine* an Etoile of 8 Points *Or*, with Arms of *Ulster*.

At the West End of the Church is a new Gallery, erected by the Trustees out of the Rents for beautifying the Church. The Work is good, done by *Mark Selby*, who built also those of *Barkway* and *Cottered*. Upon this Gallery an Organ is built by *Mr. Pape*. The Expence of so fine an Instrument is great, but chearfully contributed to by the Inhabitants, as well as by other Gentlemen. To this is added the Money in the Trustees Hands laid up out of their Rents, which they have much improved, till they had a Stock for compleating a Work as suitable to the original Intent of the Donors as any could be proposed.

A new Font stands before it, with a Pavement of black and white Marble, enclosed with Iron Rails: This also by Order of the Trustees.

MONUMENTS.

One on the Chancel North Wall, with the following Arms, *Gules* a Saltire *Argent* between 12 cross Patees *Or*, impaling, *Ermine* on a Fesse *Gules* a Castle double tower'd. "Underneath
"lieth interred the Body of *Edward Denny*, Esq;
"late of this Parish, who was descended from
"the Antient and Hon^{ble} Family of the *Dennys*
"of *Waltham Abbey* in *Essex*. He lived piously,
"and departed peaceably *March* 14. 1720. in
"the 90th Year of his Age. To whose Memory
"*Ann Sandford* his Daughter, Wife of
"*John Sandford*, Esq; erected this Monument."

Near it another, "Stay, Read, and Learn."

"Near this Place is deposited what was
"mortal of *Mrs. Cordelia Denny*, Daughter of
"Adam Hill of *Spaldwick* in the County of
"Huntingdon,

"Huntingdon, Esq; and Wife of Edward Denny
"of this Parish, Gent.

*Her Soul is returned to God that gave it,
Her Name still lives, her Memory is blessed,
And her Works do follow her.*

"She was Mother of five Daughters; two
"Marys and Cordelia lie buried near this Place,
"Elizabeth and Ann survive her. When by a
"devout, virtuous, and useful Life she had en-
"couraged, obliged, and gained the Esteem of
"all, and shewed how lovely and advantageous
"Religion and Goodness are, after a long Indis-
"position she took her Leave of this World
"Decemb. 28. 1698. when she had sojourned in
"it 64 Years."

A Stone with Arms of Hill. "Here lieth
"interred the Body of Rowland Hill, Gent. who
"was descended of the antient Family of the
"Hills of Ternhill in Shropshire. He lived pi-
"ously, and departed peaceably Nov. 6. 1693.
"in 86th Year of his Age."

"Near this Place lie interred the Bodies of
"Anthony, fifth Son of Sir Edward Denny, Knight,
"and of Mary his Wife, of the Family of
"Aldriches of Swordiston in Norfolk. He died
"April 1662. aged 71. She April 1666. aged
"72. Tho' they lived long, mutual Affection
"made their Lives happy, and universal
"Esteem their Death lamented. Two of their
"Children, Margaret an Infant, and Anthony
"who died Octob. 1679. aged 39. are here also
"interred. Edward Denny their Son dedicates
"this Inscription to their pious Memory."

A Stone with, Party per Cheveron Sable and
Ermine, in chief 2 Boars Heads Or, on a Che-
veron of the 3d an Escallops shell Gules. "Here
"lieth interred the Body of Denny Sandford, Son
"of John Sandford, Gent. and Ann his Wife,
"who died July 10. 1700. aged 21 Weeks."

"Here lieth interred the Body of Hester,
"the Daughter of John Sandford, Gent. and
"Ann his Wife, who died April 5th. 1705. aged
"a Year and 5 Weeks."

Two Stones with, Azure a dexter Hand
Argent quartered with Or 2 Crescents, in a
Canton Sable a Coronet Or. "Here lieth the
"Body of John Denny Brome, Son of John and
"Cordelia Brome of the City of London. Ob.
"July 12. 1715. aged 16 Days. William Brome,
"4th Son, born Oct. 13. 1718. died Decemb. 3.
"William, the fifth Son, born Feb. 22. 1721.
"died Apr. 30. 1722."

"Anna-Maria Brome, Daughter of John and
"Cordelia Brome, died Feb. 23. 1722. aged 2
"Years and 6 Months."

"Here lieth the Body of Mary Brome, Wi-
"dow of William Brome, late Citizen of London,
"who departed this Life 25th of Jan. 1715. in
"the 68th Year of her Age."

A Cross - - - between 4 Fleurs de Lys.
"Here lieth the Body of Mary Jennoure, Daugh-
"ter of Joseph Jennoure, Esq; and Ann his Wife.
"She departed this Life Dec. 22. 1724. aged
"3 Weeks."

On the South Side the Chancel. "Here lieth
"interred the truly honoured the Lady Margaret
"Denny, descended of the antient Family of
"the Edgcombs of Mount Edgcomb in Cornwall, a
"Maid of Honour in Ordinary to Queen Eliz.
"of blessed Memory, then married to Sir Ed-
"ward Denny, Kt. Groom of her Majesties

"Privy Chamber, who departed this Life Apr.
"24. 1648. aged 88 Years, and in the 48th of
"her Widowhood."

"Here lies the Body of Charles Denny, Preacher
"of God's Word, Mr of Arts of 12 Years
"standing, one of the Senior Fellows of King's
"College, Cambridge, Grandson to the Right
"Hon^{ble} Sir Anthony Denny, Kt, who was Privy
"Councillor to King Henry 8th, and seventh
"Son of Sir Edward Denny, Gentleman of Queen
"Elizabeth's Privy Chamber, and of the Lady
"Margaret his Wife, some time Maid of Ho-
"nour to her Majesty. The said Charles died
"29th of Decemb. 1635. aged 38 Years."

Near it a Stone, "for Thomas Edgcombe, Son
"of Richard Edgcombe of Mount Edgcombe, Kt.
"and Dame Mary his Wife, who died May 22.
"1614."

Petrus Marcus Sparckins, Phil. et Medic. Doctor.
ob. 1675 Feb. 24. atat. 67.

*Sub hoc Marmore reconditum est quod Mortale
fuit Roberti Strachie, M. D. Qui sexto Id. De-
cembr. 1704. dierum satur (quippe annos natus 84)
migravit ex hac vita in beatiorum.*

Another with Arms of the Gills of Widiall.
"M. S. The Bodies of John Gill, Gent. and
"Dorothy his Wife lie here interred. He died
"June 4th. 1711. aged 56. She Jan. 23. 1700.
"aged 40."

"Another with - - - a Bend Ermine, in a
Canton a Lyon's Head erased - - -

"Here lieth interred the Body of William
"Milbank, Gent. youngest Son of Sir Mark
"Milbank of Halnaby in the County of York,
"Bart. and of Dame Jane his Wife, who de-
"parted this Life Feb. 16. 1712. aged 17."

"Here lieth the Body of Joan Staverd, some-
"time Wife of John Staverd, Citizen and
"Haberdasher of London, the Daughter of
"George Hawkins of this Parish Taverner. - - -
"She died in the 80th Year of her Age Nov.
"12. 1614."

An old Stone in the Chancel had lately this
Inscription. "Here under this Stone lieth
"buried in the Mercies of God the Bodies of
"George Elyot and John Elyot, Gentlemen, be-
"ing two Brothers; which George deceased
"the 6th of Sept. 1551. the said John Oct. 20.
"1557. Whose Death have you in Remem-
"brance, calling to God for Mercy."

In the North Isle. *Sub hoc Marmore quiescunt
Jacobi Pedley, Reliquia Johannis Pedley de Tet-
worth in Agro Hunt. Armigeri, et Essexiae Uxoris
Filii natu maximi.*

*Quem Literis in vicino Ludo cum laude insudan-
tem, Indolisque ad summa evasura indicia haud ob-
scura dantem, in medio Virtutis curriculo Febris de-
stinuit; Ac quatuordecennem (proh dolor) extinxit
Martii die 11; Salutis Anno 1714.*

*Tu Lector abi Viteque sortem tecum reputans Ho-
die vivito*

Cras forsan moriture.

On a Pillar on the North Side the Nave.
*Hic juxta situs est Johannes Yardley, M. D. Qui
postquam varias Europæ regiones per lustraverat in
Patriam redux omni Literarum genere abunde in-
structus in hoc demum Oppido Artem Medicam per
plures annos cum laude et feliciter exercuit. Ob.
Octob. 29. A. D. 1697, æt. 60.*

*Eodem tegitur Sepulchro Alicia (quod illi semper
in votis fuerat) Uxor ejus merito dilectissima; Mu-
lier omni Virtutum genere ornata. ob. Decemb. 10.
1712. æt. 65.*

In the middle Isle a Stone, with a Monument upon the Pillar, *Hic jacet Simon Rutland, M. B. qui ob. Maii 21. 1682. humatus Maii 23 eodem Anni die quo Natus. æt. 23.*

"Here lieth interred the Body of *Thomasin Rutland, Wife of Simon Rutland, Senior, and Mother to Simon Rutland, Junior, who also lieth near this Place interred. She had Issue 5 Sons and 1 Daughter. She changed this Life for a better June 28. 1683.*"

"Here lieth the Body of *Jonathan Payne (Son of John Payne late of Bishop's Stortford, Minister of God's Word) deceased June 24. 1681. aged 31 Years.*

"Here lieth the Body of *Mr. John Wright, who died Dec. 2. 1707. aged 59.*"

Sub hoc Marmore requiescunt Offa Gulielmi Ban-son, Chirurgi, qui non sine luctu omnium ineffabili ex hac vitâ migravit - - - die Augusti 1712. æt. 35.

Mortis ab hostâ nec Juvenes tuti.

Another, "for 3 Children of *Mr. William Banfon and Rebecca his Wife. Rebecca 1707. William and Martha 1712.*"

"Here lieth the Body of *Mrs. Ann Gurson, late Wife of Mr. John Gurson of this Parish. Nov. 20. 1706.*"

Against the Wall of the South Isle a Monument for seven Children of *Edward Maplesdon and Mary his Wife, who died of the Small-Pox.*

*Sistere te rogitat Lapis hic non flere, viator,
Si tamen abstineas lacrymarum dum legis ista;
Ipse dabit lacrymas, sed Tu pro Marmore stabis.
Pulchra Trias Fratrum jacet hic, jacet alma Sororum
Inde Trias, Proles unorum sena parentum:
Uno quam morbo, quam uno fere mense (peremit
Dixero) mactavit monosyllabus ille Tyrannus.
Septimus hinc aberat longe, longe sed abesse
(Qui de sextuplici meruit lenire parentes
Funere) non poterat, morbo nam raptus eodem
Occidit, et quoniam Germano pulvere condi
Non licuit lapidi Germano postulat addi.
Nomina scire velis, et tot monumenta doloris
Hæc dabit in Matris linguam lacrymasque soluta
Indoctis Doctisque legenda Oratio profa*

Then follow their Names, &c. *Edward the Father died Oct. 22. 1689. Mary the Mother Nov. 19. 1712. Hester the younger Daughter 1686.*

On the Floor. "Here lieth *Eleazar, second Son of Eleazar Bownd of the Middle Temple, Esq; and Hannah his Wife, third Daughter of Edward Maplesden late of this Parish, Gent. March 1. 1707.*"

Against the Wall, Arms, Quarterly 1st *Argent, 2d Argent an Eagle expanded Sablé, &c. Over all on a Bend Gules 6 crofs Croslets Or, impaling, Gules a Saltire Or surmounted by a Saltire Vert.*

Siste Viator et vide quid Sum.

*Fui Gulielmus Polhill, A. M. hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius
Buers Giffard in Essexiâ Rector,
Nunc sub pedibus requiesco pulvis.
Non omnis morietur qui Fide stabilis
Vitâ inculpatus Animarum Curæ diligenter incubuit,*

*Pietatis promovendæ desiderium ultra
Vitæ suæ terminum extendit.*

*Theologiæ. Artium et Scientiarum Studiosissimus
Exegit sibi ex eruditis laboribus monumentum,
Quod annorum longa series nequit diruere.
Pietatis, Amicitia, et Charitatis officiis insignis
Bonorum amorem conciliavit, summos Ecclesiæ honores
Meruit, quæsitâ Meritis fruiitur mercede.*

*Cantio in Historiâ celebri a sede Majorum
Philpots juxta Tunbridge, Oriundus meliorem adivit
Sedem Regionem Incolis grandioribus ornatam.
Uxorem tali Marito dignam accepit e familiâ
Tho. Andrews de Polbrook in Northantoniâ, Gen.
Huic sub adversâ valetudine ad 40 conjugii
Annum benignissime adfuit; duodecimo Martii A. D. 1721.
Ætatis suæ 75. superstitem reliquit.
Hoc Marmor P. M. Fratris dilectissimi posuit
Rob. Polhill de Philpots in Com. Cantii, Gen.*

Upon the same Wall, Per Cheveron *Sable and Argent* three Gryphons Heads crafed counterchanged.

M. S.

*Thomæ Tooke, Filii natu maximi Johannis
Tooke, A. M. et Susannæ Uxoris ejus.
Ob. 13 Aprilis. A. D. 1713.
ætatis vero septimo.*

Τῶν τοιούτων ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν Θεῶν.

Mr. *Weaver* hath preserved the following In-
scriptions, of which not only the Brass but
Stones are lost or broken.

*Hic jacent Thomas Fleming - - - 1436.
Hic jacet Joanna Fleming ux. Tho. Fleming
- - - 1411.*

This (saith he) was a Family, whose nume-
rous Branches have spread themselves through
England, Scotland, and Wales, ever since the
Time of Sir *John le Fleming, Kt. who flourish-*
ed in the Reign of King William Rufus.

*Hic jacent Johannes Algar et Matilda uxor
ejus, qui quidem Johannes obiit Anno 1484 - - -
Matilda 1480.*

At the West End the North Isle a Monument,
Arms, *Sable a Lyon passant Argent, impaling,
Argent a Lyon rampant Gules.*

*Hic juxta fratres Thomam & Johannem,
Quorum hic de Stansted, Mountfitchet,
In agro Essex.*

*Ille hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius merito
Laudatissimus.*

*Jacet Susanna Filia Tho. Leigh,
Ludi hujus proximi per 47 Annos
Magistri Dignissimi*

*Uxor Robti Taylor de Newhouse
In Hallingbury Par. in agro Essex,
Gen.*

Mulier Lectissima

*Corporis et Animi Dotibus pariter
Instructissima,*

*Cui omnes facile perferre et pati
Vita erat,*

*Quamplurimis prodesse, nemini obesse
Studium*

Quæ suis, non sibi proxima vixit

*Et bene mereri etiam à non bene
De se Merentibus
Sedulo elaboravit.*

*Hanc igitur non mutum Marmor
Surdus et aliud agentibus Posteris,
Mortuam solum prædicat
Mendacæ Laude non suâ*

*Oneratam, ut fit, potius quam Ornatam
Ignotis exhibet.*

*Sed vera Virtus, Sanctissima Vita Integritas,
Et incoctum generoso pectus honesto
Vita pia exemplar singulare
Notis proposuit.*

*Et effusissima in Bonos Liberalitas
Suavissimus in omnes morum Candor,*

*Charissimam dum vixerit
Desideratissimam dum moritur
Reddidit.*

*Ob. 20 Julii An. salutis 1725. æt. 87.
Imitetur qui Laudat, satis Laudat qui Imitatur.*

On the Floor.

M. S.

Susannæ Taylor,

Quæ

*Filia, Sponsa, Parens, Natumque, Virumque, Patremque,
Extulit, humanas fracta ferendo Vices.*

Non tamen insano fortis jactata tumultu,

Nec Laris incerti mobilis Hospes erat,

Una sacros Latices dedit Aedes, Una Sepulchrum,

Una Domus, Nasci viderit, Una Mori.

BENEFACCTIONS.

Bever's and Leventhorp's Rents, consisting of two Alms-houses in *Potters-street*, for the Use of the Poor, eleven Shillings and ten Pence in Money, half a Pound of Cummin for their Use, with a Stall in the Fish Row, and an Acre of Meadow in *Thorley*, called *Church Mead*, were given in the 15th of *Elizabeth* by *Richard Pilston* of *Much Bardfield* in *Essex*. He is supposed to have been a Trustee, and that *Bever* and *Leventhorp* were the original Benefactors.

Mrs. *Margaret Deane* of *London* gave in the 21st of *Elizabeth* 20*l.* to the Poor, and 5*l.* per Ann. in Fee towards erecting a Free-School in *Stortford*, the Money to be paid to the Poor till the School is built, the Ironmongers Company in *London* pay it.

Henry Harvey, L. L. D. Master of *Trinity Hall*, *Cambridge*, gave 10*l.* to the Poor of this Town, and 6*l.* to the Churchwardens of this Town and of *Littlebury* in *Essex*, to be equally divided between the Poor of both. This was given in the 26th of *Elizabeth*, and is paid by the Master and Fellows of *Trinity Hall*.

Rowland Elyot, Gent. gave to the Poor 40*s.* per Ann. out of his Farm at *Farnham* in *Essex*, called *Walkers*, payable at *Christmas*.

Mr. *Parsons* gave to the Poor 1*l.* 5*s.* per Ann. out of his Lands in *Appleton* (now corrupted to *Napkin*) Field.

Mr. *Lustyblood* gave 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per Ann. out of Land in the same Field, which was for Marriage of poor Maids. This is supposed a fictitious Name.

William Ellis of this Parish gave 10*l.* Legacy to the Poor of this Town, and the same to *Thaxted*, and 20*s.* yearly to the Poor of each.

John Gase and *Richard Kerby* gave to the Poor

20*s.* per Ann. out of their Lands in *Common Down*.

Rowland Hill, Gent. gave 20*l.* to the Poor the Interest to be distributed at *Christmas*, for which there was a Receipt, with Hands and Seals, given by the Churchwardens and Overseers to his Executrix.

A School was built here about twenty Years since, by Contribution of the Gentlemen of *Hertfordshire* and *Essex*, at the Request of Dr. *Thomas Tooke*, late Master, who also procured several Sums for the compleating it, from the young Gentlemen educated here. It stands in the High-Street, with the West Front to the Church-yard, consisting of three Rooms, which, with the Stair-case, make a square Building; one, which is the Grammar School, takes up half of it, all the Front to the Street; the other two are a Library and Writing School.

These stand upon Arches, under which is a Market and Shops, which are the Property of the Parish. The School was built here at the Desire of the Inhabitants, who had their Market-place and Shops covered by it, and an Ornament to their Town.

The Library is well furnished by the Diligence of the Masters. The first Encouragement I find given to it, was by Mr. *Thomas Leigh* of the Family of *Leigh* in *Cheshire*, who was Master here, and induced some of the Gentlemen at their leaving the School to present a Book, which Custom hath been kept up till this Time. Mr. *Thomas Leigh* his Son, Bachelor of Divinity, was instituted to this Vicarage 1680. He gave a good Number of his own Books, and a House of 30*s.* per Ann. the Rent of which he appointed for a yearly Entertainment for those that are at the Visitation of the Library.

Dr. *Tooke* gave a Legacy of ten Pounds for Books, which are added to it: And procured a great Number of valuable Authors, from Gentlemen that were his Scholars.

By his Interest and Care the Gallery in the Church, for the Use of the School, was erected. He gave by Will to this Church a Chalice of 20*l.* Value.

Thomas Tooke, S. T. P. was born in *Kent*, the Son of Mr. *Thomas Tooke* of the Family of the *Tookes* of *Beer* in that Connty. His Father and Grandfather were hearty Sufferers for the Royal Cause: Their enterprising Zeal was severely punished by the Rebels, and acknowledged at the Restoration by such Rewards as Royal Hands, tied down by Promise and Compositions, could afford. His Education was first at *St. Paul's* School, chiefly under the Care of Mr. *Fox*, to whom he owed many Obligations, and to whose Family he was a constant and generous Benefactor. Thence he went to *Corpus Christi* College, *Cambridge*, and when he was Bachelor of Arts, was chosen Fellow; the learned Dr. *Spencer* and the Body having a just Regard to his Talents and Improvement.

About that Time he engaged in this School, whose Reputation was then in Ruins, and had nothing to recommend it but the Name of *Leigh*, not yet out of Mind. He raised it to a great Degree of Fame, as the living Numbers of Gentlemen sent by him to his own and other Colleges attest; and considerably increased the Trade of the Town, by such a beneficial Course. He revived the annual School Feast here,

here, and charged his Estate with a yearly Present to the Preacher on that Occasion.

He died May 4. 1721. after more than thirty Years intent and successful Labours here: And was buried in the Parish Church of *Lamborn* in *Essex*, of which he was Rector.

By Will he gave to *Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, the perpetual Advowson of *Lamborn* Rectory after fifty Years, and the perpetual Advowson of *Braxted* in *Essex* in present.

It appears from the Registry of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, that there was a particular *Custos*, antiently appointed by the Bishops of *London*, of his Castle, and Gaol of *Stortford*, otherwise called the *Convicts Prison*. There are two Copies of Grants of this Office in *Q. Elizabeth's* Time: The first from Bishop *Grindal* to *Richard Sandwich* for Life: The second from *Richard* (I presume *Vaughan*, because bearing Date 42d of that Reign) to *Gace* and *Hunt*, and the Survivor of them. By this they were entitled to the Fees and Profits of the Office. They were also to receive four Pence a Day from the Bishop out of the Manor of *Stortford*, the Money to be paid at the four general Quarter Days: They were to have a Livery Gown every Year, or ten Shillings in the room of it: And sixteen Cart-Loads of Wood out of the Manor, (suppose from the Waste) by Delivery or Assignment of the Receiver, Supervisor, or Bailiff of this Manor. In case of Non-payment, this Officer by the Grant is empowered to distrain within the Manor, to carry off and keep what is so distrained till the Debt is paid.

To both these Grants is added the Confirmation of the Dean of *St. Paul's* and the Chap-

ter. In the last of *Vaughan* is mentioned the Bishop's paying six Pence before the Witnesses in the Name of *Seisin*.

Pond, a Prisoner in the *Marshalsea*, formerly a Courtier, was removed by Bishop *Aylmer* in the same Reign to his Castle of *Bishops Stortford*. *Pond* had disputed and challenged several Ministers to dispute, which enraged the Bishop. The Popish Writers say, this was an obscure melancholy Place, void of Light and Conversation. This is in *Strype's* Life of the Bishop. It was probably the Convicts Prison.

An House in *North-street* is supposed to have been the private Estate of Bishop *Bonner*, from an Inscription carved in the Timber, and lately to be seen; *God bless the Founder Henry Bonner*.

How long this Prison hath been disused, nothing shews. The Profit of it might be considerable as long as the Number of Parishes yet belonging to the Bishop's Bailiff here, were liable to have it for their Gaol. 'Tis probable this Privilege of the Bishop was broke through, upon seizing the Bishop's Lands in the Reforming Rebellion, and that the County Gaol hath been used ever since. Part of the Buildings of the Prison were pull'd down since the Restoration: And one Part fell down some Years before it, as was remembered by a Gentleman then, educated at this School: He said, the Tiles coming to the Ground in the Night, made a dreadful Noise, which frighted the Generality the more, because one *Sedgwick*, an Enthusiast of the Times, had the Day before held forth in the Street, and prophesied the End of the World to be that very Night.



The HUNDRED of EDWINSTREE,



ATH on the East *Essex*, on the South the Hundred of *Braughing*, on the West that of *Odsey*; a narrow Point it hath on the North bordering upon *Cambridgeshire*.

Some have derived the Name (and I believe rightly) from that *Roman* Military Way, by the Moderns called *Ermine-street*, from the *Saxon* *Hereman*, which signifies a Soldier or military Man. But these, as they would carry it through *Buntingford* toward *Royston*, have no more of the Hundred for it to pass through than a Part of *Layston*, a Skirt of *Throcking*, and the Extremity of *Buckland*, being there on one Side in *Therfeld* Parish in *Odsey* Hundred.

It is true, there hath been a Tradition that this was the *Roman* Way, and Writings since the Conquest have made Lands in *Therfeld* abutting on the *Ermine-street*. Yet whoever looks at the better Evidence there is for carrying it through *Braughing*, *Barkway*, and Part of *Barley*, with the Remains of Camps quite through to *Tarmouth*, and considers that of *Buntingford* and *Royston* to be a new erected Road, as appears from no Town being an-

tiently upon it, will, I think, without much Difficulty, change his Opinion. Admitting the *Barkway* Road to be the *Ermine*, we find it passes quite from *Braughing* to *Essex*, which gives a fairer Pretence to denominate the Hundred.

As to the Termination, we find Instances of *Street* corrupted into *Stree*, as *Illstree* or *Elstree*, known to lie on the *Watling-street*. And for the Beginning of the Name, we find it differently written in *Henry IId's* Charter freeing the Monastery of *St. John's* at *Colchester* from *Danegelt*, Punishment of Murther, and Hidage: There 'tis the Hundred of *Adminestree*. Even then the original Name was lost, and they guessed, as at making the Record, at something of Kindred Sound. In this Charter the (m) is plainly preserved, which *Domesday* turns into (w.)

This Hundred contains *Hadhams* both, *Albury*, *Pelhams* three, *Meesdon*, *Ansty*, *Barley*, *Barkway*, *Buckland*, *Widial*, *Hormedes* both, *Layston*, *Buntingford*, *Throcking*, *Abseden*, *Barksdon*, *Wakely*.

This, with the Hundred of *Odsey*, was in the Crown till *Edward I.* granted them away. A Charter of the 10th of *James I.* reciting those that

that have had a Grant of them before, gives them to *William Whitmore*, Esq; and *Joseph Verdon*, with all the Privileges that were ever enjoyed by Abbey or Hospital, by any Duke of *Lancaster*, by *John* late Duke of *Northumberland*, the Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, Earl of *Rutland*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, Sir *Francis Englefield*, Sir *Robert Lambert*, Sir *Marmaduke* and Sir *Robert Constable*, *George Salter* and *John Williams*, or *Thomas Cawston*, or *Richard Dackers* and *William Dackers*, or

any other Person, to be held of the Manor of *East Greenwich* in *Kent*, by Fealty only. *Whitmore* and *Verdon* immediately conveyed these Hundreds to Sir *Julius Caesar*. Sir *Julius* in the 9th of *Charles I.* granted them to his Son Sir *John*; Sir *John* left them to his Son *John*; he settled them on his Wife *Alice*; they in 1662. granted them to *Arthur* Earl of *Essex* and his Heirs, and passed a Fine for that Purpose; and they descended from the Earl to the Right Honourable *William*, the present Earl of *Essex*.

H A D H A M Magna,



IN *London* Diocese, and *Edwinſtree* Hundred, stands upon the little Stream *Ash*, which comes to it Southward from *Little Hadham*. This Parish hath *Stortford* on the East, and *Standon* on the West, between which this Hundred runs out into a Point determining herewith the Hundred of *Braughing* on both Sides.

The latter Part of the Name *Ham*, signifies a House; the other seems to be from *Hadian*, to Ordain, to give Holy Orders, and so the Bishop's House, who was Lord here. The old Mansion House stood East of the present, something nearer to the River, which was sometimes the Residence of the Bishop of *London*. From hence *Edmond* Son of *Owen Tudor* by *Katharine* Daughter of *Charles VI.* King of *France*, was called *Edmond* of *Hadham*, being born here, his Mother having been invited by the Bishop to reside here. This seems to be the Reason that the Rector of this Parish, and some other of his Neighbours, are not subject to the Archdeacon, because they were under the immediate Inspection of the Bishop; not that this holds for all that are visitable by his Commissary *in Partibus*.

The Bishop hath Jurisdiction of Court Leet and Court Baron here. The Fines upon Admission are one Year's Quit Rent. There is a Custom, if any Man marries a Maid and dies intestate, the Widow enjoys her Free Bench for Life, and after her the youngest Son. Here are seven Reeves Tenants of this Manor, who are to collect the Bishop's Quit Rents, receiving for their Pains 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and taking the Office in their Order for a Year.

The Manor House and Land hath been for some Years demised upon Lease: *Felix Galvert*, Esq; is present Possessor. The Bishop, as usually, reserves to himself the Liberty of coming to reside at it, if he please, with Notice to be given in Form for preserving the Grass, &c. for his Horses.

The Manor of the Rectory,

Was given from the Bishop's Manor after the Church was built for the Support of the Rector. *Domesday* mentions a Presbyter having Lands here.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Andrew*, is within the Deanry of *Braughing*, but exempt from the Archdeacon, and under the Bishop's Commissary *in Partibus*. The Founder's Arms are at the West End. - - - seven Lozenges, 3, 3, and 1. The same are in *Little Hadham* Chancel Window; there the Lozenges are Gules, and the Field - - - with a Bordure - - - - These seem to belong to some Bishop, because it must be somebody that was concerned in both Parishes, and nobody but the Bishop had a Manor in both.

The Advowson of the Rectory is in the Bishop of *London*: The present Rector Mr. *Francis Stanley*. This Rectory is united with that of *Little Hadham*, and requires but one Institution; yet all Offices are distinctly performed at both; and all Parish Duties, as if they were not related. These Livings, according to the Registry, have been collated to as one, since the Time of *Edward III.* Tradition makes it, that *Baud* Lord of *Little Hadham* about the Time of *Edward I.* gave up his Right of Presentation in *Little Hadham* to the Bishop, upon which the Bishop made them one. This may be true, and yet we must be at a Loss to find how the Patronage could ever be out of the Bishop, and in *Baud*; unless we go back to King *John*, and suppose when that King demolished his Castle, took away his Lands, and divided them amongst the Laity, that Manor of *Little Hadham* was given to *Baud*, and never restored to the Bishop: But that in *Edw. III.*'s Time, when the Bishop gathered up some of his lost Feathers, this Advowson might be restored him without the Manor.

In a Deed of Conveyance in Possession of the Earl of *Essex*, where the Manors of *Little Hadham* and others are settled in Trust, bearing Date 1483. one of the Trustees is written *John Aldin*, Clerk, Rector of *Great Hadham*. This might be an Error in the Lawyer, or the *Great* might be supposed to comprehend the *Less*. Neither *Flambard's* nor *Alban's*, the oldest Inscriptions in the Church, call it so. This *Aldin* must be the Rector that in the Registry goes for *Aleyn* alias *Kerver*. The Mistake might happen from the Custom of one Man's writing all the Witnesses Names.

In the Chancel East Window, Paintings of most of the Apostles remain. In the North Window, St. Luke is writing his Gospel; a Bishop sitting near him.

On the Timber supporting the Roof are Arms, *Gules 3 Garbes Argent. Argent, a Bend sinister charged with a Rose of the Field, or something like it. Sable, a Bend dexter charged with 3 Roses - - - Per Pale Gules and Argent, in Chief 3 Lozenges - - -*

Here is a Nich in the North Wall as if it had been for a Monument. In the North Window of the Nave, a King's Head, with Crown and Sceptre; near him, *Azure, 3 Bars dancette Or. Gules, 3 Garbes Argent.* In the North Window a Woman, underwritten *Elisabet.* A Knight in Armour, with Sword and Dagger, having a Lamb near him, and a Leash in his Hand from the Lamb's Neck.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel an old Stone, with Cross fleury, inscribed on the Verge, *Hic jacet Simon Flambard, quondam Rector hujus Ecclesie.*

There was one *Simon Flambard* Knight of the Shire in the 3d of *Edward III.* who probably was the Father of this Rector.

Another, with Inscription on a Brass Plate, *Priex pour l'alme de Alban persone de Hadham.*

Of these two *Flambard's* must be the oldest, by the Way of Writing; and both are elder than the Register, which hath in the first place *Rob. de Ros.* and next *Henry de Iddefworth, 1332.*

Within the Rails, "Here lieth the Body of *Catharine Fuller*, late Wife of *Dr. William Fuller*, Dean of *Durham*, who departed this Life *Oct. 11. 1668.* in 73d Year of her Age."

"Here lieth interred the Body of *John Goodman*, D. D. Rector of *Hadham*, who departed this Life *Aug. 5. 1690.* in the 64th Year of his Age."

"Near to this Place lie the Bodies of *Jane Townsend*, *John Gardiner*, and *Henry Lamb*, his Grandchildren by his 3 Daughters."

"Here lieth interred the Body of *Grace Goodman*, Widow, late Inhabitant of *Much Hadham* in the County of *Hertford*, who was formerly Wife to *John Goodman*, Esq; by whom she had Issue four Sons and one Daughter. She died 26 of *Sept. 1631.* in the 55th Year of her Age."

"Here lieth interred the Body of *Bridget*, late Wife of - - - *Gardiner*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, who was eldest Daughter of *Dr. John Goodman*, late Rector of this Parish, who dep. this Life *June 6th. 1691.*

"And also the Body of *Katharine Gardiner* his second Wife, who was sole Daughter of *Sir Anthony Vincent* of *Stotte Dubernone* in the County of *Surrey*, Bart. who dep. this Life *Sept. 7. 1696.* in the 29. Year of her Age."

A Monument on the Wall, this Inscription on the Floor: "Here lieth the Body of *Judith Aylmer*, Daughter of *Robert King*, Esq; She was twice married, first to *Nath. Traheron*, Esq; in *Queen Mary's* Reign; afterwards in *Q. Eliz.* Reign to *John Aylmer* Bishop of *London*, by whom he had 8 Sons and 2 Daughters. She lived a Widow 24 Years, and died in 78th of her Age, *Dec. 17. 1618.*"

Another, *Hic situs est Edvardus Shires, Arm. Georgii de Slyfield in Agro Surienti, Arm. Filius, Vir antiquæ Fidei, Ingenii mitissimi, vitæ Integer, Pius, Benignus, Placidus, Propositi tamen Rectique tenax et (ut Anglum facile agnoscas) Liber et Ingenuus.*

Hunc firmâ valetudine diu usum ac Senio Annisque gravem morbus Articularis invasit, cui cum aliquandiu viriliter restitisset tandem cessit animamque Deo piissime reddidit, corpus vero Terræ matri non invitus remisit, Anno æt. suæ 69. Salut. 1684.

Binas expertus Conjuges ac Proles experts Georgium optimæ spei Juvenem fratrisque filium satis amplo Patrimonio auxit et Hæredem instituit; Illumque una cum sorore suâ Aliciâ Newce (prudentissimâ juxta et castissimâ Matrona) Bonorum, ut vocant, Mobilium Dispensationi præsciens. Vera solum eaque Immobilia Bona sibi retinuit iis, nempe (Christi Beneficio) in æternum fruiturus.

Tu qui legis abi et imitare.

On a Pillar of the Church, next to the Chancel, a Monument of white Marble, with Arms, Quarterly *Or* and *Vert*, impaling *Or* a Morion *Sable*, garnished *Or* and *Argent.*

"In the adjacent Vault lies interred the Body of *James Berners*, late of *Much Hadham* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; He dep. this Life *Feb. 16. 1691.* in the 37th Year of his Age. He married *Mary*, one of the Daughters of *William Robinson*, late of *Cheshunt* in the same County, Esq; by whom he had Issue *William*, *James*, *Josias*, *Mary*, *Winifred*, and *Abigail*. *Winifred* dep. this Life *June 25. 1683.* in the 3d Year of her Age, and lies interred in the same Vault."

In the North Isle, "Here lieth *Dianis Burton* Widow, the eldest Daughter of *John Knitun*, Esq; of *Baford* in *Harfordshire*, leaving Issue *Mary Lady Stanley* of *Patmore Hall* in the same County, deceased *Feb. 4. 1616.*"

In the middle Isle, a Stone with Figures of a Man and his Wife in Brass, with eight Sons and nine Daughters.

"Here rest the Bodies of *Clement Newce* of *Much Hadham* in the County of *Hertford*, Esquier, sometimes Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who left this mortal Life *Sept. 27. 1579.* and *Mary* his Wife, who also left her Life *Aug. 11. 1582.* whose Souls rest with God: Which *Clement* and *Mary* had 8 Sons and 9 Daughters." Their Arms, with the City's, and Mercers Arms.

Another, with Effigies of a Man and two Women, of six Sons and seven Daughters.

"Here lieth the Body of *William Newce*, late of *Much Hadham* in the County of *Hertford*, Esquier, who in his Life-time had 2 Wives; by the former he had 6 Sons and 7 Daughters, and left this Life *Feb. 22. 1610.* whose Soul is at Rest with the Lord, through the Merits of our Blessed Saviour *Jesus Christ.*"

Another, "for *Joane* Daughter of *Clement Newce*, Wife of *Francis Goldsmith* of *Kent*. She left 10 Children, and died 1569."

"Here lieth the Body of *Hugh Parnell*, late of this Parish, Gent. who died *March 16. 1723.* aged 76.

"Near him lies *Eliz.* his Wife, only Daughter of *Mr. Edw. Hyde*, late of the same Parish. She died *Dec. 29. 1720.* aged 62."

B E N E F A C T I O N S .

William Piggot of *Much Hadham* charged a Field called *Garrets*, which he gave to his Grandson *William Haynes* and his Heirs, with Payment of eight Three-penny Loaves to eight Persons of the Almshouses, every last *Sunday* in the Month, provided they be Protestants. The Will bears Date 1689.

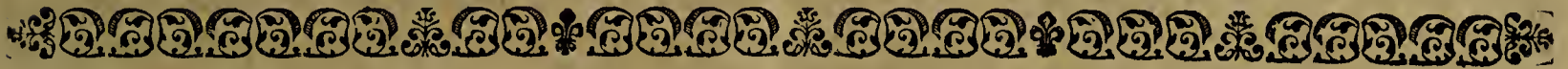
The Reverend *William Stanley*, S. T. P. Dean of *St. Asaph*, and late Rector of *Hadham*, gave a new Clock to this Church.

Mrs. *Mary Hales*, one of the Nieces and Co-heirs of *William Newce*, Esq; by Will dated 1720. gave the following Sum to be paid to the Rector here, upon the Death of Mr. *Stephen Hales* her Husband and Executor: Five Hundred Pounds, out of the Interest of which, 12 *l.* to a Master or Mistress, for teaching six poor Boys and six poor Girls, the Boys to Read, Write, cast Ac-

count, and the Girls to Sew, Knit, and Spin; 3 *l.* for Books, Pens, Ink, &c. The Remainder of the Interest for putting out and well cloathing one of the Boys, as often as sufficient Money shall arise. This at the Direction and Management of the Rector. Two Hundred Pounds more are to be paid to the Rector, the yearly Revenue of which is by him to be distributed in Charity, particularly to the Aged and Impotent Sick, but not to save the Parish Allowance.

About six Years ago was a remarkable Whirlwind in the Street here, which lifted up a number of Muslins laid upon a Hedge to dry, and carried some as far Eastward as the Windmill, and others within half a Mile of *Bishops Stortford* Town.

Arms of *Thomas Kemp* Bishop of *London* are carved upon the Parsonage Wall in the Churchyard, *Gules* engrail'd 3 Garbes Or.



H A D H A M Parva,



N London Diocese, and *Edwinstreet* Hundred, stands upon the *Asb*, joining on its South Side to great *Hadham*. One Part of it is called *Hadham on Asb*, where the Summer Rise of this River is. The Stream comes from *Albury* and *Pelham* in Winter, and after Rains, but not constantly. The Manor House here, called *Hadham-Hall*, with the Lands, was held of the Bishop of *London*, as appears from *Domesday*. These are part of what *Gulielmus Normannus* is said to have purchased of *Fair Eddeva* before the Conquest. She let the Bishops and Religious Houses into Gifts, or Pennyworths as good as Gifts, from whence she had perhaps her Fair Epithet.

This Manor still pays Castle Guard to *Stortford*. But how it came out of the Bishop 'tis only Conjecture. When King *John* stripped him, some of his Lands were perhaps never restored, or were continued to the Possessors at a Composition. The most antient Lay Owner to be found is Sir *William Baud*, in the Reign of *Henry III.* This Name is supposed by *Verstegan* to be taken from *Bade* or *Baden*, a Marquitate in *Germany*. This Gentleman's Great Grandfather is said to be *Simon de Baud*, who took upon him the Cross, and died in the Holy Land 1174. His Grandfather was Sir *Nicolas de Baud*, who fought against the *Saracens* in *Spain*, and died in *Gallicia* 1189. His Father was Sir *Walter de Baud* of *Coringham* in *Essex*, who died about 1216.

Sir *William* is the first mentioned to have enjoyed the Manor of *Hadham Hall*. He granted to the Church of *St. Paul* yearly a fat Buck on the Commemoration of *St. Paul*, and a Doe upon the Day of his Conversion, in Consideration of 22 Acres of Land in their Manor of *Westley* in *Essex*, being allowed to be enclosed in Sir *William's* Park at *Coringham*. This Present was highly esteemed, and we may suppose was

honoured with the following Ceremony, to make other Owners of Parks free of their Venison. As *Stow* relates it, The Buck and Doe were brought upon the Festival Days, as above, at the Hours of Procession, to the Steps of the High Altar in *St. Paul's Church*, the Dean and Chapter being apparelled in Copes and Vestments, with Garlands of Roses on their Heads. They sent the Body of the Deer to baking, and had the Head fixed on a Pole, born before the Cross in their Procession to the West Door, where the Keeper that brought it, blowed the Death of the Buck, then the Horners that were about the City answered him in like Manner. For their Pains they had each of the Dean and Chapter four Pence in Money and their Dinner, and the Keeper was allowed Meat, Drink, and Lodging at their Charge whilst he staid, and at his Departure a Loaf of Bread, with the Effigies of *St. Paul* upon it, and five Shillings in Money.

By the Way, lest the Keepers of the present Age should lament they did not live 500 Years ago, to receive a Fee ten times as much as they have now, besides the Honour of the Day, these *Schills*, as the *Saxons* called them, must be reduced to a lower Value than Twelve Pence, as may be found in our Account of the Council at *Berkamsted*.

Stow adds, that there were belonging to the Church of *St. Paul* for both the Days, special Suits of Vestments, one embroidered with Bucks, the other with Does, both given by the *Bauds*, who continued the Custom from their Ancestor.

The Remark Mr. *Camden* makes upon this Ceremony is just, that it looks like a Pagan Custom crept into Christian Practice; that *Diana's* Temple having stood where *St. Paul's* Church now does, a Buck might antiently have been thus dressed up for Sacrifice, which

the

the Owners of those Lands in *Essex* were obliged to furnish; and tho' the *Bauds* are said to grant this, it might be founded upon a Demand elder than enclosing the Park.

Next to Sir *William*, his Son Sir *Walter* enjoyed this Estate; but the Family seem to have resided at *Coringham* two or three Generations lower, because they are said to die there; and there is in this Church no Epitaph for them remaining before *Henry VI.* Sir *Walter* upon a *Quo Warranto* pleaded *Henry III.*'s Grant of Free Warren in all his Lands in this Vill. He was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 1st of *Edw. II.* and died three Years after at *Coringham*. Sir *John* his Son attended *Edward III.* into *Gascoigne*, and died there. Sir *William* his Son was Sheriff of the Counties, and afterwards Knight of this Shire. He died at *Hadham Hall* in the 49th of *Edward III.* *Thomas Baud*, Esq; is found the next Possessor here, and to have died here in the latter End of *Henry V.* Another *Thomas Baud* succeeded him, who settled in *Thomas Ringsted* Rector of *Farnham*, and two other Clerks, Trustees, all his Meads, Lands, Woods, Feedings, and Pastures in *Stortford*, called *Plantanes*, which were bought of Sir *Thomas Baud* and Sir *William Morewell*, and given to this *Thomas Baud*, Esq; for the Uses following; that out of the Profits of this called *Plantanes*, they should procure a Priest on *Sunday* and *Friday*, in *Little Hadham* Church, and upon all other Days in the Chapel of the Manor House, to pray for the Souls of Sir *William Baud*, Kt. and *Alice* his Wife, and *Thomas Baud* the elder, and *Mary* his Wife. This was to be done for three Years and a half, after which Time the Feoffees had Power to sell the Estate, and give it to pious Uses, if *Thomas* the younger did not every Year observe all the Days of the Death of *William*, *Alice*, *Thomas*, and *Mary*, and bestow five Pence in free Alms. He was Sheriff of the Counties, and died 27th of *Henry VI.* at *Little Hadham*. He had a Son *Thomas*, as appears by his Settlement of *Plantanes*, but whether he died before the Father we don't find. *Ralph* was Master here, and Sheriff of both Counties 1469. This Gentleman must be supposed the Person that settled in Trust the Manors of *Little Hadham*, *Uppenick*, *Barwick*, *Biggings*, and *Heuxworth*, because there is preserved a Deed bearing Date 1483. by which *John Calow* and *Robert Procter* release those Estates to *John* Bishop of *London*, *John Aldyn*, Clerk, Rector of *Great Hadham*, and others. Or it must be his Successor, and probably his Son, who died at *London*, according to his Epitaph preserved by *Weaver*. In 1505. *Thomas Baud*, Esq; conveyed this Manor by Indenture to Sir *Thomas Darcy*, Kt. Lord *Darcy*, and his Heirs.

Here ends the Family of *Baud* in *Hertfordshire*, and 'tis supposed they retired to *Coringham*, because there is an Epitaph in *Weaver* for *John Baud*, Esq; who died there 1550. They bore, *Gules*, 3 Cheverons *Argent*.

Lord *Darcy* conveyed the Manor of *Little Hadham*, with all its Appendages, late Sir *Thomas Baud*'s, to Sir *William Capel* and his Heirs, by Indenture dated the 20th of *Henry VII.* and by a Recovery two Years after confirmed the same. Sir *William* was Son of *John Capel* of *Stoke-Neyland* in *Suffolk*, Esq; whose Ancestors had been long Lords of the Manor of *Capel* in that Town. He was Lord Mayor of *London* in 1503. This Gentleman's Wealth drew upon

him *Empson* and *Dudley*'s Power, who are called the Horfeleaches of the People. They spunged him of 2000 *l.* as forfeited to the Exchequer upon some Penal Laws they put in Execution: And a dozen Years after they set another Fine upon him to the same Value, for not, as was pretended, punishing a Coiner according to his Deserts, who was accused before him in his Mayoralty. This Imposition he would not submit to, but suffered Imprisonment in the Tower for not paying, till the King's Death, and then *Empson* and *Dudley*'s Heads paid for their Exorbitance.

It appears that Sir *William* stood Trial upon the Point of paying Castle-guard to the Bishop when his Cattle was demolished. The Judges determined it a sort of Quit-Rent, and the Money due in lieu of those Services to which the Manor was liable. He married *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *Thomas Arundel*, and had a Son *Giles*, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to Sir *William Pawlet* of *Hinton*'s *St. George*, and *Dorothy* to *John Lord Zouch*. He died 1509. and was buried in a Chapel on the North Side of *St. Bartholomew's* Church in *London*, which Chapel himself had built.

Giles his Son succeeded, and was Knighted the 7th of *Henry VIII.* He attended that King into *France*, where he and other Gentlemen made Challenges in Feats of Arms for 30 Days. He was Sheriff of the Counties in the 20th of that King, and in the 24th attended him again to *Calais* and *Bologn*. He married first *Mary* Daughter of Sir *Richard Roos*, younger Son of the Lord *Roos* of *Beaver*: She died without Children. Then he married *Isabel* Daughter of Sir *Thomas Newton*: By her he left *Edward*, Knighted in the 2d of *Elizabeth*, and Sheriff of the Counties. He married *Ann* Daughter of Sir *William Peckham*, and had *Henry*, *Giles*, *Elizabeth*, *Ann*, *Mary*, and *Grace*. *Elizabeth* was married to *John Wentworth*, Esq; *Ann* to *Edward Halfhide* of *Tannis* in *Aspeden*, Esq; *Mary* to *Weston Brown* of *Abbots Rothing* in *Essex*, Esq; *Grace* to — *Burton*.

Henry succeeded, was Knighted, and Sheriff of this County the 27th of *Elizabeth*; for *Essex* had been for some Years under a Sheriff of their own. He married *Mary* Daughter of *Anthony Browne* Viscount *Montacute*, and after her Death *Katharine* Daughter of *Thomas Manors* Earl of *Rutland*. By her he had *Arthur*, *William*, *Edward*, *John*, *Gamaliel*, *Robert*, *Frances* married to Sir *John Shirley*, *Agnes*, *Mary* married to *Humphrey Mildmay* of *Danbury* in *Essex*, Esq; *Arthur* was his Heir, and married *Mary* Daughter of *John Lord Grey* of *Pergo* 1588. In 1592 he was Sheriff, and Knighted 1603. Sir *Arthur* had this numerous Offspring; *Henry*, *Edward*, *Arthur*, *Robert*, *Humphrey*, *William*, *Giles*, *John*, *Roger*, *Gamaliel*, *James*, *Mary*, *Penelope* married to *Lytton Pulter* of *Cottered*, Esq; *Ann* to *Robert Chester* of *Royston*, Esq; *Katharine*, *Winifred* to Sir *Thomas Bedell* of *Hamerton* in *Huntingdonshire*, *Elizabeth* first married to Sir *Justinian Lewin*, then to *Ralph Lord Hopton*, *Margaret*, *Ann* to Sir *John Corbet* of *Sprowston* in *Northamptonshire*, *Mary* to *Henry Lord Ley* Son of the Earl of *Marlborough*. *Henry* his eldest Son died before the Father. He had married *Theodosia* Sister of *Edward Lord Montague* and *Henry* Earl of *Manchester*: He had by her a Son *Arthur*, *Elizabeth* married to Sir *William Wiseman* of *Canfield* in *Essex*, *Theodosia* to *Edward Keyneys* of *Monmouthshire*, and *Margaret*.

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He married afterwards *Dorothy Lady Hoskins*, and by her left a Daughter *Ann*.

Arthur succeeded his Grandfather *Sir Arthur*. He was Knight of the Shire in two Parliaments, 1639, and 1640. In 1641. he was created by *Charles I.* Baron *Capel of Hadham*. He drew his Sword in the Royal Cause, and at his own vast Expence raised Forces, and kept the Field till the King was entirely defeated. He then engaged in the unfortunate Attempt of the *Essex* and *Kentish* Men, who being disappointed of Assistance from *Suffolk* held out *Colchester* for the King to the last Extremity, and was, with some other brave Commanders, brought to the Scaffold upon *Tower-Hill*. Here his End was Manly, as his Life had been, and that he died with the Spirit of a Christian his Enemies must allow. There was but one publick Act of his Life capable of Censure, the voting against the Lord *Strafford*, into which he followed Number and Prejudice. Of this in an humble and generous manner he made a Confession at his Death, as also did his pious Master, both of them acknowledging their Misbehaviour in that Point, and the Justice of their Sufferings. Posterity may say, the Death of both was glorious, as the Cause made it such, and the Example given to future Times: They may say, it was the Party of Honour, and Beneficence to Mankind, against Hypocrisy and Plunder; that successful Iniquity might be permitted for the Trial of the Sufferers Virtues, or for the Punishment of private or publick Crimes. These Reflections had so just a Place in the Breast of both Heroes, as doubtless were a Foundation for the Courage they shewed. Yet were they content the World should see Repentance best became the best Men, and by condemning themselves for an Act of Injustice, instructed those that come after to avoid it.

Arthur his Son came into the Estate at the Restoration, was made Viscount *Malden* and Earl of *Essex*, *Custos Rotulorum* and Lord Lieutenant of this County. In 1670 he went Ambassador to *Denmark*. Here he was affronted by the Governor of *Cronenberg* Castle at his Landing, because he would not strike his Colours. The thing was designed, and very probably by Order of the *Danish* Court, because the Ambassador had Notice from the Resident it would be so; and farther, that the *French* Ambassador had complied with the same Demand. The Earl suffered his Rigging to be torn by a Gun from the Castle, and at last went in without striking. Upon demanding Satisfaction the Governor was ordered to beg his Pardon upon his Knees in the open Street, which he did, the Earl standing in a Balcony of his Lodgings. In 1672. he was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and in 1680. first Commissioner of the Treasury in *England*. He married *Elizabeth*, only Daughter of *Algernon* Earl of *Northumberland*. His Children were, *Algernon*, *Charles*, *Arthur*, *Henry*, *Algernon*, *Arthur*, *Elizabeth*, and *Ann* married to *Charles Howard* Earl of *Carlisle*.

Algernon his Son succeeded, and married *Mary* Daughter of *William Bentinck* Earl of *Portland*. He was Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of this County, and Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons. Upon his Death the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Essex* inherited, and is present Possessor. He married first *Jane* Daughter of the Earl of *Rocheſter*, and afterwards *Eliz-*

beth Daughter of *Wriothesly* late Duke of *Bedford*. He bears, *Gules* a Lyon rampant between 3 Crosses.

The Manor of LITTLE-HADHAM

Is in *Domesday* said to lie in the Jurisdiction of the Church of *Ely*, and to contain a much greater Part of the Parish than the other of *Hadham Hall*: For this is valued at fifteen Pounds *per Ann.* the other but at four. This hath been much longer out of the Crown than the other. That is supposed to be a Grant from the Confessor to fair *Eddeva*. This was granted by King *Edgar* to the Abbot and Monks of *Ely*, almost an hundred Years earlier. In the Reign of *Henry I.* the Abbot of *Ely*, weary of his Subjection to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and ambitious of having his Name in the Dipticks of the Church, prevailed to have *Ely* erected into a Bishop's See, and endowed with the Lands of the Convent. The Project took place, but the Contriver never was possessed of the See. In *Edward I*'s Time, upon a *Quo Warranto* the Bishop claimed the Manor, with its Privileges, by Grant of *Edgar*, and Confirmation of other succeeding Kings. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* this Manor, with those of *Hatfield* and *Kelsey*, were exchanged with the Crown. The Bishop hath at present in lieu of them the First-fruits and Tenths of his Diocese, with some Advowsons of Livings which were in the Crown. This Exchange was made with or confirmed by *Heton*, who was Successor to *Cox*, the See having been vacant nineteen Years. King *James I.* granted it to the Lord *Cecil*, as he did *Hatfield*, and from him it descended to the Right Honourable *James* Earl of *Salisbury*, the present Possessor. He hath Jurisdiction of Court-Leet and Baron. By Custom here, the younger Son inherits Copyhold Lands.

The Manor of WICKAM,

Was Part of the Bishop's Manor here; at what Time dismember'd from it 'tis not known. There are two distinct Parcels of it mentioned in the Record, the one was held by two Knights, the other by *Humphrey*, the first valued at eight Shillings *per Ann.* the second at forty. These are now laid together, having been purchased by *Arthur* Lord *Capel* to enlarge his Park; that called *Wickam-Hall* was the Lodge, since the Park was ploughed up a Farm-House.

The Church is united to that of *Great Hadham*, and as that, not subject to the Archdeacon, but to the Bishop's Commissary *in Partibus*, in the Gift of the Bishop of *London*: Mr. *Francis Stanley* the present Rector.

A Portion of the Tythes of this Parish are still paid to the Church of *Ely*. There was anciently great Contest between the Church of *Ely* and the Rector of *Hadham*. In the Year 1300. it was settled by *Richard de Graves-End* Bishop of *London*, and the Lands tythable by the Church of *Ely* specified. There is mentioned in the same Determination the Half of the Tythes of the Bishop's Mill as due to *Ely*. But where that Stream could be in the Parish that could drive a Mill 'tis hard to find. Most probably it was a Windmill, because there is a Field between *Bury Green* and *Hadham* on *Ash*,

called *Mill Field*, and the Place where the Mill stood is to be seen.

There were Lamp Lands here of the Gift of *Robert de Barnham*, who in the 20th of *Edw. III.* purchased of *Robert Son of Thomas Faber of Great Hadham* 2s. yearly Rent, with Wards, Reliefs, Escheats, &c. towards five Wax Candles in this Chancel, and these were called *Quinque Gandys*. The Tythes belonging to the Church of *Ely* are leased out to the Rector of *Hadham*.

At a Brick Kiln near *Hadham Ford* are dug up amongst their Clay, Oyster Shells and Bones, which are supposed to be the Teeth of large Fish.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel a black Marble with both these Inscriptions:

"Here under lieth interred the Body of
" *Arthur Lord Capel*, Baron of *Hadham*, who
" was murdered for his Loyalty to King *Charles*
" 1st. *March 9. 1648.*"

"Here lieth interred the Body of *Eliz. Lady*
" *Capel*, Wife of *Arthur Lord Capel*, only Daugh-
" ter of *Sir Charles Morison*, Kt. She departed
" this Life *Jan. 26. 1660.*"

Another. "*Henry Capel*, third Son of the
" *Lord Arthur*, Knight of the Bath, Baron *Ca-*
" *pel of Tewksbury*, one of the Lords of the Ad-
" miralty, and of the Privy Council to King
" *Charles 2d*, one of the Lords of the Treasury
" and of the Privy Council to *K. William 3d*,
" first Lord Justice, and then Lord Deputy of
" *Ireland*; a true Lover of the Prot. Religion
" and of his Country, died at *Dublin May 30.*
" 1696. *anno etat. 58.* and was interred here by
" the Lady *Dorothy* his Widow, Daughter of
" *Richard Bennet*, Esq;."

Five Stones for the *Bauds*, three have their Arms, and two these Inscriptions;

Hic jacet Walterus Baud filius Willi Baud, Militis, qui obiit 4^{to} die Feb. 1420.

Hic jacet Thomas Baud filius Willi Baud, Militis, qui quidem Thomas Baud, obiit 23^o die Martii A. D. 1430. et Maria uxor dicti Thomæ obiit 15 die Augusti A. D. 1422. Quorum - - -

In the Church. *Hic jacet Ricus Jeny, qui obiit - - - et Alicia uxor ejus quæ obiit.*

Another in a Clergyman's Habit seems to be for some *Syr Richard* - - -

In the Chancel South Window the Arms that are on *Great Hadham Church Steeple*; - - - 7 Lozenges Gules within a Bordure - - -



A L B U R Y,

N London Diocese, and Edwinstreet Hun-
" *I* *dred*, hath *Little Hadham* on the South,
" *Braughing* on the West, *Farnham* in
" *Essex* on the East, and *Pelham Furneux*
on the North. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Elde-*
berie, which is no more than the Old Bury or
Manor House. Another of the same Name
we have adjoining to *Tring*. Where the Bury
or Manor House antiently stood 'tis uncertain;
that now called the Lodge was probably the
Place.

The Bishop of *London*, according to *Domes-*
day, was Lord of the Manor of *Eldeberie*, and
of the other of *Patmere*. *Robert de Sigillo*, Bi-
shop in King *Stephen's* Time, gave the Manor
of the Rectory to *Godfrey* first Treasurer of *St. Paul's*, and the Treasurer hath from that Time
enjoyed it with Glebe and Tythes. As early
as *Henry II's* Time *Hugh de Bokeland* was Lord
here, surnamed from the Vill of *Bokeland* with-
in this Hundred. How the Bishop parted with
this his Right, no body tells us. This was be-
fore the Interdict of King *John's* Time, when
the Bishop's Lands were taken away. The
Estates in this Vill indeed seem to have been
held upon the Service of Castle-Guard, and
perhaps the Rents came to no more than that
Duty required. But how came the Manor out
of the Bishop, by Right of which he demand-
ed this Castle-Guard? We must suppose some
Equivalent or Composition here, that the Bi-
shop by Consent of the Crown did alienate the
Lordship to some body, that made the See
amends elsewhere.

Hugh de Bokeland paid for two Knights Fees
and half upon Marriage of the King's Daugh-

ter 33 l. and 4 d. He left a Son *William de Boke-*
land, who was Sheriff of *Cornwall* in the latter
End of *Henry II.* *William* left three Daughters
Coheirs; *Maud* Wife of *William Kaamorden*, *Ha-*
wise Wife of *John de Bavell*, *Joan* Wife of *Robert*
de Ferrariis. Upon Partition it came to *Joan's*
Share. In the next Reign it appears to have
been in the Family of *Baard*. *Sir John Baard*
married a Daughter of *Sir Richard Gatesbury*,
with whom he had a Meadow of sixteen Acres,
called *Gatesbury Meadow*. This *Sir John Baard*
was Lord of the neighbouring Manor of *Coke-*
hamsted. He had only a Daughter, married to
John de la Lee, who had this Manor, and that
of *Cokehamsted*, as her Inheritance. He was
Sheriff of the two Counties three Times in the
latter End of *Edward I.* and in the 4th Year of
his Sherifalty, being the 24th of the same King,
he died, as appears by the Sheriffs List, for
another served the last half Year. *Geoffrey* his
Son, by *Sir John Baard's* Daughter, was a con-
siderable Man in his Country. He served for
this County in these Parliaments; at *Westmin-*
ster in the 8th of *Edward II.* at *York* the same
Year; in the 9th at *Lincoln*; in the 10th at *Lin-*
coln; in the 12th at *York*; and at another Par-
liament at *York* the same Year; in the 20th at
Westminster; in the 1st of *Edward III.* at *West-*
minster; in the 2d at *Northampton*; at *York* the
same Year; in the 8th at *Westminster*; in the
14th at *Westminster*.

He granted to *Peter*, the Vicar of *Aldbury*,
and *John Vataile*, the yearly Rent of 10 l. and
Commoning in the Park of *Albury*; which they
afterwards released to his Son. There seems
to be an Error in the Date of this Release, for
it

it is made in the 10th of *Edward III.* whereas *Geoffrey* the Father lived to the 14th of that Reign, as appears by the Parliament List. To reconcile it, 'tis not impossible *Sir Geoffrey* might settle this Part of his Estate in his Lifetime upon *Sir John de la Lee* his Son, who succeeded him.

Sir John was Knight of the Shire in the Parliament at *Westminster* in the 29th of *Edward III.* This is the Gentleman that must have married the Daughter and Heir of *Simon de Furneuse*, with whom he had the *Pelhams*. His Grandfather is generally taken for *Simon's* Son-in-Law, but then he must have married *Baard's* Heiress, and *Furneuse's* too, and according to the common Tradition, *Geoffrey* must have been Son of both those Women: But more of this in *Pelham*. One Argument is not to be omitted for the Truth of this, That the Grant he had from *Edward III.* of free Warren in *Albury* and *Cokehamsted*, which was in *Sir John Brograve's* keeping, shews he was not at that Time Lord of *Pelham*, or his Privileges there would have been mentioned; for he had the first two Manors directly from his Father, and if he wanted a Licence for them, he would have wanted it at *Pelham*. He is stiled *Sir John*, but his Knight-hood not mentioned in the Parliament Rolls, any more than his Son's in the Time of *Edward III.* The Addition of Chevalier comes in in *Rich. II.* He died in the 43d of *Edward III.* and left *Walter* his Son, and three Daughters. In the Parliament List the Name is in *Sir John's* Time changed to *At Lee*, and goes on so through *Sir Walter's* Time.

Sir Walter served for the County in these Parliaments; in the 51st of *Edward III.* at *Westminster*; in the 2d of *Rich. II.* at *Westminster*; in the 3d at *Westminster*; in the 4th at *Northampton*; in the 5th at *Westminster*; in the 9th at *Westminster*; in the 10th at *Westminster*; in the 11th at *Westminster*; in the 12th at *Cambridge*; in the 13th at *Westminster*; in the 14th at *Westminster*. He was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 13th of this Reign; and in the 19th died without Issue; tho' 'tis probable he had a Son *Thomas* who might die before him, for there was one of that Name Knight of the Shire with him in the 10th of *Richard II.*

His Sisters Coheirs were *Margery* Wife of *Robert Newport*, *Joan* Wife of *John Barley*, and *Alice* Wife of *Sir Thomas Morewell*. This Manor, with the Estate of *Sir Walter* at *Farnham*, came upon Partition to *John Barley*, who held Court here for it in the 20th of *Richard II.* *William* his Son succeeded, was Sheriff of the Counties in the 3d of *Henry VI.* and died in the 23d. He was also possessed of *Cokehamsted* at his Death, but whether by Purchase or otherwise, nothing is said. He left two Sons, *Henry* and *William*. *Henry* inherited, was Sheriff in the 7th of *Edward IV.* and died in the 15th, leaving three Daughters; but the Inheritance came to his Brother *William*. *William* was attainted of High Treason in the Reign of *Henry VII.* and his Manors of *Albury*, *Cokehamsted*, and *Parendon*, forfeited, and granted away to the Earls of *Suffolk* and *Essex*. But, as was common in those Days, he was pardoned, and his Lands restored. He died in the 13th of *Henry VIII.* leaving *Henry* his Son and Heir, and *Dorothy* Abbess of *Berking*. *Henry* was Sheriff of the Counties in the 15th of *Henry VIII.* and died in the 21st.

He left a Son *William* his Heir, who married *Joyce*, Daughter of *John Perient* of *Digswell*, Esq; He died in the 7th of *Eliz.* leaving only two Daughters, *Dorothy* and *Ann*.

Dorothy was first married to — *Clopton* of *Suffolk*, then to *Thomas* second Son of *Edward Leventhorp* of *Sabsworth*, Esq;. The other Sister was married to *Richard Barley*. Mr. *Leventhorp* had upon the Division this Estate. He left four Daughters his Coheirs, *Thomas* his only Son dying without Issue; *Ann* Wife of *Richard Frank*, Ellen of *John Langmore*, *Elizabeth* of *Francis Hubert*, *Dorothy* of *Simeon Brograve*, Son of *Sir John Brograve*. It is supposed that *Sir John Brograve* and *Simeon* his Son bought out one Sister's Share, and *Frank* the other, because a Court was held here in their Names only 1598. Thus the Manor went on in Partnership. Upon the Death of *Richard Frank* his Moiety descended to his Son *Leventhorp Frank*, Knighted by *Charles I.* *Sir Leventhorp* had five Daughters by *Susan* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Cottell*. On the third of these, *Ann*, he settled the Moiety of the Manor in Trust for herself and Sisters, *Dorothy* married to *Thomas Pix*, Esq; and *Frances Frank*. *Ann* was married to *Robert* Son of *Richard Hale* of *Tewing*; so the Court was held in the Name of *Simeon Brograve* and the three Sisters. *Robert Hale* then bought out his two Sisters, and being possessed of an entire Moiety, sold it in 1661 to *Sir Edward Atkins*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and a Court was held in 1662 in the Name of *Sir Edward*, and *Thomas* Son and Heir apparent of *John Brograve*, Esq;. He died at *Albury-Hall* seven Years after, and gave his Moiety of the Manor to *Edward* his eldest Son. He bore, *Argent* a Cross *Sable*, a Tressure of half *Fleur de Lys* between four Mulletts pierced of the second. *Edward* was Knighted by *King Charles II.* and made a Baron of the *Exchequer*. *King James* in 1686 made him Chief Baron. He sold his Moiety to *Thomas Bowyer*, who sold it to *Felix Calvert* of *Pelham*, Esq; from whom it descended to *William* his Son, and he sold it to *Felix Calvert*, Esq; the present Possessor. He bears *Paly* of six Or and *Sable* a Bend counterchanged of the same.

Thomas Brograve, Esq; who had the other Moiety, was made a Baronet in 1663, and died in 1667. *Sir John* his Son purchased of *Felix Calvert*, Esq; his Moiety of the Manor, but without his Lands. *Sir John* died unmarried, so that his Part of the Estate, and the entire Manor, fell to *Sir Thomas* his Brother. After his Death *Felix Calvert*, Esq; present Possessor of *Albury-Hall*, Nephew of Mr. *Calvert*, that sold the Moiety of the Manor to *Sir John Brograve*, purchased the whole Manor, but without the Lands of *Brograve*.

The Manor of UPWICK

Was in the Time of *Henry V.* in Possession of the Bauds of *Hadham-Hall*, and in that Reign conveyed by *Walter Baud*, Esq; to the Use of his Will. It is there said to lie in the Towns of *Albury* and *Farnham*, and descended as *Hadham Hall* to *Sir Thomas Baud*, who lived in the Reign of *Henry VII.* It is also said to have in it a Parcel of the Manor of *Darcys* in the same Vill, which *Darcys* is at present sunk. In 1633 *William Stacy* purchased it, as his Grandson the present Possessor shews from the Deed of Purchase of

of Sir Rowland Corbet, Son of Humphrey Corbet, who sold Overhall in Gilston to Sir John Gore. William Stacy had a Son Edward, and he a Son Edward, present Possessor.

The Manor of PATMER,

Is mentioned in *Domesday* as held by Baldwyn of the Bishop of London. It was by Homage, Fealty, and a yearly Rent for Castle-Guard, which is to be seen in *Stortford*. Sir John Baard is found to be Lord here in Henry III's Reign, at the same Time as he was of *Albury*, whose Daughter being married to John De la Lee, this Estate passed to the same Persons as the Manor of *Albury*, till it came to John Sherborn, who was seized of this Manor in the 4th of Henry IV. This Sherborn seems to have been a Trustee upon the Partition of the Estate of Sir Walter at Lee, because he conveyed to John Barley, who had Sir Thomas Morewell's Part of the Estate in *Albury*, and Mr. Newport's. He held it by half a Knight's Fee, and from him it descended to William his Son, then to Henry Son of William. Henry Barley of *Albury*, Esq; had a Son Thomas. Thomas left a Daughter Katharine his Heir, who was married to John Harleston. Mr. Harleston left two Daughters Coheirs; one of which, named Agnes, was married to Thomas Scroggs, who in her Right became Lord of Patmere-Hall. Arms of Scroggs are Sable a Cross engrailed Argent between 4 Cinquefoils Or.

From Thomas Scroggs the Estate came to his Son Francis, who enjoyed it in Queen Mary's Time, and married a Daughter of the Family of Newport. John was his Son and Heir, and married Mary, Daughter of Edmond Burton of Derby, by whom he had Issue Edward. This Mary afterwards married Sir Thomas Stanley. John Scroggs died 1592, and left a Son Edward. Edward married Penelope, Daughter and Heir of John Smith of Bardfield in Essex, and had Issue John. John married first Elizabeth, Daughter and Coheir of Thomas Bancroft of London, and afterwards Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir William Lytton of Knebworth. He died 1692, and had Issue John, who married — Daughter of — Mead. By her he had Thomas, Mary, and Judith. Thomas dying unmarried 1710; his two Sisters were his Heirs, Mary married to Charles Darteneve, Esq; and Judith married to John Lance, Esq;. Mr. Darteneve purchased the other Moiety, and is present Possessor. He bears, Argent a Castle triple-tower'd Gules, on a Chief Azure, a Key erected Or between two Fleurs de Lys Argent.

The Rectory is a Manor in the Treasurer of St. Paul's, and hath continued so from the first Treasurer Godfrey, upon whom and his Successors Robert de Sigillo settled it. The Fines here are at the Will of the Lord. Six Acres were appointed for the Treasurer in the Nature of Lamp Lands, out of which he was every Night to provide a Light (*Lumen*) in the Church.

The Vicarage is endowed with 40*l.* per Ann. out of the Parsonage. I do not find by what Treasurer, but believe Dr. Jane did it. This Rectory hath been many Years leased out to the Family of Brograve, and Thomas Brograve,

Esq; the Heir of the Family, enjoys it by the Will of the late Sir Thomas.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is one of the Bishop's Peculiars, and not subject to the Archdeacon. The Treasurer of St. Paul's is Patron, Mr. George Carey Vicar.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel a Stone. *In obitum Viri Clarissimi Thomæ Leventhorpi de Aldebury, Armigeri, bis Vicecom. Hertford, defuncti 8vo die Junii 1508. nec non charissimæ suæ Conjugis Dorotheæ filia et coheredis Willî Barley de Aldebury, Arm. defuncti.*

In the North Isle. *Hic jacent Johannes Barley, Armiger, et uxor ejus, Qui quidem Johannes obiit 1420. et prædicta Joanna obiit 15 Feb. 1419.*

— — — quorum — — —

In the middle Isle. "Here lieth John Scroggs, Gent. Son of Francis Scroggs, Esq; who left Issue Edward Scroggs, and died Aug. 18. 1592."

"Here lieth the Body of John Scroggs of Patmore-Hall, Esq; who died June 13. 1692. aged 80 Years."

"Also here lies the Body of Eliz. Scroggs, Daughter of Sir William Lytton late of Knebworth in Hertfordshire, Kt. and Wife of the above named John Scroggs, Esq; who died Jan. 8. 1698."

"Here lies the Body of Thomas Scroggs, Esq; Barrister at Law of the Middle Temple, who departed this Life July 18th 1710. aged 25 Years."

On the South Side. "Here lie the Bodies of Sir Leventhorp Frank, Kt. and Dame Susan his Wife, Daughter of Sir Thomas Cottels, Kt. leaving Issue five Daughters, Susanna, Ann, Mary, Frances, and Dorothy. He died the last Day of Feb. 1657. aged 73 Years."

In the Body of the Church is an old Monument, with Effigies of a Gentleman in Armour, and his Lady by him. Tradition makes it for the Family of De la Lee, but which 'tis not guessed; probably 'tis for some of the first, because after they became possessed of Pelham, one of them, if not both, were buried there. It seems to be for the first John, if any Conjecture may be grounded upon the Woman's being on the Right Hand. This is sometimes seen, but not commonly. It may have been a Custom perhaps when she was an Heiress.

In the Church-yard. "Here lieth interred the Body of Mary Hale, Daughter of Sir Robert Darcy, Kt. and Wife of Mr. John Hale of London, Merchant, who departed this Life Oct. 23. 1662."

BENEFACTIONS.

Ann Daughter of Henry Barley, Esq; late Wife of Philip Gunter of London, Skinner, charged the Manor of Bromley in Standon with 3*l.* to the Poor of *Albury* yearly, and 52*s.* for Bread every Sunday, 6*s.* to a Preacher at Easter, 12*s.* to the Vicar, 6*d.* apiece to the Churchwardens.

Marmaduke Bickerdy, Vicar of *Albury*, gave an Acre of Arable in Chisdel Field, the Rent for the Poor on Good Friday, distributed by the Vicar and Churchwardens: They had Power to sell the Land, and buy two Milch Cows to let out, and

and the Profit of them to be for the Poor. His Will is dated 1589.

Thomas Leventhorp, Gent. by Will 1594, gave his Part in those Houses and Lands, descended to him in Coparcenary with *Mrs. Ann Barley* his

Aunt, as to one of the Coheirs of *Joice Barley* his Grandmother, in Right of *Dorothy* his Mother, to the Poor of *Albury* and to the Vicar for ever.



P E L H A M F U R N E U S E,



IN *London* Diocese and *Edwinstree* Hundred, hath *Albury* on the South, *Hormede* on the West, and the other *Pelhams* on the North. *Ham* signifies a House, but what the *Pel* or *Pele* can mean, I am at a Loss to know. *Mr. Norden* would derive the Name *de Scatebris*, which he calls *Pels* or *Springs*; but there are no Springs here that are to be reckoned remarkable, nor any Summer Current. If he could have made out any thing from Sloughs, he might have found enow hereabouts, especially in *Brent Pelham*.

These that are now three distinct Villis, were but one at the Time of making the Record; and by Degrees, as the Lands came to be in distinct Hands, they had different Names and Churches. The Adjunct of *Arfa* seems to be first given by way of Distinction. In the Registry of *St. Paul's* 1181 'tis called *Ecclesia de Pelham de Sarneris*. But *Arfa* it was called from a Fire in the Time of *Henry I.* and therefore I conclude *Sarners* was a later Name of some Possessor.

Domesday makes seven several Parcels of *Pelham*, or the Three *Pelhams*, all held of the Bishop of *London*. *Simon de Furneuse* was Lord of the whole in the Reign of *Henry III.* as appears by his pleading in *Edward I.*'s Time upon a *Quo Warranto*, his Grant of free Warren from *Henry*. This being the Place of his Residence, ever since bears his Name, tho' he was indeed Lord of all. We have Reason to carry the Family still higher, even to be Possessors here in King *Stephen's* Time, or before: For in that Reign, according to the History of *St. Paul's*, the Treasurer is endowed with the Churches of *Pelham Furnels*, (corrupted from *Furneuse*) *Pelham Sarners*, and others. How the Bishop came to lose his Manor here, 'tis easy enough to find, upon King *John's* Quarrel with the Pope, when he was stript of all. But why it was not restored to him with his other Possessions, we are not told. We may find in other Parishes, when Restitution was made, he came short of what he had before the Interdict; and he either compounded with some the King had granted his Lands to, or the Reinvestiture being against the King's Stomach, and forced down his Throat upon the Spiritual Sword's being longer than the Temporal, he was not over zealous in recovering for him all he might claim. We find however in the Bishop's Certificate to the King of Licence to endow *Tremhale*, mentioned upon this Parish a little lower, that *Simon de Furneuse* is there said to hold Lands of the Bishop in both *Pelhams*, and probably his Pretensions were swallowed up since that Time.

This Family of *Furneuse* is called *Illustris* in the Register of the Monastery of *Wallingwell* in *Nottinghamshire*; whose Founder *Ralph de Cheuroleurt* left three Daughters, married in the Reign of King *John* to *De Furneuse*, *De Novo Mercatu*, and *De St. Quintino*. There is also mention made of *Sir William de Furneuse*, whose Sisters brought a great Estate to the Barons *Latimer* and *Fitzhugh* in the Time of *Edward III.* The Family had a Branch in *Derbyshire* in the Reign of *Henry VI.* In the 7th of that King, *Richard Furneaux* of *Beighton* marrying his Son *Richard* with *Ifold*, only Daughter of *John Roper* of *Turndich*, covenanted that his Son and Posterity by *Ifold* should, instead of their own, assume the Name of *Roper*. From him the Viscounts *Baltinglass* and *Ropers* of *Hull* descended. This Name was much esteemed, as their Ancestors were of the Family of *Hastang*, a younger Son of which in the Reign of *Henry II.* was surnamed *Rougespe*, or Bloody Sword; whence *Roper*; the Family say, is corrupted. This may be allowed when we have Tradition for it, but the Etymologist that had guessed at it, would have been called too adventurous.

In the 16th of *Edward I.* as appears from the Rolls of the *Exchequer*, *Simon de Furneuse* distrained *Gilbert Sank* for his Homage and Service, and Forty Shillings and Six-pence Rent by the Year, Fealty, and Suit of Court at *Pelham Arfa* from three Weeks to three Weeks. Of this mention will be made in the Monuments of *Brent Pelham*.

This *Simon de Furneuse* had a Son of his own Name, as appears by the Inscription upon his Gravestone, still to be seen in this Church. And it must be a Daughter of *Simon* the younger that was married to *John De la Lee*, and brought him the *Pelham* Estate; and this *Sir John De la Lee* must be Grandson of the first *John*, who lived in the latter End of *Edward I.* and married *Sir John Baard's* Daughter, as may be seen in *Albury*. *Sir John De la Lee* was Lord of *Albury* and *Cokehamsted* in the 10th of *Edward III.* as appears from the Vicar's Release to him of Rent and Commoning in his Park there. How long *Simon de Furneux* the elder lived after the 16th of *Edward I.* we don't find; but from thence to the Time of the Vicar's Release to *Sir John*, are reckoned 42 Years; so that it's possible the Heiress might be Daughter of *Simon* the elder, and her Brother dead without Issue; but more probable, by the Distance of Time, she should be Daughter of *Simon* the younger. From the Time of *Henry III.* in which 'tis plain *Simon* the elder was Master, both from his Grant of free Warren, and his Licence to build

a Chapel, to the Time when Sir John was Master of *Albury*, 'tis near sixty Years. He had, it seems, such a License from *William de Falconbridge*, Treasurer of the Church of *Paul's*, without which he could not do it, tho' in his own House, in *Curiâ suâ*. The Instrument, of which a Copy is in the Registry, hath saved the Privileges of the Parish Church, and forbids Christenings, Buryings, and even Bells in the Chapel.

Mr. *Newcourt* hath transcribed from the *London* Registry a Certificate from the Bishop of *London* to the King, That he had granted (as much as in him lay) Leave to *Simon de Furneuse*, if it consisted with the King's Pleasure, to give to the Prior and Convent of *Trembale*, and to their Successors, for the Maintenance of one Chaplain in the Church of the Blessed *Mary* of *Pelham Furneuse*, and one Canon in the said Priory, to celebrate Divine Offices daily for ever, for the Souls of him the said *Simon* and his Ancestors, 2 Messuages, 167 Acres and half of Arable, 42 more of Grass and Wood, and 21 s. and 5 d. ob. yearly Rent; all which he held of the Bishop in *Pelham Arsa* and *Furneuse*. *Vacat*, he saith, is written in the Margin; the Reason given, because not sealed.

Notwithstanding this *Vacat* or the want of sealing, the thing seems to have been done. From whom but *Simon* could the Donation come? It is said from the Family of *Montfitchet*, who founded the Priory. But I do not find *Montfitchet* ever had Land in *Pelham*. The first *Richard*, who was Founder, is in his Son *Richard's* confirming Grant said to have given but 30 Acres in *Stansted* to it, and *Richard* the younger gives them but 18 Acres in *Bilchangre*, besides Privilege of his Park, and Leave to his Tenants to endow it farther. Which makes good the History of the Founder and first Prior *Daniel* the Scot: For when he went to Building he is said to have been but slenderly furnished, but very rich in Promises.

Sir *John de la Lee* by the Daughter of *De Furneuse* left a Son *Walter* and 3 Daughters, of whom an Account is in *Albury*. Sir *Walter* enjoyed the Estate, but dying without Issue, his Sister *Murgery* married to *Robert Newport*, Esq; had the *Pelhams Furneuse* and *Arsa* for her Part. That of *Stocking* must have been dismembered from it about the Time of Sir *Walter*.

Robert Newport was Knight of the Shire in the 2d, and again in the 12th of *Henry IV.* He left a Son *George*, who was Lord here, and died 1484. *George* had a Son *Robert*, who married *Mary* Daughter of *John Allyngton* of *Horsbeath* in *Cambridgeshire*, Esq; He was Sheriff of both Counties in the 12th of *Henry VII.* *John Newport* was his Son and Heir, who left only a Daughter *Grace* married to *Henry Parker*, Son and Heir of *Henry Lord Morley*: He left a Son *Henry*, but died in his Father's Life-time.

Henry Lord Morley married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Edward Earl of Derby*. They had a Son *Edward*, who conveyed this Manor in Trust, together with *Brent Pelham*, *Johns of Pelham*, and *Tedenhowbury*, in the 27th of *Elizabeth*. He married *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter and Heir of *William Stanley Lord Monteagle*, fifth Son of the Earl of *Derby*, and had a Son *William*, who was his Heir. This Lord *William* married *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *Thomas Tresham*, Kt. He sold off the Mansion House, with the Parks and Lands,

to one Purchaser, and the Manor to another. The Manor we may suppose he kept longer in his Hands, because it was contiguous to *Brent Pelham*, where he was yet Master. About the Year 1600. he conveyed the Manor to *Edward Newport*, Esq; and his Heirs. This Gentleman was of the Family which possessed these Estates from the Death of Sir *Walter De la Lee* till they fell to *Parker* by marrying the Female Heir. He was Sheriff of this County in the 20th of King *James*, and was twice married. His first Wife was *Ann* Daughter of — *Ryly*, Citizen of *London*, by whom he had *John*; his second, *Ann* Daughter of — *Everard* of *Linsted* in *Suffolk*, by whom he had *Edward*. *John* his eldest Son inherited, married *Mary* Daughter of *Thomas Sylyard* of *Grandsborough* in *Suffolk*. He had Issue *John*, *Edward*, *William*, *Robert*, *Thomas*, *Charles*, *James*, and six Daughters. *John* succeeded him in the Manor and the Estate called *Johns of Pelham*, where the Family are still resident. This Gentleman might say his Lot was fallen to him in a Goodly Place, but in Bad Times: For it was in that turbulent Age when a Man had no other Choice but to follow the Fortunes of a distressed Prince in Prospect of grinning Honour; or to lift himself under the Banner of Hypocrisy and Parricide, to bind Kings in Chains, and Nobles in Links of Iron.

Whilst he was in the Army, his House was plundered, his Mother and her Family turned out of Doors, and the Estate sequestered. At the Restoration he married *Katharine* Daughter of Sir *Francis Mannock* of *Giffards Hall* in *Stoke Newland* in *Suffolk*, Bart. led a private Life to a good old Age, and died without Issue. His Father led him out, and three others of his Sons, upon the King's first setting up his Standard. The four Brothers kept the Field till the last, and all returned alive. This Gentleman came back with sufficient Marks of the Service he had gone through. But the Estate had the greatest Scars, for a good Part of it is by the Family said to be sold as spent in that generous Expedition. *William* the third Brother succeeded, and dying without Issue settled it upon the Heirs of his next Brother *Thomas*, deceased, whose Son *John Francis* inherited. He married *Mary* Daughter of *John Brinehurst*, Esq; *John Newport*, Esq; his Son and Heir, is the present Possessor. The Arms of the Family, Or a Fesse between 3 Crescents Sable. This Coat seems to have been taken from the Marriage of some Heiress. They bore antiently, — — — — a Lyon rampant — — — — This is quartered upon the Monuments of several of the *Newports* in this Church, and hath the dexter Chief. It is upon that of *Robert Newport* of 1518. and upon his Son *John* 1522. So that it could not be from the Marriage of *At Lee* long before. And either *Edward Newport*, who purchased of the Lord *Monteagle* 1616. or one of his Predecessors, married an Heiress, and took her Arms; or he was of a Family different from the old *Newports*, who came after *At Lee*. Of this Race was one *Peter Newport* mentioned by *Weaver* from the Records of the Tower, pag. 355 of his *Funeral Monuments*; since which Time (the Time of *William Rufus*) one *Peter Newport* (of which Name and Family many lie entombed in *Burnt Pelham* within *Hertfordshire*) gave unto this Church (the Church of *St. Paul*, *London*).

London) two hundred Acres of Wood in *Hadley*, and *Thundersly* in *Essex*; and fourscore Acres of arable Land, with a Brewhouse, out of which the Dean and Chapter were to pay a certain Sum of Money to a Priest to say Mass for his Soul.

The Mansion House called *Pelham Hall*, with the Estate belonging to it, with the old Park and new Park, *William Lord Monteagle* sold to *Richard Mead* of *Bearden* and his Heirs, in the 42d of *Eliz.* Mr. *Mead* took down a great Part of the Buildings, and dying left it to *Thomas* his Son. *Thomas* in the 12th of King *James*, conveyed it with all his Lands to *Edward Cason* of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; and his Heirs. Mr. *Cason* was the Son of *Thomas Cason* of *Steeple-Morden* in *Cambridgeshire*, who was the Son of *Thomas Cason* of *Thundersly* in *Essex*. He was Treasurer of the Society of the *Middle Temple* in the 16th of King *James*, and married *Jane* Daughter of Sir *Henry Boteler*. By her he had a Son *Henry*, afterwards Knighted, but we hear no more of him here; perhaps he died before his Father. Then he married *Susan* Daughter of Sir *Robert Oxenbridge*, and had *Edward* and *John*. He settled this Estate on himself for Life, after as a Jointure to his Wife, Remainder to their Son *Edward*. He died 1624. His Widow was married to Sir *Thomas Cecil*, one of the Sons of *Robert Earl of Salisbury*. Upon her Death *Edward* her Son succeeded, who had married a Daughter of *John Blechingdon* in *Kent*: He had by her three Sons, who died before him, and one Daughter *Mary* married to *Edward Newport*, Gent. His second Wife was *Martha* Daughter of *Francis Floyer* of *Brent Pelham*, Esq; by whom he had *Francis*, *Robert*, *Thomas*, *Ralph*, *Edward*, *Charles*, *William*, *Susan*, *Martha*. He bore, *Argent* a Cheveron *Sable* between 3 Wolves Heads erased *Gules*.

In 1677. he sold the Mansion House and the Estate here, with the old and new Parks, in his Time disparked, but lately paled in, and stocked again with Deer, to *Felix Calvert*, Esq; from whom his Lands in this and other Counties descended to *William Calvert*, Esq; his Son and Heir, present Possessor. He married *Honour* Daughter of *Peter Calvert* of *Honsdon*, Esq; His eldest Son is *Felix Calvert*, Esq; whom we find Lord of *Stocking Pelham*. He bears, *Paly* of *fix*, *Or* and *Sable*, a Bend counterchanged of the same.

The Manor of WHITE BARNES

Is the Parsonage of *Pelham Furneuse*, derived from the Bishop's Manor. *Robert de Sigillo* Bishop of *London* in King *Stephen's* Time, settled it upon *Godfrey* the first Treasurer of *Paul's*, whose Successors have ever since enjoyed it, and leased it out. The Treasurer's Office was to keep the Vestments, Plate, Reliques, and all Things of Value belonging to the Church, for the faithful Performance of which he took an Oath. This and the Rectory of the other *Pelham* he held upon Condition that he and his Successors should find 300 Weight of Wax yearly, for six Candles constantly burning in the Church of *St. Paul*. He was to have the Vestments mended and washed, and the Church kept clean, allowing the Sacrist and three other Servants as usually; the whole Expence not

amounting to more than ten Marks. It is at present in Lease to - - - - *Hill*, - - -

The Church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, but a Peculiar of the *Pishop*, and subject to his Commissary in *Paribus*. Yet there is a Proof it belonged to the Archdeacon in *Edward IVth's* Reign, when *Ralph de Diceto* was Dean. It is quoted by *Newcourt* from the Register of the Dean and Chapter, *Lib. B. fol. 40. Ecclesia de Pelham R. de Furnell est de Thesauraria, et reddit Ecclesia S. Pauli cum Ecclesia de Pelham W. de Sarneriis 10 Marcas, et Archidiacon. Middlesex nomine Synodali 13 d. et de Denariis beati Petri 12 d. Vicecomiti 40 d. Et habet in Dominio quater 20 Acres, et reddit 4 sol. et 3 den. et habet unaquaque Ebdomada quatuor Operationes.* If *quatuor Operationes* means Service four times a Week, 'tis poorly express'd.

The Treasurer Dr. - - - - *Astrey* is Patron. Mr. *Charles Wheatly* present Vicar.

The Church consists of a Chancel and three Isles, and a Chapel open to the rest, East of the South Isle, into which it is extended, and makes that Isle shorter than the North Isle. This Chapel is supposed to have been built or rebuilt by one of the *Newports*, when he resided at the Hall, and hath served for Seats and a Burying-place for the Owners of the Hall.

MONUMENTS.

In the middle of the Chancel a large Stone with Brasses broken off. To this those two Lines preserved by *Weaver* seem to belong; the first hath something so unintelligible in it that I omit it.

Hic jacet elatum corpus - - - - - reatum
Indignus Flamen Christi Matris postco levamen.

On the Floor of the Chapel are several old Stones which are but Lids to Stone Coffins, the Coffins remaining. The Inscriptions lost from all but one, which is,

Simon de Furneus Filius.

These Coffins must be supposed older than the Chapel, or indeed the Church, and to have been replaced there upon rebuilding. The Bones are entire. In one of them, upon taking it up lately to dig a Vault, was found some Beads, of what Use 'tis hard to say, for the Method of praying by them is hardly so antient.

A raised Monument enclosed with Iron Rails, erected by the Lady *Cecil* for her former Husband *Edward Cason*, Esq; who died 1624. aged 61. On the Top is written,

Hospes si vales bene est,
Ego quidem valeo.

On the Wall, "In this Vault lies the Body of *Honour Calvert*, the Wife of *William Calvert*, Esq; who departed this Life *Jan. 31. 1724.* aged 53."

In the South Isle, just where it opens into the Chapel, was an Altar Tomb of cemented Stone which was hollow, and a Stone Coffin with its Lid even with the Floor. This was smooth

smooth at the Top and had no Brass upon it, but probably an Inscription below, because *Weaver* has preserved a Part of it - - - Johannes de Lee et Johanna Uxor - - - This I take for the Daughter of *Furneuse* and Sir *John*.

Another across the Isle of the same Sort and Figure, with Effigies of a Gentleman and his Wife in Brass upon it. The Man is in a grave Dress, not in Armour, such as may be seen upon a Yeoman in *Walkern Church*, only there is a small Sword or Dagger on his left Side. *Weaver* saith this was for - - - Sir *Walter at Lea*, alias *Sir Walter at Clay* - - - He must mean this, and not the former, because he saith his Wife lies by him.

Another of the same kind in the North Isle, parallel to the other two, with this Inscription round it on the Verge, *Orate pro animâ Johannis Newport, Armigeri, heredis Roberti Newport, Armigeri, et Mariæ uxoris ejus, unius filiarum Johannis Alyngton de Horsheth in Com. Cantabr. Ar. Qui quidem Johannes Newport obiit primo die mensis Junii An. 1522.*

In the North Isle, over-against *John Newport's Tomb*, is a Pew high built of Timber, carved with Arms of *Newport*, quartering and impaling others. Against the Wall in this is a Brass Plate with small Effigies of a Man and Woman kneeling. Under it was an Inscription broken off, but the Date is left, which determines it to be this in *Weaver*:

"Here lieth *Robert Newport*, Esq; Founder of this Chapel, and *Mary* his Wife; which *Robert* died 17th of Nov. 1518."

This Brass I conclude was taken out of the Chapel, and fixed here after the dislocating Time of Forty-one. It could never belong to a Pew, if that Pew should have been thought

an Oratory. And the Family of *Newport* having parted with *Pelham Hall*, and consequently with the Chapel, had no Right to put up any thing there; therefore adorned their own Pew with that Monument of their Ancestor, and preserved it from being lost.

An old Stone in the North Isle, which probably was for *George* the second of the *Newports* Possessors here: The Inscription in *Weaver*,

Orate pro animâ Georgii Newport, Ar. et Margaretæ uxoris ejus. Quæ Marg. obiit Jan. 20. 1467. et Georgius ob. Oct. 28. 1484.

Another has the Arms of *Terrwhyte*, and others. *Mr. Weaver* preserves these three.

"Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *John Daniel* of *Felsted*, Esq; and *Margery* his Wife, which *John* died Oct. 7. 1519."

Hic jacent Johannes Barle, et Joanna uxor ejus; qui quidem Johannes obiit - - - 1420. et præd. Joanna Feb. 15. 1419.

Hic jacet Henricus Barle, Arm. qui ob. 5. die Jan. 1471. et Katherina uxor ejus, quæ ob. 1464.

Arms on the Roof of the Church, - - - A Cheveron Sable between 3 Crosses Potten fitched of the second, impaling - - - 3 Birds Sable, perhaps Choughs.

Another, Argent a Chief indented - - - impaling the same, 3 Choughs.

The Foundation Wall of the Chapel being lately opened, an Alabaster Trunk of a Woman was taken out of it; in her right Hand a sort of ragged Staff, on her left Shoulder a Child seeming to hold about her Neck. The Figure was, when entire, about 18 Inches long. It may have been an Ornament of an older Chapel.



BRENT PELHAM,



IN London Diocese, and Braughing Hundred, joins to *Pelham Furneuse* on the South, to *Stocking Pelham* on the East, to *Meesden* on the North, to *Hormead* and *Ausly* on the West. *Arfa* is added to it from a Fire that happened here in *Henry Ist's* Time. And sometimes it went by the Name of *Sarners*, of which an Account is given in *Furneuse*.

The first Lord here to be found after the Bishop of London, whom *Domesday* acknowledges such, is *Furneuse*, from whom it came to *At Lee*, *Newport*, *Morley*, as that of *Furneuse* did. *William Lord Monteagle* about 1619. sold this Manor to *Edward Newport*, Esq; whom we find in the preceding Parish. *John* the Son of *Edward Newport* sold it to *Francis Floyer* of London, Merchant. *Mr. Floyer* married *Martha* Daughter of *Thomas Boothby* of London, Merchant, and had Issue *Thomas*, *Mathew*, *Ralph*, *Edward*, *Francis*, *Richard*, *William*, *Elizabeth* married to *Adam Washington* of *Beches* in this Parish, Esq; *Martha* to *Edward Cason* of *Pelham*

Furneuse, Esq; *Jane* to *Sir Henry Chauncy* of *Tardley*, and *Ann*, who died an Infant.

He was twice Master of the *Mercers Company*, and elected Sheriff and Alderman, for both which he fined. He was Sheriff of this County 1648. He built this Manor House, which his Grandson improved. *Thomas* his eldest Son married *Elizabeth* only Daughter of *John Musters* of London, Merchant. He had Issue *Francis*, and another Son and three Daughters, and died in his Father's Life-time 1669. *Francis* the Grandfather died 1678. upon which his Grandson succeeded in this Manor, having possessed that of *Daniels* in *Sandon* and *Beremyke* in *Standon* upon his Father's Decease.

Francis Floyer, Esq; was Sheriff of this County in the 2d of *James II.* He married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Edward Chester* of *Barkway*, Esq; His eldest Son *Francis* dying in his Life, *Thomas Floyer*, Esq; the second, is his Heir, and present Possessor. He bears, Sable a Cheveron Argent between 3 flying Arrows of the second.

The Manors of BECHES, SHONKES,
and GRAYS,

Have been for some Time in one Hand. They have been antiently two Manors, but the Distinctions are now lost. There stands a Barn upon some Ground moated in, called still by the Name of *Shonks* Barn. The whole of these was, without Question, once possessed by the Family of *Furneuse*. *Shonks* pays Castle-guard to the Bishop at *Stortford*. There is another Place called *Shonks* on the Edge of *Harlow* in *Essex*. A later Owner named *Bech*, descended perhaps from *Godfrey de Bech* the *Norman*, gave it the present Name. But how *Montfitchet* came to be thought Master here, I cannot conceive. I don't find he had any farther Pretence to be brought in than this: That he built and endowed the Priory of *Tremhale* in *Essex*; he gave Lands in *Stansted*, and his Son in *Bilchagre*. But what was given from hence was from *de Furneuse*. *Simon* was Owner here, and must have been presumed the Donor, if the Bishop of *London's* Certificate of Leave were not to be found. This is copied in *Pelham Furneuse*. Besides the abovenamed Founders I can meet with no more register'd than *Robert de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, and *Hugh de Vere*, who gave Lands in *Takely*, *Bilchagre*, and *Stanford*, perhaps it should be written *Stansted*. Before the Dissolution *Sir John Moor* is found to have farmed this Estate of the Priory, and is thought to have bought it after. But no more is said of these Manors till the 36th of *Eliz.* when *Philip Allington* possessed them, and built the House. In 1640. *Adam Washington*, Esq; Barrister of *Lincolns Inn*, purchased it. He married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Francis Floyer* of *Brent Pelham Hall*, Esq; His Arms were, *Gules* two Bars *Argent*, in Chief 3 Mulletts of the second. By Will he appointed this Estate to be sold. And it was purchased of his Executors by *Felix Calvert* of *Pelham Furneuse*, Esq; who conveyed it to *William Wright*, who married his Daughter. From him it came to *William* his eldest Son, present Possessor. He bears, *Azure* two Bars *Argent*, in Chief a Leopard's Head caboch'd *Or*.

There is amongst the Licenses of Free Warren granted by *Henry III.* one to *Nicolas de Gray*. Part of these Lands being called *Grays*, this Gentleman is thought to have been Owner here. If *Grays* was once a Manor, the Vouchers are lost.

Shonks will indeed afford us a little Amusement, if Conjecture may be admitted. Considering there is from Tradition some Ground to believe *Shonk* made a Figure in his Time; and considering it is not *pro Aris & Focis*, if our Story should be deemed fabulous, I will venture to say what seems to me probable. And the Reader will rather excuse an unsuccessful Attempt to clear up the Truth where so little Light is to be had, than giving Things up for nursery Tales to save the Pains of Inquiry.

The Monument in the Church is doubtless antient, and answers to the Account of it *Mr. Weaver* gives, in whose Time Tradition was stronger than at present. It is transcribed amongst the rest at the End of this Parish. The Figure is such as I should have expected for

the Founder of a Church, fitted to lie in the Nich of a Wall, as many Founders do. It may have belonged to a more antient Church, which was built after the Fire in *Henry Ist's* Reign. The Nich it lies in now, is an old Door place. The Crucifix is common with the Serpent at the Bottom. The other four may be according to *St. John's* Representation in the *Revelation*, meaning the four Evangelists. The Writing upon the Wall is modern, said to be done by a Vicar about a hundred Years ago, perhaps the long-lived *Keen*. The *English* might be of his Composition, but the *Latin* may have been put up long before, which I am the rather inclined to believe, because there are two different Copies of it, the best of which I have transcribed in its Place, with the *English*.

After all, the Stone may be for a Founder, and that Founder might be *Shonk*, or another Man. And the Fame of *Shonk*, if it were not designed for him, might induce the People, full of his Praises, to fix upon something visible by which his Story might be conveyed to Posterity.

My Scheme stands upon common Fame, whether the Monument belongs to this *Pelham* Hero or not. *O Piers Shonkes* had his Residence in the Manor of *Shonkes* where the Moat is. *Piers* is no other than *Peter*, as we find the *Minion de Gaveston* sometimes called *Piers*, sometimes *Peter*. The Exchequer Rolls mention a Distress that *Simon de Furneuse* made upon *Gilbert Sank* in the 16th of *Edward I.* for his Homage and Service, and Forty Shillings and Six Pence Rent by the Year, Fealty and Suit of Court at *Pelham Arja* from three Weeks to three Weeks. *Sank* and *Shonk* are so near, especially if we suppose the Copier to be a *Norman*, that I may be indulged to believe they are the same Name. *Gilbert* might be the Father of *Peter*, and *Gilbert* being oppressed by the tyrannical Power of *De Furneuse*, his Son *Peter* might take the Cause in hand, and shew his Adversary's Demands unjustifiable, and baffle him at Law. By which he also might do Service to the Neighbourhood, and save them from the same exorbitant Imposition: And this was enough to Canonize him.

If we look at the Poetry, the Devil and the Serpent are both spoken of, which would have been no Beauty unless they were different. The *English* Interpreter is still clearer, who enjoyed more of the Scent of Tradition than we can.

If I might put on the Person of some hardy Critick, I would insist upon the Privilege of supplying a Figure for so laudable a Purpose as supporting my Notion. *Shonk* is said to flourish *Anno a Conquestu* 21. Grant my Emendation of 221, and it suits well enough with the Distress to a Year. And who knows but *Peter* might recover the Right the very same Year his Father lost it? Or if it was some Years after, but the Time of his first appearing in the World, might be that in which he is said to flourish?

To fortify this, had *Shonk* lived in the first of *Rufus*, his Monument (supposing the Stone to belong to him) would probably have been destroyed in the Fire that gave Name to the Vill.

To prove there has been something of this sort in the Wind from *Homer* down to *Ben*, I ask leave to finish this *Nisi prius* Argument with

the Relation given me by an old Farmer in the Parish, who valued himself for being born in the Air that *Shonk* breathed.

He saith, *Shonk* was a Giant that dwelt in this Parish, who fought with a Giant of *Barkway*, named *Cadmus*, and worsted him; upon which *Barkway* hath paid a Quit-Rent to *Pelham* ever since. So that *Horace's* Rule is at *Pelham* still observed:

Aut Famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia finge.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and a Peculiar, as that of *Furneuse*. It is in the Gift of the Treasurer of *St. Paul's* by Grant of *Robert de Sigillo* to *Godfrey* and his Successors. Mr. *Charles Wheatly* the present Vicar. The Vicarage is endowed with a Portion of the great Tythes, which he receives by Prescription. It was lately augmented by the munificent Dr. ——— *Godolphin*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, with 200*l.* which procured Queen *Ann's* Bounty to the same Value.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, "Here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. *Eliz. Floyer*, the Wife of *Tho. Floyer* of this Parish, Esq; Daughter of Mr. *Thomas Musters* of London, Merchant. She departed this Life 14th Novemb. A. D. 1657."

Above the Steps in the Middle a black Marble, with Arms of *Floyer* and *Chester*.

"Here lies interred, in Hope of a happy Resurrection, the Body of *Francis Floyer* of this Parish, Esq; who, after a tedious Illness patiently born, devoutly resigned his Soul into the Hands of his Creator on the 12. of Jan. A. D. 1722.

"He married *Eliz.* one of the Daughters of *Edward Chester* of *Cockenhatch* in this County, Esq; who is still living, and by whom he had Issue four Sons and four Daughters; one Son only, and his four Daughters (all unmarried) still surviving him.

Ecce Reliquias Illius, si Res spectamus Publicas de Regis et Patriæ salute solliciti, si Privatas Virtute et Religione præditi, Uxoris et Liberos Amantissimi, Alienis opem ferre semper parati, et in suis administrandis Prudentis.

*Hoc suæ erga Patrem Pietatis
Testimonium si parvum gratum tamen et Memoria
Ejus debitum consecrat Filius
Thomas Floyer.*

In the Church a Stone, with Arms, *Argent*, a Bend - - - engrailed *Gules*, impaling - - - a Fesse indented between 6 Cross Crosets.

Hic jacet Radulphus Gray, Generosus, et Anna Uxor ejus, qui quidem Radulphus obiit 1mo die mensis Nov. A. D. 1492. Quorum &c.

"Here lieth the Body of Mrs. *Mary Rowley*, the Wife of Mr. *Francis Rowley*, who departed this Life Jan. 4. 1623.

"Also lieth the Body of Mrs. *Ann Rowley*, the second Wife of Mr. *Francis Rowley*, who departed this Life Aug. 25. 1627. et. 27."

This is *Weaver's* Description of *Shonk's* Tomb:

"In the North Wall of this Church lieth an antient Monument of Stone, wherein a Man is figured, and about him an Eagle, a Lyon, and a Bull, all having Wings; and the fourth of the Shape of an Angel, as if they should represent the four Evangelists. Under the Feet of the Man is the Cross Fleurie, and under the Cross a Serpent. He is thought sometime to have been the Lord of an old decayed House, well moated, not far from this Place, called *O Piers Shonkes*. He flourished Anno a Conquestu 21.

On the Wall:

*Tantum Fama manet Cadmi, Sanctique Georgi,
Posthuma Tempus edax Offa sepulcra vorat.
Hoc tamen in Mura tutus qui perdidit Anguem,
Invito positus Demone Shonkus erat.*

*Nothing of Cadmus, nor St. George, those Names
Of great Renown, survives them but their Fames.
Time was so sharp set as to make no Bones
Of theirs, nor of their Monumental Stones.
But Shonk one Serpent kills, t'other defies,
And in this Wall, as in a Fortress, lies.*

One Beast is a Calf, the other hath a Face like a Man, more agreeably to *St. John*.

Gray's Arms are in the North Window, and in another Part of it impaled as a Woman's, with this, - - - An Eagle displayed - - -

Raphael Keen, who died here 1614. had been Vicar 75 Years and 6 Months, as appears from the Register. Two Men were in his Time Churchwardens 55 Years apiece.

BENEFACTIONS.

Elizabeth, Daughter of *John Crowch* of *Corney Bury*, Widow of *Mathew Floyer*, and afterwards of *William Freman*, gave One hundred Pounds to the Company of Mercers in London, the Interest to be paid to the Poor of this Parish; which is paid weekly in Bread.

Mrs. *Martha Floyer*, Wife of *Francis Floyer*, Esq; gave sixty Pounds to the same Company for the same Use.

STOCKING PELHAM,



IN London Diocese, and Edwinstree Hundred, hath on the South the other two Pelhams, and Essex on the North. Having been Part of the other, I repeat not what hath been said in general. The distinguishing Name of *Stocking* is from Wood grubbed or stocked up. Many Grounds in this County, and others, which lie by Wood Sides, and have formerly been Wood, go by the Name of *Stocking*. This held of the Bishop's Castle of *Stortford*, and pays Castle-guard still.

It does not appear when this Manor was dismembered from the other Pelhams. *Simon de Furneuse* was Lord of all. And they seem all to have gone together till the Death of Sir *Walter At Lea*, when the Estate was divided amongst his three Sisters. Mr. *Newport*, in Right of one, had the other Pelhams; Mr. *Barley*, *Albury*, *Farnham*, and *Stortford* Estates, and *Cokehamsted*. We find little left for Sir *Thomas Morewell's* Part, who married the third. He might probably have this, and sell it. He might take Money for his Share. We find him in the 20th of *Richard II.* by Deed conveying his Interest to *Barley* in those Lands *Barley* had by his Wife.

Till *Edward VIth's* Time we hear of no Possessor here after *Furneuse*. Then a Fine was passed for the Scite of the Manor, and the Advowson of the Church, to the Use of *Rocham Green* and his Heirs; from whom it came to Sir *Edmond Huddleston* and his Heirs, who enjoyed it in the 26th of *Eliz.* It was sold to *Geoffrey Nightingale* of *Gray's Inn*, Esq; from whom it descended to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, created Baronet in the 4th of *Charles I.* His Arms were, per Pale *Ermine* and *Gules*, a Rose counterchanged, feeded Or, barbed Vert. After his Death it was sold to *Richard Webb* of *Gray's Inn*, Esq; who left two Sons, *Richard* and *Jonathan*. *Richard* possessed it after his Father, but dying without Issue, it came to his Brother

Jonathan. *Jonathan* sold it to *William Calvert* of *Pelham*, Esq; He settled it on his eldest Son *Felix Calvert* of *Hadham*, Esq; who is present Possessor.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and subject to the Archdeacon of *Middlesex*. The Lord of the Manor is Patron. Mr. — *Wilson* Rector. The Rector by Custom receives Tythe in some Fields of *Furneuse Pelham*.

MONUMENTS.

There are none in the Church by which one may guess at the Lord of the Manor from *De la Lee's* Time to *Edward VI.* An old Stone lies in the Middle, but the Brasses are broken off.

On the South Side, near the Door, is a small Stone, the Effigies broken off. A Label from the Mouth hath this,

*Miserere Miserator,
Quia vere sum Peccator,
Edvardo Parrot quamvis Reus,
Miserere mei, Deus.*

We have reason to believe a Family by the Name of *Hert*, and afterwards another named *Songar*, were Lords here the greatest part of the Time we are at a Loss for them. Sir *Walter At Lea* died in *Richard II'd's* Time. In the 14th of *Edward III.* *Robert de Wideford* presented to the Rectory, which was before Sir *Walter's* Death, upon what Account 'tis not said. In the latter End of *Richard II.* *Robert Marshal* presented. Then the *Herts*, or somebody in their Right, had six Turns. The *Songars* began in *Henry VIIth's* Reign, and held it about a hundred Years, till *Huddleston* was Patron.

These *Herts* and *Songars* I don't find any where else in the County.

MESDON,



IN London Diocese, and Edwinstree Hundred, hath *Essex* on the North, and *Brent Pelham* on the South. The latter Part of the Name is evidently from the Situation: The other, if it is not from an Owner, I cannot so much as guess at. It is owned in *Domesday* to be held of the Bishop of *London*. *William de Sancta Maria*, who possessed that See in King *John's* Time, and fought the Pope's Battels with that unhappy Prince, found-

ed a Chantry in the lower Chapel belonging to his Palace, of one Chaplain, to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of the Bishops his Successors. This was partly endowed from *Little Hadham*, from *Poltenden* in *Essex*, and the Church of *Mesdon* in *Hertfordshire*.

We hear no more of a Lord of this Manor till *Edward I's* Time, when *Robert le Boteler* shewed himself to have the Right upon a *Quo Warranto*, and that he had a Grant of Free War-

ren from *Henry III.* From him the Estate came to *Dionise de Monte Cariso*, and from her to *Adomare de Valentia*, as *Ansty* and *Hormede* did, an Account of which is at large in *Ansty*. *Adomare de Valentia* was Earl of *Pembroke*, and married *Mary de St. Paul*. By a Grant of *Edward II.* this *Mary de St. Paul* had this Manor for Life. Upon her Death it reverted to the Crown, and was given by *Edward III.* together with the Advowson, to the Abbey of *St. Mary de Graces* at *London*. This Monastery possessed it till the Dissolution, and *Henry More*, Abbot, kept a Court here in the 25th of *Henry VIII.* That King granted it to *Sir Thomas Audley* and his Heirs, whom he made Chancellor, and after *Lord Audley of Walden*. *Lord Audley* left a Daughter *Margaret*, in Ward for some Time to *Sir Anthony Denny*. She was married to *Henry Dudley*, a younger Son of the Duke of *Northumberland*. He was killed in *France*, and then she married *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*. The Duke sold to — *Bradbury*, who had a Son *Richard Bradbury*, and he sold to *Richard Luther*, Esq; *Mr. Luther* left two Sons, *Thomas* and *Anthony*; the elder enjoyed it some Time upon the Death of his Father, but dying, it came to *Anthony Luther*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, *Argent 2 Bars Sable*, in Chief 3 *Fur-neulx Azure*.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Braughing* and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. The Lord of the Manor is Patron. Mr. — *Andrews* Rector.

Out of this Parsonage forty Shillings *per Ann.*

is paid as a Fee-farm Rent. It was purchased by the Family of *Harrison*, and given to the Poor of *St. John's* and *All Saints, Hertford*.

How this Rent came to the Crown it does not appear. But it is probable 'tis the Money that the Bishop of *London* settled for the Maintenance of a Chaplain in the lower Chapel of his Palace. For what is to be known it may have been in the King's Hands ever since the Bishop's Lands were seized by King *John*. If it had come in upon the Dissolution, probably it had gone with the Manor to *Lord Audley*.

MONUMENT.

In the Chancel on the Wall is carved a three quarter Piece, with Scripture Sentences written about it, and this;

" Here resteth, in the Hope of a glorious Resurrection, the Body of *Robert Young*, Gentleman, who by *Eliz.* his Wife had eight Sons and five Daughters. He lived 72 Years, and died *Nov. 15. 1626.*"

BENEFACTIONS.

One Shilling is paid on New-year's-day to the Poor out of *Mr. Hyde Parnel's* Land.

Three Shillings and four Pence paid out of the Rent of an Acre called *Salmon's Acre* in *West-field*, late *Stephen Creed's*, for Herrings for the Poor on *Midlent Sunday*.

A Piece of Free Land purchased for the Poor out of the Gift of *Dr. Young*, at the Rent of One Pound four Shillings.



A N S T Y,



IN *London* Diocese, and *Edwinstreet* Hundred, borders upon *Barkway* on the North, and hath *Hormede* on the South. The Roman Road, by the Saxons called *Herman-street*, passeth through the Parish, as I conceive. The Reasons for this Conjecture are, first, that no other tolerable Account is given of that Street elsewhere, then that we find upon this all the way Remains of Camps and Stations exactly according to the Distances of the Imperial Itinerary. These two Considerations ought to weigh, where so little Light is to be had: Where on neither Side we have demonstrative Proof, the greatest Probability is to carry the Day.

Farther, the Name of this Vill in *Domesday*, *Anestige* and *Anestie*, is from the Saxon *Heanstige*, the High-way. And what Way deserves that Name of Eminence so much as those Military ones of the Romans, which were called at the Conquest *Quatuor Chemini Majores*, and to which the Privileges of Travellers were confined? *Anstie* in *Warwickshire*, which hath the same Pronunciation in our Language, is in the Record *Anestige*. This lies upon the Military Way from *Rata Brinklow* to *Pennocrucium Old-*

bury, across which runs another great Road from *Leicester* to *Litchfield*.

There is in the West Riding of *Yorkshire* a Jurisdiction called the Liberty of *Ansty*, which *Mr. Camden* would derive from *Antienty*, as denoting its Antiquity. Others, he saith, would have it from the German Word *Anstossen*, signifying a Bound or Limit. Neither of these Etymologies are so plausible as the first. *Antient* is no Saxon Word. *Anstossen* would answer my Purpose as I make the *Herman-street* here the Boundary of *Mercia*. Still to fortify the first Opinion, we may observe, that the Liberty of *Ansty* in *Yorkshire* lies upon the *Watling-street* between *York* and *Tadcaster*. And if *Tadcaster* should not prove the *Calcaria* of *Antoninus*, the Road there must still be allowed Military from *Eburacum* Southward.

Earl *Eustace* and *Hardwyn de Scalers* had the Lands of this Vill granted to them, which were distinct Manors. The Earl's is in the Record said to be worth 14*l.* *per Ann.* and *Hardwyn's* but 1*l.* Which makes it probable the latter had the Manor of *Bigging*, since it joins to *Widial* and *Berkway*, where his other Possessions were. And perhaps he had the

Wood

Wood on the North Side this Parish, called *East Wood*, because it is contiguous to that of *Scale's Park*, which still bears his Name.

Eustace was Earl of *Bologn*, and had his Residence in this Place. He built the Castle here, as Tradition hath it, by the Conqueror's Command. But whether there was any Fortification here earlier, we are not told. It's probable this was a Place of Strength during the Heptarchy, if it stands upon the Confines of the *Mercians* and *East Saxons*, as it seems to do, and repaired or made stronger by the *Normans*. It consisted of a Keep or round artificial Hill, yet remaining, with a large and deep Fosse about it. The Mount, probably, was taken out of the Ditch. There is another Retrenchment South of it, which was added in King *John's* Time. This is strongly ditched, and would contain a Garrison as numerous as the Castle would. This was made by the Barons against the King. *Henry III.* obliged *Nicolas de Anestie* to demolish the additional Fortification, and keep up only the old one. How this Manor changed Owners in the Barons Wars, 'tis not to be found: But the *Exchequer* Rolls shew, that in *Edward I.*'s Reign *Dionise de Monte Caviso* died possessed of it and the Castle, held of the King *in Capite* of the Honour of *Bologn* for half a Knight's Fee, worth 12 l. 18 s. 5 d. ob. per Ann. that she held *Little Ansty* in the same Manor of *Robert* Son of *Walter* for half a Knight's Fee, worth 4 l. per Ann. and a Tenement in *Little Hormede in Capite* for half a Knight's Fee, of the Honour of *Bologn*; and the Manor of *Mesdon* of *Robert de Geding* for half a Knight's Fee, worth 12 l. 16 s. 5 d. ob. per Ann. and that *Dionise* Wife of *Hugh de Vere*, and Daughter of *William de Monte Caviso*, was her next Heir. She had Livery of her Lands in the 7th of *Edward II.* died, and *Adomare de Valentia* Earl of *Pembroke*, inherited. *Adomare de Valence* was the Son of *William de Valence*, half Brother to King *Henry III.* therefore *William* must be supposed to have married *Dionise*. *Dionise* the elder founded the Nunnery of *Waterbeach* in the County of *Cambridge*, and endowed it with that Manor, by the King's Leave, which she held of him *in Capite*.

Adomare de Valence, Earl of *Pembroke*, had for his third Wife *Mary de St. Paul*, Daughter of *Guy de Chatillon*, Count de *St. Paul*, and *Mary de Bretagne* his Wife. *Edward II.* granted the Manor of *Anstie* to this *Mary de St. Paul* for Life, which she enjoyed with the Advowson, and presented to the Living twice. She gave the Manor of *Denny* in *Cambridgeshire* to the Nuns there, and removed those of *Waterbeach* to *Denny*, which were settled at *Waterbeach*, and endowed by *Dionise de Monte Caviso*, or *Mont-Chenise*.

There is mention of a Pardon granted by *Edward II.* to *Richard de Winferthing*, Clerk, for purchasing this Manor with those Lands in *Hormede* that were held with it, and for possessing them without the Royal Licence of Alienation.

Richard had them by Grant of *Adomare* and *Mary* his Wife. She is supposed to be a Widow. and to be reinstated in the Manor after her Husband's Death, which of course fell to the Crown, or had been kept in the Hands of the Crown ever since it was seized by the King, as forfeited for want of his Licence to alienate. The Reversion of this was settled on *Laurence*, Son of *John de Hastings* and *Eleanor* his Wife,

Daughter of *Hugh le Despencer*, Earl of *Winchester*, Remainder to his Son *Hugh* and his Heirs.

The Manor was however in the Crown again in the Reign of *Edward III.* for that Prince, in the 51st of his Reign, by Letters Patents dated at *Shene*, granted *Ansty*, with the Castle of *Fotheringay*, to his 5th Son *Edmond* of *Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge*, and *Isabel* his Wife, and to the Heirs Male of *Edmond*. He presented to this Church in 1385. He was afterwards created Duke of *York*, and dying in the 3d of *Hen. IV.* this Castle and Manor descended to his Son *Edward* Duke of *York*. He presented to this Church 1406. He was at great Expence in endowing the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringay*, and afterwards in attending *Henry IV.* to *France*. In Consideration of which, that Prince allowed him to enfeoff *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*, and others, of several of his Manors, of which *Ansty* was one, with Trust to accomplish the Work. He was killed at the Battel of *Agincourt* 1416, and the Trustees presented once to the Church, and once the Farmers of the Estate.

The Duke dying without Issue, the Honour and Estate fell to *Richard*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, his younger Brother, then Duke of *York*. He presented to the Living after the College of *Fotheringay* was finished. After his Death, which was at the Battel of *Wakefield* 1460, *Cecily* his Dutche's Dowager, Mother of *Edward IV.* enjoyed this Manor for Life, by Grant of her Son in the first Year of his Reign. Upon her Death it reverted, and continued in the Crown till *Henry VIII.* granted it to his Queen *Jane* for Life. She died, and the same King, in the 36th of his Reign, granted this Manor, with the Advowson and Appurtenances to *John Cock* of *Broxborn*, his Wife and his Heirs, in Consideration of 228 l. odd Money. The same Mr. *Cock* had purchased of him *Broxborn*, where we have a full Account of the Family. He held *Ansty* by the fortieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and the yearly Rent of 20 s. *Edward VI.* in the 7th of his Reign, granted to *John Cock* by Letters Patents all the Privileges of this Manor. Sir *Henry Cock* his Son and Heir had only two Daughters, *Frances* married to Sir *Edward Lucy*, and *Elizabeth* to *Robert West*, Esq; He conveyed this Manor, after himself and Wife *Ursula*, to *Robert West* and *Elizabeth*, to her Heirs by *Robert*, then to her Heirs. She had no Heirs by *Robert*, then married Sir *Robert Oxenbridge*, and had a Daughter *Ursula*. Upon the Death of *Oxenbridge*, his Widow was married to Sir *Richard Lucy*. Sir *Richard* and his Lady, upon marrying *Ursula* to Sir *John Munson*, levied a Fine to the Use of Sir *Richard* for Life, the Remainder to Sir *John* and his Heirs. This was done in the 3d of *Charles I.* and the same Year Sir *Richard*, his Lady, and Sir *John Munson*, conveyed the Manor and Advowson to *John Stone*, Esq; and his Heirs. He died possessed of it, and *Richard* his Son, Knighted by *Charles I.* succeeded. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Alderman *Bennet* of *London*, and settled this Estate upon her, then upon his Son *John Stone*, Esq;. This Family is to be seen in *Rushden*.

John Stone, Esq; sold this Manor and Appurtenances to Sir *Rowland Lytton* of *Knebworth*. Sir *Rowland* sold the Advowson to *Christ's College*, *Cambridge*. The Manor he settled upon his
F f f f
younger

younger Son *Rowland*, which for want of Issue came to Sir *William*, eldest Son of Sir *Rowland*. Sir *William* dying without Issue, by Will gave this with his other Estates to Sir *George Strode's* eldest Son, who took the Name of *Lytton*. He dying gave them to *William Robinson Lytton*, Esq; present Possessor.

Dionise de Monte Cavisso gave a Quarter of Wheat yearly out of her Manor of *Ansty*, for Support of the new Chapel of St. *Mary* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, and Maintenance of the Chaplain, as the Register of the Dean and Chapter shews.

The Manor of BIGGING

Is named from a House, which *Bigging* means, standing close by the *Herman-street* on the West Side. This probably belonged to *Hardwyn de Scaters*, as hath been observed; and might continue in the Possession of the Lord of *Widial* till *Henry III's* Time. By Deeds in Possession of the Earl of *Essex* it appears, that Sir *John De la Lee* was Lord here in the Time of *Edward III.* but whether by Purchase, Inheritance, or Marriage with the Daughter of *Simon de Furneuse*, we are not told. Sir *John* and *Joan* his Wife, whom I conclude to be Daughter of *Simon de Furneuse*, in the 35th of that Reign, demised this Manor, and afterwards conveyed it to *William*, Son and Heir of Sir *John Baud* of *Hadham-Hall*. There is in the same Earl's keeping, a Deed of Trustees in the Reign of *Henry VI.* conveying this Manor, with that of *Little Hadham* and others, to the Use of *Ralph Baud*, Esq; in whose Family *Bigging* continued till the Reign of *Henry VII.* It was probably dismembered from the Estate of *Baud*, when that of *Hadham* was conveyed away. It was some time after in Possession of *King's College*, *Cambridge*, who still enjoy it, leasing out to a Tenant. The College have here Jurisdiction of Court-Leet and Baron.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. *Christ College*, *Cambridge*, have the Advowson. Dr. *Thomas Sherwill* the present Rector.

MONUMENTS.

In the South Isle is a very old Stone, with Effigies of a Man in a grave Habit, less than the Life, which is said to be for *Richard de Anestie*, who built the Church in the Reign of *Hen. III.* out of the Stones of the demolished Castle. The Church is certainly very old; 'tis built in the Form of that at *Wheathamsted*, with a low Tower in the middle, and two Isles. Most of

the Churches in the County seem to have been built about the Time of *Henry VI.* or since, except these two. The Ruins out of which the Church is said to be built, must be of the additional Fortification made in the Barons Wars, for the other was not ordered to be pulled down. The Chancel was perhaps rebuilt with the Materials of the Keep, for it is of later Date. It is large and lofty, and hath Stalls in it as if there had been a Choir.

There are many old Stones both in Church and Chancel, but the Brass broke off.

In the Chancel a Stone inscribed on the Verge, *Benedictus Beaucock de Parlebianis, qui Benedictis certans apud Homines audivit bene, Benefactis vincens apud Deum requiescit in aeternum Benedictus.* Ob. Jun. 5th A. D. 1635. etat. sue 70.

Here are two Stones more with Cross fleury.

In the Church, against a Pillar of the middle Isle,

M. S.
“Of *Ralph Fermyn*, Gent. one of the antient Family of the *Fermyns* of *Rishbrook* in the County of *Suffolk*, a faithful and worthy Patriot of this Parish, and *Isabel* his Wife, the Daughter of *William Bird*. They lived together in Wedlock 55 Years. She departed this Life 24th of Oct. 1646. aged 77 Years; he Novemb. following, aged 76, leaving behind them 3 Sons and 4 Daughters.”

On a Stone. “Here lies interred, in certain and full Assurance of a Resurrection, the Body of *Mercy* Wife of *Edm. Archbold*, Gent. and one of the Daughters of *Ralph Fermyn*, Gent. and *Isabel* his Wife, of this Parish, who dep. this natural Life Oct. 17. 1662. aged 63 Years and 6 Months.”

“And also the Body of *Mercy* the Wife of *Walter Crook*, Esq; eldest Daughter of *Edm. Archbold* and *Mercy* his Wife, who dep. this Life Aug. 3. 1650. aged 26 Years.

In the East Window of the South Isle is painted a Woman, perhaps *Mary* of St. *Paul*.

In the North Window of the same Isle a Date 1636, and on the next Pane written *Badcockke*.

BENEFACTIONS.

Dr. Young gave six Acres in *Hardley Field*, in Occupation of *Robert Moor*, which the Rector distributes to the Poor.

William Luck gave ten Shillings per Ann. out of an Acre in *Little Bandon Thayley*, in Occupation of *William Canon*.

Six and eight Pence per Ann. out of an Acre in *Bearden Shot*, in Occupation of *Edward Lawrence*, belongs to the Poor.

B A R L E Y,



IN London Diocese, and *Edwinstreet* Hundred, stands upon the North East Point of the County, having *Cambridgeshire* on the North, and *Essex* on the East. The *Ermine-street* I have hitherto presumed to be the Divider of the Kingdom of *Mercia* from that of the East Saxons, on the East Side. On the North Side, the Boundary seems to have been between this Parish and those of upper and lower *Chesol*. There is a Water-course called *Cumberton*, which parts *Barley* from *Essex*, beginning amongst the Woods, and coming by *Shafnoe-End*, and half a Mile farther divides *Hertfordshire* from *Cambridgeshire*. This I take to have been the North East Corner of *Mercia*. There may have been a deep Ditch, as that on *Newmarket* Heath, which served both for Water-course and Boundary; but there's at present no more than a small Channel, preserved to prevent overflowing the Arable on each Side. The Rains may have washed away the rest, which there was no Interest to keep up any longer than the Heptarchy lasted. If any Remains of this Bank are to be seen, 'tis just by *Shafnoe* Bridge, where on the *Essex* Side there is a great Declivity.

One might expect from this Name of *Cumberton* to find something expressive of the original Design. But as the Etymology of *Cumberland* hath been attempted with little Success, and this seems to have the same Original, whatever it be, I am not sanguine enough to determine it. It was thought antiently to be derived from *Kumri* or *Kamri*, which signifies *British*, and there the Britons bordered upon the *Picts*. But *Somners* hath been of late accepted, from the old Word *Cumber* or *Cumbersom*, as if the Woods, Hills, Rivers, Fastnesses were a Sort of Defence, which it was hard for either Side to get over. If that be the Meaning, it may serve as well here, that there was a Work to stop the People of each Kingdom from getting into the other.

Yet as *Comb*, which in *British* signified *Valley*, retains the Name in many Parts, and particularly at *Kelsbull* in the Neighbourhood, the first Syllable may be that; the second *Mere*, which is another Word for *Boundary*, and so the *Valley* which was the *Boundary* of *Mercia*. The Addition of *ton* may be from the Town, which perhaps stood at *Shafnoe-End* on the *Ermine-street*, or reached from *Barley* Church thither; and tho' the Town took its Name from the Ditch, a new Set of Inhabitants might suppose the Ditch to have taken Name from the Town.

There seems to be from *Middlesex* to this Place, where *Cambridgeshire* and *Essex* join, some obscure Traces to be followed, by which this Conjecture is supported. The antient Bank of *Cheshunt*, which ran from *Enfield* through *Theobald's* Park across *Goffs-Lane* through the Earl of *Salisbury's* Woods, and points to *Berkamsted*, seems there to have determined in the *Ermine-*

street. The Design of this Bank, it's probable, was to take in that Land to the Kingdom of *Mercia*, which lay East of the *Ermine-street*, and is no where above a little Mile from it. That the Bank lay between two different Dominions is evident from the different Customs in the same Manor, and in the same Field, above and below it; on one Side *Borough English* being in Force, on the other the Inheritance of the eldest Son.

The antient Castles either upon the Street or near it, may be admitted another Evidence of a Boundary. That of *Hertford* may be one; the old Works upon the Hill North West of *Wadesmill*, where a Spot hath been moated and fortified, may pass for another of the *Mercian* Garrisons. And as we pass farther upon the Street, *Stortford* is not at above five Miles Distance, to which the Lords of Manors lying between that Fortification and the Street, do still pay a Rent in the Room of Castle-Guard. That of *Ansty* stands within half a Mile of the Street, as it leads through *Berkway* to *Barley*. If the Castles I mention shall be thought *Norman* Work, and therefore of no Force to determine Frontiers during the Heptarchy, I confess there is not Proof all were of *Saxon* Erection, but neither can I discover any of them to be originally *Norman*. The *Ikening* Way, or *Via ad Icanos*, we need make no Scruple to affirm *Roman*, nor doubt of its Course. From *Tring* by *Dunstable* and *Lilly Hoo*, it separates this County from *Bedfordshire*. When it comes to *Odsey*, it parts us from *Cambridgeshire*. It divides then *Essex* from *Cambridgeshire* pretty near; and afterwards *Essex* from *Suffolk*. The *Ermine-street* from *Harveril*, where it parts from the *Ikening*, having received it for two Miles, and makes a Kind of Saltire, again parts *Cambridgeshire* from *Suffolk* pretty exactly. The Use I would make of this is, that the Saxons had a Regard to these *Roman* Ways, as Boundaries; and tho' they do not every where take in and shut out a Parish or Manor, the Privilege of whose Lords brought them into this or that County, yet in general they are the Limits hereabouts, and the Exceptions, but such as particular Privileges might and frequently did occasion.

This Vills joins to *Berkway* on the South, and *Royston* on the West. It seems to have the same Etymology with the former: *Berg* signifying a Hill, it may be from the Way upon the Hill, the *Roman* Way eminently so, this from the Land upon the Hill. The *Saxon* Word *Bere* may be interpreted of an Enclosure, such as a Gentleman's *Curia*, or a Farmer's Homestead; but if so, there is no very edifying Meaning in it. Here are six distinct Manors mentioned in *Domesday*, two of the least are supposed swallowed up in the other four. The Land hereabouts being brought to Tillage, might be thought of more Value than Woods, and therefore small Parcels of it, acceptable to the great *Normans* at that signal

signal Division of this Spot of Earth the Conqueror made: For Woodlands we find in the Record always valued lower than Pasture and Tillage. Indeed it would have cost a great deal in those Days to grub up Wood for ploughing, which could be sold for nothing: And we find by Experience Woods stocked up are generally the worst Soil, our Ancestors having made Choice before us.

The Manor of *Barley*, properly so called, was granted to *William d' Ogburville*, who came in with the Conqueror. *Hugh* his Son succeeded him in it, and dying in the 5th of King *Stephen*, left a Wife and a Son *William* within Age. *Turgis d' Abrincis* married the Widow, and procured the Wardship of the Son. For this he paid 300 Marks of Silver, one Mark of Gold, and a Courser. *William d' Ogburville* married the eldest Daughter of *Ranulph de Glanville*, Justice of England, and had a Son *Hugh*, who left a Son *William* within Age. Of him *William Briver* had the Wardship at the Price of a thousand Marks. *William d' Ogburville* married, and left a Daughter *Joan*, who was married to *Nicolas de Crioll*.

Here the Succession is interrupted: The Manor by some means came in to the Crown, and was given to *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, who possessed it in the Time of *Edward III.* He married *Isabel* Daughter of *Henry Lord Beaumont*, and had two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*. *Maud* was first married to *Ralph*, Son and Heir of *Ralph Lord Stafford*, and after to *William Duke of Zealand*. *Blanch* was married to *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, fourth Son of *Edward III.* The Duke died of the Pestilence at *Leicester* 1360, and was buried by the High Altar in the Collegiate Church there of his own Foundation. Upon Partition this Manor came to *John of Gaunt* and *Blanch*, whose Homage was taken because she had Children. *Maud* dying without Issue, her Estate fell in to *John of Gaunt*, whom the King his Father made Duke of *Lancaster* in the usual Form, in the 36th of his Reign. In the 42d *Blanch* died of the Pestilence, and was buried in *St. Paul's* at *London*.

The next Possessor we find was *William Martin*, who held Court here in the last Year of *Richard II.* *Martin* conveyed it to *Thomas Hore*. He left a Son *Gilbert*, who kept Court here in the Reign of *Henry VI.* From him the Manor hath gone by the Name of *Hores* ever since. *John Ayland* possessed it after him, and kept Court in the 22d of *Henry VI.* He is supposed to have had it by Marriage of *Gilbert Hore's* Daughter. *Anthony Bacon* was Lord, and kept Court here in the 10th of *Elizabeth*. Then *John Spencer* of *Offley*, Esq; purchased it, and held Court in the 16th of the same Reign. He was created Baronet in the 2d of *Charles I.* and sold to *Richard Bourk* Earl of *Clanrickard*. It was again conveyed to *Sir Richard Lucy* about 1657, and *Edward Atkins* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; and their Heirs. Mr. *Atkins*, after the Death of *Sir Richard*, sold it to *Thomas Kensley*, Citizen of *London*; he to *Sir Thomas Byde* of *Ware Park*. *Sir Thomas* gave it to his Son *Ralph*, who married a Daughter of *George Nodes* of *Shepall*, Esq; and from him the Estate descended to *John Byde* of *Honsdon*, Esq; his Son and Heir, and he is the present Possessor. He bears, Or on a Pile in-grail'd Gules 3 Anchors of the first.

The Manor of MINCING BURY,

At the Time of the Record, belonged to the Nunnery of *Chatteris* in the Isle of *Ely*. At the Dissolution it was by the Crown conveyed to *Ralph Rowlet*, afterwards Knighted; from him to *Sir John Spencer*, and so down, as the preceding Manor of *Hores*, to *John Byde*, Esq;.

The Church and Parsonage are probably within this Manor, because the Nuns presented to the Living till the Dissolution. The Reason of the Parsonage being afterwards in the Bishop of *Ely's* Gift, seems to be from the Title the Bishop had to it from the Grant of *Henry I.* Till that Reign it appears these Nuns held of the King in Capite. But from the great Inconveniencies that arose from thence, the King granted the Patronage of the Monastery to *Hervey* the first Bishop of *Ely*. All their Lands and Possessions were vested in that Bishop and his Successors, who had the chief Power of placing Abbess and Nuns there.

The Advowson could not be parted with from the Crown, amongst the others that *Queen Elizabeth* gave in Exchange for *Hatfield* and *Hadham*, because we find a Clerk presented by the Bishop of *Ely* in *Queen Mary's* Time.

The Manor of ABBOTS BURY,

In *Domesday* is called the Land of *Eudo* Son of *Hubert*, who is from his Office called *Eudo Dapifer*. He was by *William Rufus* made Governor of *Colchester*, and founded the Abbey of *St. John's* in that Town, and endowed it with this Manor. At the Dissolution it was granted to *Sir Ralph Rowlet*, and passed by *Sir John Spencer*, as *Hores* and *Mincing Bury*, to *Sir Thomas Byde*. At the Suppression it was valued at 15 l. 11 s. 6 d. per Ann. The brave Abbot refused to surrender, and was attainted of High Treason. This is also *John Byde's*, Esq;.

The Manor of GREENBURY,

At the Survey, belonged to *Hardwyn de Scalers*, who was Lord of part of the neighbouring Vill of *Barkway*. By what Calculation the Surveyors went, I know not, but his Lands here are said to be worth 45 s. per Ann. and those in *Barkway* but ten. It's possible the greatest Part was Wood, and so of little Value; or his Estate in *Barkway* was originally small, and being encreased by Marriage of the Daughter of *Roffe*, what he had at first is forgot.

This Manor was given to the Abbey of *Anglesey* in *Cambridgeshire*, of the Foundation of *Richard de Clare*. Who gave it, can only be guessed, but it's highly probable one of the Family of *Scales*; because as they kept and increased their *Barkway* Estate to the Time of *Henry VI.* it is not to be supposed they sold off this neighbouring Branch, who had no occasion to dismember it, but rather gave it, as they call it, for the Health of their Souls.

After the Dissolution *Edward VI.* granted this Manor to *Sir Robert Chester*, to be held by the fortieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and 3 l. and 4 d. yearly Rent. It was afterwards conveyed to *Dr. Andrew Willet*, Rector of this Church; from him it came to *Robert Boves*, whose Daughter was married to — *Feltham*, and — *Feltham* his Son is present Possessor.

According

According to the Custom of this Manor, the Copyholders inherit in the Way of Borough English. This Practice, of which I have given Dr. Plot's Account in *Chestnut*, seems to have prevailed in the East Saxon Kingdom, at least on the Borders of it. If I have placed the Limits of the two Kingdoms right through this County, the *Ermine-street* from hence to *Berkamsted*, and the *Bank*, as 'tis called from thence to *Theobald's Park*, here are several Manors where this Custom prevails, as I apprehend, on the East Saxon Side, *Chestnut*, *Great Hadham*, *Little Hadham*, and this of *Greenbury*. The Custom might once be more general, and these Places only have the Remains of it: For it is indeed a senseless Constitution, against Law of Nature, against Practice of civilized Nations, against the Law of God given to *Moses* with a Reason assigned to it, and favours of Gothic or Scythian Polity.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. The Bishop of *Ely* Patron. Mr. *Thomas Herring* Rector.

Here are five Bells, upon one this is written,

Sum Rosa pulsata mundi Maria vocata.

MONUMENTS.

Mr. *Weaver* hath preserved the Inscription belonging to an old Stone in the Chancel, for *Chamberleine*, who, according to the Register, was instituted here 1365.

Edward Chamberleine Clerk gift icy,
Dieu de s'alme eit mercy,
Qui mourust en August le 22 jor,
1375 de notre Seigneur.

There was also in the Window an Orate for *Warham*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was buried in *Christ Church*, *Canterbury*. He was instituted Rector here 1495.

Orate pro salubri statu Domini Willelmi Warham, Legum Doctoris, et Pauli, London, Canonici, Magistri Rotulorum, Cancellarii Regis, ac Rectoris de Barley.

There have been great Men Rectors of this Church: Of later Date, *Brownrigg*, *Thorndyke*, and *Beaumont*.

Hic jacet Andreas Willet, Dr Sacrae Theologiae,

aliquando hujus Ecclesiae Minister, et magnum totius verae Ecclesiae Ornamentum. Ob. Anno at. suae 59. 1621. Decembr. 4.

Hic jacet Robertus Brycket, generosus, qui ob. 10 die Apr. 1566.

Corpus Gulielmi Smith hujus Ecclesiae Rectoris.

Ob. Jan. 12. Anno { *Salutis* 1718.
 { *Aetat.* 60.

" Here resteth the Body of *Ann Brownrigge*
" the Wife of Dr. *Brownrigge*, Rector of this
" Church, the Daughter of *William Cholmely* of
" *Highgate*, Esq; who, in 23d Year of her Age,
" May 2. 1630. in much Faith and Comfort
" yielded up her Spirit into the Hands of God."

BENEFACTIONS.

Stephen Pearse, M. D. gave 3 l. per Ann. for the Benefit of the poor Scholars in the Free School at *Barley*, charged upon an Estate he gave to *Cains College*, *Cambridge*.

Ralph Dobson gave an Annuity of 20 l. to the Free School.

— *Chapman* the younger gave the same Sum for ever to the poor Scholars of his own Name.

Andrew Willet, S. T. P. gave a small Tenement and 40 l. to the Poor.

Ralph Bricket gave a House rented at 3 l. per Ann. to the Poor.

Isaac Comper gave an Annuity of 13 s. 4 d. to the Poor, charged upon Lands in *Barkway*.

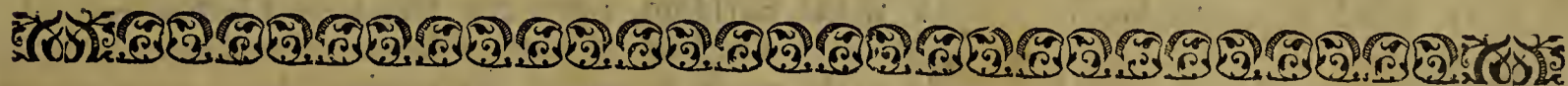
— *Martin* gave 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. charged on Lands in *Chresol*, to be paid by the Churchwardens.

William Smith gave a Close of Pasture to the Poor rented at 17 s.

William Paine gave 15 l. to be employed for the Poor.

It is remarkable, that two of the Roman Military Ways lead through this Parish: The *Ikening* in its Course from *Royston* to *Linton*, and so to *Haverill*: The *Ermine* as it comes from *Barkway* and by *Haydon* leads to the Camp above *Audley Inn Canonium*, then proceeds through *Walden* to *Castle-Comps Camulodunum*, and so to *Haverill*.

There is no Part of the County where any of these *Chemini majores* come so near one another, but where the Intersection of the *Watling* and *Ikening* is between *Dunstable* and *Hexton*.



B A R K W A Y,



IN London Diocese, and *Edwinfree* Hundred, extends from *Ansty* to *Royston*, hath *Essex* on the East, *Barley* on the North, *Widial* and *Ansty* on the South. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Berchewei*, which properly enough signifies the Way over the Hill, the *Ermine-street*, which is most eminently such. In some Saxon Records it has been written *Bergwant*. This seems to have the same Original, for *Wont* is still used for a Road or wonted

Path. Thus we call a *Trivium* and *Quadrivium* a *Three-wont* and *Four-wont* Way.

The Lands here were upon the Conquest divided amongst four great Men, and are so many Manors: There have been some Subdivisions since. *Geoffrey de Magnaville* is recorded to have a Manor here valued at 3 l. per Ann. upon the Conquest. But we have no more said of him here, nor how his Manor came in to that of *Nucelles*, nor indeed where it lay. It hath

been presumed that the Manor of the Rectory and the Scite of the Church belonged once to *Geoffrey*, and were purchased by *Eudo Dapifer*, who had *Nucelles*. But we may as well suppose *Eudo* originally to have had this Manor of the Rectory in the Gros of his Estate, and that he erected it into a Manor when he settled it upon the Abbey of *Colchester*. For we find the Value of *Nucelles* by itself 12 Pounds *per Ann.* in the Confessor's Time, and improved by *Eudo* to 18, which must have taken in a great Part of the Parish. Soon after this there seems to be an Owner of *Nucelles* left out of the Account of *Barkway*: For *Eustace de Mere*, the Founder of *Royston* Priory, is commonly called Lord of *Nucelles*. This is confirmed, first, by what the Jury find in *Edward I*'s Time, of the Priory's standing upon the Fee of *Nucelles*, and that the Lord of *Nucelles* had given Lands to it. And, secondly, by the confirming Grant of *Richard I.* which mentions the Foundation of that Priory by *Eustace de Mere* and *Robert de Rovecester*. *Rovecester* is allowed to have been Owner, and as he is joined with *Eustace*, and follows him, we have Reason to believe he enjoyed the Estate from *Eustace*, and not directly from *Eudo Dapifer*, as hath been said. Of this Family, about the Time of King *John*, was *Alice* a Daughter and Heiress, who was married to *Robert de Scalers*, as appears by the Payment made into the Exchequer by *Alice* and *Robert* their Son, in 42d of *Henry III.* of 17 Marks in Gold for the Livery of the Manors of *Ruemchale* and *Nucelles*. This *Robert* may be presumed a Descendant from *Hardwyn d'Escalers*, either from a younger Son of *Hardwyn*, or a younger Son of the Family, between the Conquest and King *John*: For we find the elder Son in *Widial* for many Generations, and none by the Name of *Robert*. We do not find which Part of this Parish was granted to *Hardwyn*, nor whether it came down in his Family to *Robert* that married *Alice Roffensis*. The Account of the Lords here, and the Name of the Manors, is much confused. This of *Ruemchale*, that *Robert d'Escalers* had Livery of, with *Nucelles*, might be that afterwards written *Rokeys*, which in *Richard III*'s Time was granted to the Duke of *Norfolk*.

Mr. Camden tells us (in *Hertfordshire*) that the Family of *Scales* were originally of *Norfolk*. If so, this might be a Descendant of *Hardwyn*, a younger Brother's Son, and moved into *Norfolk* before their Marriage with the *Roffes*: For they could be no higher in *Norfolk* than the Conquest.

Robert d'Escalers, Son of *Alice*, had in the 54th of the same King a Grant for a Tuesday Market in his Manor of *Barkway*, and a Fair on the Vigil, the Day and Morrow of *St. Mary Magdalen*, and five Days after yearly, with all Liberties and Free Customs usual. He died in the 50th Year of *Henry III.* leaving a Son *Robert*. In the 6th of *Edward I.* one *Robert Burnel* held the Manor of *Nucelles*, (which is called the Head of the Barony) being worth 30 *l. per Ann.* It appears from the Rolls of the Exchequer, the Jury found that the Priory of *Royfes Croß*, or *Royston*, was founded upon the Fee of *Nucelles*, and the Prior had of the Gift of the Lord of *Nucelles* 100 Acres of Wood, 30 of Land and Common of Pasture. And the same *Burnel* had the Privileges of the Manor of *Newfelles*

and *Barkway* allowed him by the Justices Itinerants at the same Time.

There being no Interruption of Succession in the Family of *d'Escalers*, we are to conclude this *Robert Burnel* was only in Trust for *Robert d'Escalers* Grandson of *Alice de Rovecester*: For this *Robert* was Lord here in the Reign of *Edward I.* served that Prince in the Wars of *Flanders*, *France*, and *Scotland*, and was summoned to Parliament from the 27th to the 33d of his Reign. Then he died, and *Robert* his Son succeeded, who the next Year was made Knight of the Bath with Prince *Edward*. He married *Egeline* Daughter of *Hugh de Courtney*, was summoned to Parliament from his Admission to the Estate till the 8th of *Edward II.* when he died. He left *Robert*, for the Guardianship of whom *Egeline* his Mother paid 200 *l.* In the 7th of *Edward III.* he had Livery of his Lands, and married *Katharine* the Sister and Coheir of *William D'Ufford* of *Suffolk*. He was upon several Expeditions in *France*, *Scotland*, and *Flanders*, and died in the 43d of *Edward III.* *Roger* was his Son, stiled *Roger Lord Scales*, who was summoned to Parliament from the 49th of *Edward III.* to the 9th of *Richard II.* He died the Year after, and left *Robert* his Son and Heir at fourteen, to whom King *Richard* gave, in the 16th Year of his Reign, 40 Marks *per Ann.* in Increase of his Maintenance. He died in the 4th of *Hen. IV.* and leaving *Elizabeth* his Wife Executrix, appointed his Body to be buried at the Priory of *Blakeburgh* in *Norfolk*. He left two Sons, *Robert* and *Thomas*. The elder died young, and *Thomas* inherited, who behaved himself well against *Jack Cade*, and was hearty in *Hen. VI*'th's Interest. He died in the 38th Year of it, leaving only a Daughter *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Henry Bourchier*, Esq; second Son of *Henry Earl of Essex* his Heir. The Arms of the Family of *Scales* or *d'Escalers*, according to *Camden*, were, *Gules 6 Escallops Argent.* On the Seal of the Family was an armed Man, with his left Foot on the Ground, and his right on the Step of a Ladder, his Hands higher, as if he was mounting it: Thence were they called *de Sculariis*, either from Feats performed that way, or as Leaders of those that were appointed to scale a Fortrefs.

Elizabeth afterwards was married to *Anthony Wideville*, Son of *Richard Earl Rivers*, or *de Ripariis*. Her Husband upon this was declared Lord *Scales* in the 5th of *Edward IV.* made Knight of the Garter, and in the 9th had the Earldom, upon the Death of his Father. He was sent by King *Edward* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, to solicit his joining the King's Forces at *Calais*, according to Promise, to recover the Crown of *France*, as the Inheritance of the Kings of *England*. The Greatness of this Lord *Scales* was such, that he became the Envy of the prime Nobility: Even the Duke of *Clarence*, the King's Brother, when he fell in with *Warwick's* Scheme, and made his Complaints of ill Treatment, brought this as a Grievance he could not bear, that the King's Wife's Brother was married by him to the Heiress of the Lord *Scales*. He was, according to *Mr. Camden*, beheaded by *Richard III.* tho' he had by no means deserved it. And yet he must have suffered Death in the Time of *Edward IV.* which being by Procurement of the Duke of *Glocester*, afterwards King *Richard*, must be so understood.

Richard

Richard III. granted these Manors of *Barkway*, *Rokey*, and *Nucelles* to his Favourite *John Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*. But that Duke being slain with the King at *Bosworth Field*, he was afterwards attainted, and his Estate forfeited.

In the Reign of *Henry VII.* the Estate of *Elizabeth* Countess of *Rivers*, for want of Issue, fell to the Heirs of the Lord *Scales*. Yet, according to *Dr. Heylin*, there was one *Richard de Wideville* succeeded Earl *Anthony*. This *Richard* might be either a younger Brother of *Anthony*, or more probably his Son, who dying without Issue, *Elizabeth* his Mother might be said to want it. The Heirs of the Lord *Scales* were found to be, *John* Earl of *Oxford* by the *Howards*, and *Sir William Tindal* by the *Bigods* of *Fibbridge* in *Norfolk*. Upon Partition the Earl of *Oxford* had these Manors. He died without Issue in the 4th of *Henry VIII.* and was buried at *Colne* in *Essex*. *John* Son of *Sir George Vere*, Brother of the last Earl, succeeded his Uncle, but died without Issue. He was called *Little John* of *Comps*. For the Seat of that Noble Family was at *Castle-Comps* in *Cambridgeshire*, a Manor which they held as Chamberlains to the King. *Henry I.* gave it to *Aubrey de Vere*, with that high Office. This *Castle-Comps* I take to be the *Camulodunum* of the Romans.

Then *John* Son of *Robert de Vere*, second Brother to Earl *John*, who was beheaded in the 1st of *Edward IV.* inherited these Manors. He married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir Edward Trusfel* of *Cubblestone* in *Staffordshire*. He died in the 31st of *Henry VIII.* was buried at *Castle Heveningham*, and left a Son *John*.

Sir John Peters was possessed of these Manors in Queen *Mary's* Time, and in Queen *Elizabeth's* sold them to *Henry Prannel*, Alderman of *London*. *Henry Prannel* died seized of them in the Reign of *Q. Eliz.* and left *Henry* his Son an Infant, and two Daughters. *Henry* married *Frances* Daughter of the Lord Viscount *Bindon*, but died without Issue. *Norden* tells us of a Fire by which this Town was almost consumed. In order to repair the Loss, this *Mr. Prannel* procured a Grant from Queen *Elizabeth* of a Fair of three Days, beginning upon the Vigil of *St. Mary Magdalen*, and a *Friday Market*. Which shews that both Fair and Market were disused, as they well might be, by the Neighbourhood of *Royston*. He made a Settlement of this Estate upon himself and his Wife, upon his and her Heirs; for want of which, *Robert Brook*, Esq; who married his Sister *Joan*, and *John Clerk*, Esq; who married his other Sister *Mary*, divided it. *Brook* had only a Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Robert Slingsby*, Esq; made a Baronet 1660. *Sir Robert Slingsby* bought the other Moiety of the Heir of *Mr. Clerk* and his Wife *Mary*. Dame *Elizabeth* outliving *Sir Robert*, had these Manors by Survivorship, and sold them to *Edward Chester*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir Edward Chester* of *Royston*, Kt. by his second Wife, Daughter of *Sir Peter Saltonstall*. From him they descended to *Edward*, who married *Judith* Daughter and Heir of *Edward Wright* of *Finley*, Esq; By her he had *Edward*, *Robert*, and *Peter*; *Ann* married to *Thomas Fountain* of *High Melton* in *Yorkshire*, Esq; *Judith*, *Elizabeth* married to *Francis Floyer* of *Brent Pelham*, Esq; and *Katharine*. He was Sheriff of this County 1666. and died 1718.

Edward the eldest Son dying in his Father's Life-time, *Robert* was his Heir. He married first *Mary* Daughter of *William Farrer* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; afterwards - - - a Daughter of - - - - *Webb*, Esq; and is present Possessor of this and all the Manors in the Parish. He bears, *Ermine* on a Chief *Sable* a Gryphon passant *Argent*, with a *Crescent* for Difference.

The Manor of BEREWYKE,

Seems to have its Name from a Division of a Parish, which is mentioned on *Beremyke* in *Standon*. In the Reign of *Edward III.* this Estate was possessed by *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, who probably held it by Grant from the Crown, because we find he had the Manor of *Barley*, the adjoining Parish that Way. It appears from the Exchequer Rolls, that *Thomas Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel* enjoyed it in *Richard II's* Time, and Part of *Henry V.* Dying without Issue, his Coheirs were *Elizabeth* Dutches of *Norfolk*, *Joan* Lady *Bergavenny*, *Margaret* Wife of *Sir Rowland Lenthale*.

The next Possessor to be found is *Sir John Peters*; from whom it was conveyed to *Henry Prannel*, and came in the same Course as the preceding Manor to *Robert Chester*, Esq; present Possessor.

The Manor of the Rectory,

Was given to the Church of *St. John* at *Colchester* by *Eudo Dapifer*, out of his Manor of *Berkway*. The Abbot and Convent continued Lords of this Manor and Patrons of this Church as a Rectory till 1237. At which Time this Church (as others belonging to the same Monastery) was by the Dean and Canons of *St. Paul*, and the Authority of *Roger Niger* Bishop of *London*, and Consent of the Abbot and Convent of *Colchester*, appropriated to that Monastery, and a Vicarage endowed. The Vicarage to be in the Gift of the Monastery, a competent House near the Church settled, and 20 Marks yearly to the Vicar; the rest of the Profits to *Colchester*.

Upon the Dissolution King *Henry* by Letters Patents granted the Rectory, with its Privileges, and Advowson of the Vicarage, to *William Geery* of *Barkway* and his Heirs, to be held in Capite by the Service of the hundredth Part of a Knight's Fee, at the yearly Rent of 3 l. 2 s. 4 d. ob. in lieu of a tenth Part of the Premises, and all Rents whatsoever. *Geery* presented twice to the Vicarage; but in the 7th of *Edward VI.* *William Platfoot* was in Possession of the Manor and Advowson, and held a Court Leet and Court Baron. In the 34th of *Eliz.* *Thomas Chambers* had it, and held Court. In the 37th of the same Reign, it was conveyed to *Edward Ward* of *Bixley* in *Norfolk*. He left two Sons, *Edward* and *Joseph*, and by Will gave it to the eldest, and in want of Heirs to *Joseph*. The two Brothers having License of Alienation from the Queen, sold it to Dame *Susan* (Widow of *Sir Richard Saltonstall*) and *Sir Peter Saltonstall*; from whom it came to his Daughter *Ann*, second Wife of *Sir Edward Chester*, thence to *Edward Chester*, Esq; their Son, and so to *Robert Chester*, Esq; present Possessor.

The Manor of GREAT COKENHACH,

Was probably derived from the Manor of *Nucelles*, because it was given by *Eustace de Mere* to the Monastery of *Royston*. If it had been before the Conquest a distinct Manor, and taken its Name from a Saxon Owner, why goes it not by that Name in *Domesday*? *Nucelles* had its Name before, and we find it there. Upon the Dissolution King *Henry* granted it to *Robert Chester, Esq;* and *Katharine* his Wife: From him it came to *Sir Edward Chester of Royston*, who gave it to *Edward* his eldest Son by the second Wife, and from him to *Robert* his Son, present Possessor.

The Manor of HEDLEYS,

Was probably derived from the Manor of *Barkway* or *Nucelles*, but rather from the latter, if we look at the Value of it in *Domesday* above the rest of this Parish. Or it might be *Edgar Atheling's* Manor. It was given to *Jesús College* in the Town of *Rotheram* in *Yorkshire*, which College was founded by *Thomas Rotheram* Bishop of *Lincoln*, Lord Chancellor and Chancellor of *Cambridge*, about 1480. Who was the Donor 'tis not upon Record; but we may suppose some Owner here in *Barkway*. *Edward VI.* in the 4th of his Reign, granted it (being in the Crown from the Dissolution) to *Robert Chester, Esq;* and *Katharine* his Wife, together with the Manor of *Mildreth* in *Cambridgeshire*, and that of *Sheene* in *Mildreth*, which were possessed by the same College, and the late Chapel and Hermitage in *Barkway*, with the Privileges of the Manor, this of *Hedleys* to be held of the King by the fortieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and the other upon the same Tenure.

Queen *Elizabeth* granted License to *Robert* Grandson of *Robert Chester, Esq;* in the 44th of her Reign, to sell the Manor of *Berkway*, with the Manor of the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage, which were held of the Crown in Capite, to *Jeremiah Hampton* and *Richard Wych*, and the Heirs of *Jeremiah*, for the Use of *Susan Saltonstall*, Widow, and *Peter Saltonstall* her Son, and the Heirs of *Peter*. *Peter* held the same Year a Court Leet and Court Baron here: From him they descended to *Ann* his Daughter, married to *Sir Edward Chester*, and from him to his Son *Edward*, and from him to his Son *Robert Chester, Esq;* present Possessor.

The Demesnes of the Manor of NUCELLES.

William Newland, Esq; sold this Estate and Mansion House to *Sir John Jennings*, who is present Owner, and resides in it.

In *Rokey Wood* is a high Mount enclosed with a Moat, supposed to have been the Scite of the Manor House of *Rokey*.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. *Robert Chester, Esq;* Patron. Mr. — *Andrew* Vicar.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, within the Rails, " Here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. *Eliz. Deve-*

nish, Wife of Mr. *Henry Devenish* of *Lincoln's Inn* in the County of *Middlesex*. She departed in this Parish on 29th of Aug. 1677. " And here also lieth the Body of *Henry Devenish, Esq;* by his Wife. He departed this Life March 6. 1684."

" Here lieth the Body of *Henry Prannel, Gent.* who married *Frances Howard*, youngest Daughter to *Thomas Viscount Bindon*, second Son to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, who departed this Life without Issue, and was buried Decemb. 12. 1599."

On the same Stone, " *Thomas Fountayne ob.* Sept. 26. 1708."

" Here under lieth the Body of *Christian Saltonstall*, Daughter of *Sir Peter Saltonstall, Kt.* and *Christian* his Wife, who departed this Life Dec. 23. 1639."

" Here lieth the Body of *Humphrey* the Son of *Thomas Boughton* of *Warwickshire, Esq;* by *Judith* his Wife, Daughter of *Abigail Baker*."

" Here lieth the Body of Mrs. *Susanna Castell*, Wife of *Robert Castell* of *East Hatley* in the County of *Cambridge, Esq;* She was eldest Daughter of *Sir Peter Saltonstall, Kt.* and *Christian* his Wife. She dep. this Life June 21. 1633."

" Here lie the Bodies of *Bridget* and *Eliz. Saltonstall*, Daughters of *Sir Peter Saltonstall, Kt.* and of *Christian* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir John Pettus* of *Rackhearth* in the County of *Norfolk, Kt.* *Bridget* aged 25 Years, died Feb. 1639. *Eliz.* died the May following, aged 27."

" Here lieth buried the Body of the Lady *Saltonstall*, Daughter of *Sir John Pettus* of *Norfolk, Kt.* Wife of *Sir Peter Saltonstall, Kt.* Owner of the Rectory of *Barkway*, by whom he had 3 Sons and 5 Daughters. They lived together married 39 Years. She dep. this Life June 21. 1646. aged about 60."

" Here lieth buried the Lady *Ann Chester*, second Wife of *Sir Edward Chester, Kt.* of this Parish. She was Daughter of the worthy Knight *Sir Peter Saltonstall*, and the virtuous Lady *Christian*. She dep. this Life Jan. 14. 1647. being 30 Years of Age, and left behind her 2 Sons and 1 Daughter."

Hic jacet Anna nuper uxor Johan. Rowly, generosi, quæ obiit nono die Februarii A. D. 1613.

M. S.

Johannes Rowley V. C.

*Qui Brent Pelham natus, a puero
Non minus gratiâ quam fortunâ crevit,
Bonus Civis nec indiligens Pater-familias.
Non amissâ quoque Uxore alterâ*

*Liberis unice prospexit,
Et ad Remp. accedens ubi summâ fide
Vicecomitem egisset.*

*Quatuorque et nonaginta annos pene compleisset
Quasi Vita Conviva Satur.*

*Barkwayæ peregit cursum
5 Idus Feb. 1667.*

Hic jacet Anna secunda uxor Johannis Rowley, Armigeri, quæ obiit Aug. 16. 1650.

On the Chancel South Wall a Marble Monument. " Underneath lieth the Body of *Judith* Wife of *Edward Chester* of *Cockenhatc* in this Parish, *Esq;* only Daughter of *Edw. Wright, Esq;* who dep. this Life Feb. 26. 1702. " in the 59th Year of her Age. And near lie " the

“ the Bodies of Edward their eldest Son, and
 “ Judith their second Daughter. He died Oct.
 “ 28. 1692. in 29th Year of his Age. She
 “ died June 10th, 1688. aged 21 Years. Here
 “ also lieth the Body of Edward Chester, Esq;
 “ eldest Son of Sir Edward Chester, Kt. by Ann
 “ Daughter of Sir Peter Saltonstall, who dep.
 “ this Life May 21st, 1718. in 75th Year of
 “ his Age.”

Another Marble Monument. “ Here under-
 “ neath lieth the Body of Mary Wife of Robert
 “ Chester of this Parish, Esq; and youngest
 “ Daughter of William Farrer of the Inner Tem-
 “ ple, Esq; and Mary his Wife, eldest Daughter
 “ of William Boteler of Biddenham in the County
 “ of Bedford, Esq; who dep. this Life Jan. 21.
 “ 1703. in 20th Year of her Age.”

On the Chancel North Wall these two:

*Haud procul hinc in septentrionali Cæmeterii
 parte sepultus jacet Rev. Tho. Smoult, S. T. P.
 Collegii Sancti Johannis in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi
 Socius, Rector Ecclesiæ de Berkamsted Boreal, Ec-
 clesiæ de Bexley in Com. Cant. primum hujus postea
 Ecclesiæ de Berkway Vicarius. Serenissimo Principi
 Gulielmo Regi Reginisque Mariæ et Annæ a Sacris
 domesticis: Præctica Theologiæ apud suos Canta-
 brigienses publicus Prælector, primusque in hoc mu-
 nere Professor, Virtute, Pietate, Moribus
 antiquis. Exteriora si spectas Incultior paulo, mi-
 nime adfectans Elegantias, Incomptus potius et sui
 fere negligens. Habitat autem interius Nobilis
 HOSPES, Animus egregiis iis excultus dotibus
 quæ Virum magnum decent et Sanctum: Pius, Eru-
 ditus, Beneficus, Probo cuique Acceptus et Amicissi-
 mus; Inimicus Improbis et Vafis, Venerabilis Gra-
 vitate, Jucundus tamen, Hilaris et Comis. Qui
 postquam quinquaginta annos de Ecclesiâ, de Aulâ,
 de Academiâ, de Christianâ Plebe assiduis Labori-
 bus Exemploque antea Vitæ meruisset multum
 Mortalia demum positurus haud desit per supremas
 (quod tum potuit unum) Tabulas mereri usque Colle-
 gii suis munifico benevolæ et gratæ mentis pignore
 legato; Aucto ampliter Stipendio Professorio, suble-
 vatis complurimis Egentioribus, Clericorum Viduis
 et inter alia hujus etiam Parochiæ pauperioribus, cen-
 tum libris erogatis, prædictis Parochiis de Bexley et
 de Berkamsted pari Pietate pariter donatis Cælo tan-
 dem Maturus placide in Christo obdormivit Julii 9.
 1707. Annos natus 74.*

*Hujus tanti Viri pientissimi Manibus in conjunctis-
 simæ nec per quadraginta (et quod excurrit) annos
 unquam interruptæ Amicitiae testimonium hunc La-
 pidem Sacrum voluit et mærens posuit. Edw. Chester
 de Cockenhatch, Ar.*

*Sta, Viator, nec Lacrymæ sint tibi pudori, Has
 enim merentur uno hic compositæ tumulo Artis Na-
 turæque Dotes. Sub pedibus (memor sortis tuæ preme-
 terram) jacet Thomas Fountayne, Thomæ Foun-
 tayne de Melton in Agro Eboracensi ex antiqua domo
 Fountanorum de Saul in Agro Norfolciensi Oriundi
 filius natu minor. Matrem habuit Annam Edvardi
 Chester de Cockenhatch filiam natu maximam;
 His ortus Parentibus utrinque hausit summum gene-
 ris splendorem.*

*Juvenis, si species annorum seriem, mortem obiit,
 Rem ipsam si penitus cognoscas eandem habuit ex
 ingenii maturitate Longævitatē, quam aliis imper-
 tiri solet temporis diuturnitas. Formâ erat tam ve-
 nustâ quam liberali ut non Juvenem illum sed ipsam
 Juventutem diceres. Talis erat — Qualis vero
 futurus nisi spem certam Mors invida præclusisset
 non sustinet effari dolor. Ob. Sept. 26. 1708.
 æt. 19.*

*Marmor hoc supremum Nepoti munus et quod jam
 unicum restabat donandum poni jussit Avus Mater-
 nus. Non his te Juvenis lubenter accumulât donis,
 Officiorum ab imperiosâ morte turbatam adeo vicissi-
 tudinem dolens lugensque.*

In this Church are a great many old Stones,
 but the Brasses have been most carefully taken
 away from every one of them. The Windows
 have some Arms and painted Glafs.

In the East Window of the South Isle, *Gules*
 on a Cheveron *Argent* 3 Roses *Or* and *Gules*.
 St. Peter's Effigies is entire, with his Keys, and
 St. Andrew with his Cross.

In a Window of the North Isle is St. George
 slaying the Dragon: A Bishop with his Crosier:
 And a Figure of an old Man with a long Staff
 presenting a Child to somebody, and these Arms,
Gules on two Bars *Argent* 5 Lozenges 2 and 3,
 in a Canton *Or* a Saracen's Head *Azure*, a Cre-
 scent for Difference.

In the next Window is the Creation described:
 In one Pane at Top is a corporeal Representa-
 tion of the Deity, as a Man in a loose Robe
 down to his Feet, with the Globe of Earth be-
 fore him, and under, *De opere primi diei*. The
 next Pane has the same, with his Hands ex-
 panded, standing upon the Firmament in the
 Midst of the Waters, underwrit, *De opere se-
 cundæ diei*. The third has the same Figure
 amongst green Trees and Herbs, but the Le-
 gend lost. Three other Panes in Order under
 these. The Painting of the fourth is lost. In
 the fifth remains the same Figure, with Birds
 flying about him. A Piece of the sixth remains,
 where Fowls and Beasts are brought to Adam
 to be named.

NUSTED, antiently NORTHAMSTED.

Ham signifies a House, and *sted* a Place,
 which two are frequently put together in a
 Name, as *Hamsted*, *Berkamsted*. It is situated
 to the North of some remarkable Place, which
 probably was the Castle of *Ansty*. It seems to
 have been included, at the Time of the Record,
 in some of the Manors of *Barkway*, because we
 should otherwise have had it mentioned. And
 considering it is contiguous to *Scale's* Park, we
 may guess it belonged to *Hardwyn's* Manor in
Barkway. If the low Value of his Lands there
 should be an Objection, we may consider of
 how little Esteem Wood then was; and 'tis pro-
 bable this was then nothing else. It was, how-
 ever, afterwards erected into a Manor, and
 possessed as such by *William Moreton* and *Joan*
 his Wife in 13th of *Edward I.* For it appears
 from the Fine Office, they sold it that Year to
Robert de Vere Earl of *Oxford*, Lord Chamber-
 lain.

The antient Owner might sell or grant away
 these Lands as Part of his Manor, which the
 Occupier, by clearing it of Wood and convert-
 ing it to arable, brought to a good Value.
 There is yet in this Neighbourhood the greatest
 Covert that is to be seen in these Parts.

The Earl of *Oxford* left a Son *Robert*, who
 succeeded in this Manor, and conveyed it to
John de Bohun Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*. He
 died in the 9th of *Edward III.* without Issue, and
 his Brother *Humphrey* was Heir. But *Hum-
 phrey* dying also without Issue, his Nephew
Humphrey, Son of *William de Bohun* Earl of *Nor-
 thampton*, inherited, and had the Title of *Here-
 ford*,

ford, Essex, and Northampton, and was Constable of England. He was at first in Guardianship of Richard Earl of Arundel, whose Daughter Joan he married. He died in the 46th of Edw. III. and was buried near his Father in Walden Abbey. From him it came to Thomas of Woodstock, sixth Son of Edward III. by his Marriage of Eleanor, eldest Daughter and Coheir of the Earl. They left only two Daughters; Ann the eldest was married to Edmond Earl of Stafford, who had the half of the Estate; and afterwards, upon her Sister Eleanor's becoming a Nun, the whole. Earl Edmond fighting on the King's Side was killed in the Battel of Shrewsbury, in the 4th of Henry IV. Humphrey his Son succeeded, was in the 23d of Henry VI. made Duke of Buckingham, with the yearly Fee of 40 l. per Ann. out of the Counties of Bedford and Buckingham. His eldest Son Humphrey Earl of Stafford was killed in the Battel of St. Alban's on the Part of King Henry, and himself in the same Cause at that of Northampton in the 38th of Hen. VI. Henry his Grandson, Son of Humphrey, was his Heir, who being very young, was with his Brother put into the Guardianship of Ann Dutches of Exeter, the King's Sister, with an Assignment of 500 Marks for their Maintenance out of the Manors of Brecknock, Newport, Wentloy, Hay, and Huntingdon in Herefordshire.

Henry Duke of Buckingham was the Instrument of getting the two young Princes out of Sanctuary, and delivering them to Richard the Usurper, after the Queen their Mother had carried them in. He had Livery of his Lands from King Richard, which he claimed by Descent from Humphrey de Bohun, and this Manor with the rest. He was, however, afterwards in another Interest; for he joined with Moreton Bishop of Ely, whom he had in Custody at his Castle of Brecknock, against Richard, and to contrive the Union of the two contending Houses by a Marriage, which afterwards succeeded. Richard tried to bring him off by fair Words and Threatnings: But neither prevailed. The Duke put himself in Arms, but being disappointed of passing the Severn to meet his Confederates, his Army deserted, and he was delivered up to the King's Mercy, who beheaded him at Shrewsbury without any Trial.

The Duke took Shelter at one Humphrey Banister's, whom his Father and himself had raised. Banister, upon Proclamation with a thousand Pounds Reward, delivered him up to the Sheriff. Whether he had the Money, Historians do not agree. There has been a Report, that King Richard thought him not worth encouraging, that could be guilty of such Treachery. But that hard-hearted Monarch had little Title to so much Honour. The Man was afterwards hanged for Manlaughter, and his Family most remarkably miserable. Nor could the Duke, whilst he expected his own Sentence, have much Peace of Mind, if he reflected upon the vile Office of murdering two innocent Princes to support the Ambition of a Man who demanded his Life upon an unsuccessful Opposition to it.

Duke Henry had married Katharine Daughter of Richard Widewille Earl Rivers, and had Sons and Daughters. Edward his eldest succeeded in Honour and Estate, and was the last High Constable of England; which Office was the highest except the Lord High Steward's, and might,

our Historians tell us, restrain even some Actions of the King. He had arrived to that Pitch of Greatness as to sink with his own Weight. For the Occasions were but slight that brought him to his End. Woolsey could not bear to see any Subject's Power so near a Rival of his own, and resolved to take him down. In order to this, he gave the Duke such an Affront as his high Place and Birth could not bear, especially from a Man so ignobly descended. As he held the Basin for the King to wash, the Cardinal, after the King had done, dipped in his Hands. Upon this the Duke poured some of the Water into his Shoes. The Cardinal whispered him, that he would sit upon his Skirts for it. The Duke thinking to expose Woolsey's Malice, and set the King against him, went next Day to Court in a rich Dress, but without Skirts to his Doublet. The King enquired the Reason of his new Fashion; to whom the Duke told what the Cardinal had threatened. But if he had been Master of Milo's Strength, he could not have lifted such a Favourite out of his Seat. He fell like Milo, and might, according to Juvenal, repent the Confidence he had placed in his wonderful Muscles.

The Cardinal was the Darling of his Master's Heart, and had, by his Dexterity and Address, monopolized his Power. The Earls of Surrey and Northumberland were the Duke's chief Friends. The first is sent out of the Way, Deputy of Ireland. The other, whose Daughter Eleanor was married to Buckingham, imprisoned on some Pretence. The Coast being thus clear, there was no great Difficulty in cooking up an Accusation, which would pass with those that depended upon the Cardinal's Smiles. So one Charles Knyvet, who had been Steward to the Duke, and turned off for oppressing his Tenants in Kent, was sent for to the Cardinal. The great Confidence the Duke once had in him, and the Familiarity that he had been admitted to, made him a proper Person to discover those Secrets that none of the World knew besides. The Hope of Reward and Preferment, and the sweet Opportunity of Revenge, put into the same Scale, could not but overbalance all Considerations of Honour and Remorse.

So said, so done. It was laid to his Charge, That in the second of the King's Reign, and at several Times before and since, (and now it was the thirteenth) he had imagined and compassed the King's Death. The Proof was, that he had, about seven Years since, gone to one Hopkins, a Monk, who was also his Confessor, (and, for ought we know, a Conjuror) who had, by the Light that was in him, foretold to the Duke, that he should be King. And farther, that the Duke had said to his Son-in-Law Lord Abergavenny, that if the King died without Issue, he should expect to have the Crown. This last Evidence adds but little Strength to the first. But Knyvet, to make his Blow sure, is said to have told the Cardinal, the Duke had a Design to call him to Account for his Crimes. The King, it seems, sat passive, and ordered the Cardinal to proceed against the Duke according to Law. Perhaps he was not very zealous for his Ruin. But if he was, the Matter was in good Hands, and he needed not fear that the Work should be done by halves. The Duke was arraigned before eighteen of his Peers, the Duke of Norfolk High Steward. He pleaded

pleaded (we are told) till he sweat, but was found guilty, and beheaded. The Point thus gained, might afford some present Joy. Yet we may take the Freedom to say, the Remembrance of it must have been as a Dagger in the Cardinal's Breast in his last melancholick Journey to *Leicester*. It is not generous to insult the Unfortunate, and to aggravate their Remorse. On the other hand, 'tis a Point of Charity to the Innocent, if we can disarm Spite and Malice of its common Shield; which is a Confidence of being out of the way of Retribution. It is one of the most noble Ends of History, to shew that Justice is neither lame nor blind: That tho' we don't in every Case see the Pursuer pursued, and Vengeance retorted upon the Author's Head, yet the Instances of those that have been observed — *Arte perire sua*, are so frequent, and so flagrant, as to be a Terror to those that dare to Think.

Our Grandfathers encouraged Reflection even in their Furniture: The Rooms they eat, and drank, and slept in, had useful Lessons for the Government of their Lives wrought in their Hangings. Their Children had early and instructive Hints. The Punishment of Vice, and Reward of Virtue, was set before their Eyes, and they were trained up in the Apprehension of good or ill Success, according to the Integrity or Perverseness of their Actions. Indeed where nothing is aimed at but Amusement and the Banishment of Thought, a gay and unedifying Scene may be agreeable. A View of *Alexander's* Battels may serve to fire our Ambition: A Prospect of stately Palaces, adorned with Art and Nature, and enriched with the Spoils of both *Indies*, may pamper a fantastick Hope of arriving at the Top of Preferment. But the Man is more likely to go on in the Paths of Virtue and Honour, that dares entertain his waking Thoughts with the Prospect of unsuccessful Vice, the Catastrophe of Pride, Ambition, and Revenge.

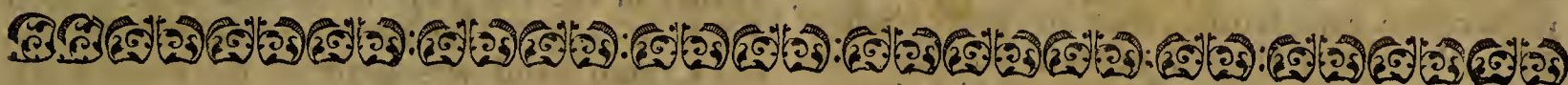
This Manor upon the Attainder fell in to the Crown, and remained there till *Edw. VI.* granted it to Sir *Robert Chester* and *Katharine* his Wife; from whom it descended to *Robert*

Chester, Esq; present Possessor. The Grant contained all the antient Privileges of the Manor, which was to be held of the King as of his Dutchy of *Lancaster*, by the 60th Part of a Knight's Fee in lieu of all Services. 'Tis observable, the Duke's Estate of *Brunson Bury* in *Essex*, forfeited at the same Time, and granted by *Henry VIII.* to the Family of *Jocelyn* of *Hide Hall* in this County, is also in the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

There was here a Chapel of Ease, by the Name of the Chapel of *Northamsted*, and the Vicars of *Barkway* have been usually instituted to that Church with the Chapel of *Northamsted* annexed. There is in the Office a Terrier of 1634. in which is mentioned a Vicarage House in *Barkway*, with a Garden, 3 Acres of Pasture, 8 and a half of Arable, with small Tythes and Offerings. Another older in 1610. hath the same Number of Acres, but calls the Pasture but 2 Acres, and mentions the Churchyard belonging to the Vicar.

The Manor of LITTLE COKENHACH,

From the Register of *Walden Abbey* appears to have been once the Estate of *Robert de Buran*. *Robert*, with his Wife *Beatrix*, and *Roger* his Son granted to the Abbey and Convent of *St. Winwaloc de Musteriol* 80 Acres of Land, with the Manor where the Chapel is built. *Robert* Abbot of *St. Winwaloc de Musteriol*, with his Monks, granted their Place of *Cokenhach* to the Monastery of *St. James* of *Walden* in *Essex*, under a yearly Pension of 10s. *Roger* the Son of *Robert de Buran* confirmed this Gift to them, with the Chapel and all the Lands and Privileges, as his Father had granted to the Convent of *Musteriol*. And farther, engaged that himself and his Heirs should repair the Chapel when it wanted, and furnish the Ornaments of it. Upon the Dissolution this Estate was granted to *Robert Chester*, Esq; and descended to the present *Robert Chester*, Esq;. Tythes and Parish Rates are from hence paid to *Barkway*; but the King's Taxes are charged here distinctly from the other Part of the Parish.



B U C K L A N D,

IN *London* Diocese, and *Edwinstree* Hundred, stands 30 Miles from *London*, upon the Post Road from thence into the North. This Road hereabouts divides the Hundreds; that of *Odsey* comes up to the West Side of it, that Side of the Street being in the Parish of *Therfield*. This Road also parts the Diocese of *London* from that of *Lincoln*, so far that the Parishes belong to either Diocese as their Churches stand on the East or West Side of it. This holds from *Royston*, the Extremity of the County, till we come at *Wormley* and *Cheshunt*, both which are in *London* Diocese, tho' on the West Side of the Road.

The Name of this Vill some have derived from *Bucken*, Beach Trees, from whence the

County of *Buckingham* is, without question, so called. If we regard the present Pronunciation, we may be led to that Opinion. But the way of writing it in *Domesday* is *Bockeland*, and in other old Authorities *Bokeland*, derived from a Saxon Term for Land that was free and hereditary.

Upon the Conquest it was granted to the Bishop of *Baieux*, who hath often been mentioned. In the 14th of *Henry II.* *Hugh de Bokeland*, surnamed from the Place, was Lord here, who had two Knight's Fees and an half, and paid 33 l. 4d. for the Marriage of the King's Daughter. We have an Account of this *Hugh de Bokeland* in *Albury*, of which he was also Lord, and of some other Manors. *William* his Son

Son succeeded, had three Daughters, amongst which his Estate was divided. This came by *Maud*, the eldest Sister to *William Kaamorden*, with the Advowson of the Church. In the 8th of *Edward III.* a Fine was levied between *John de Roos* of *Hamelake*, and other Plaintiffs, and *Richard de Scrope*, and other Defendants of this Manor. The Name of the Owner here is not known for some Time after this. But there seems to have been one *Nicolas*, who also assumed the Surname of *Bokeland*: For there is an Inscription in the North Window of the Church, - - - *Nicolai de Bokeland, qui istum Ecclesiam cum Capellâ beatæ Mariæ construxit. Anno Dom. 1348.* There is indeed no mention of this *Nicolas* in the Register as Patron of the Living, which he must probably have been if he built the Church, nor of any of his Name that presented to it about this Time.

In *Edward IVth's* Reign, one of the Name of *Littlebury* was Lord here, as appears by his presenting to the Living in 1478. He was called *Littlebury*, alias *Horn*. There was in the Time of *Edward V.* one *Sir William Littlebury* Lord Mayor of *London*, who had the alias of *Horn* given him by *Edward IV.* for his Excellence in blowing a Horn, of whom our *John* may very well be accounted a Descendant. The Manor was also called *Horn*, and by that Name was conveyed some Time after to *Richard Gill*. *Richard Gill* had a Son *John*, to whom this Estate descended, the same that we find Lord of *Widial*. He sold it to *Sir James Altham*, Knight of the Bath, who in the 45th of *Elizabeth* read at *Gray's Inn*, in 1603. was made Serjeant at Law, and the Year after Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. From him it descended to *James Altham*, Esq; made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of *Charles II.* His Residence was at *Mark Hall* in *Latton, Essex*, the present Seat of the Family. They bear, Paly of six *Ermine* and *Azure*, on a Chief *Gules* a *Lion* of *England*.

It appears from the Registry, that the Advowson of this Living was in the Hands of *Altham* before *Sir James* purchased the Manor of *Gill*. For *James Altham*, Citizen of *London*, and one of the Sheriffs there 1557. presented thrice to the Church, in 1553, 1559, and 1560. It is therefore conjectured, that *Sir James*, Son of *Mr. Altham* the Sheriff, at least his Heir, was induced to purchase the Manor of *Gill*, having the Right of Presentation before. *Sir James* the younger had only a Daughter *Mary*: She was married to *Sir John Tuston*, who had with her the Manor of *Horn*, and the Advowson. *Sir John* sold both to *James Hoast*, Esq; and he again conveyed them to *Samuel Mellish* of *Doncaster*, who sold them to *Ralph Freman*, Esq; of *Hammels*, present Possessor.

The Manor of HODENHOO.

There are, according to *Domesday*, two Manors by this Name, the first held of the Bishop of *Baieux*, valued at 40 s. per Ann. the other of *Hardwyn d'Escalers*, valued at 20 s. These two are at present, as 'tis thought, united. And there is besides a Manor of *Popehall*, which must be derived from one of these, or be itself, more probably, one of these. It seems to have taken the Name of *Odo* from some Saxon Owner; for that was a common Name amongst

them. The Letter (*H*) being of little Significancy, was frequently put in and left out by the same Family. *Hoo* means a Seat or Place.

The Manor at present called *Hodenhoo* was given, with some other Lands in *Throcking*, esteemed together two Carucates, to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* at *London* by *Roger* the Son of *Brian*, and *Maud* his Wife, in or before the Time of *Henry III.* For we find their Grant confirmed by the Charter of that Prince amongst the rest of their Possessions in this Neighbourhood, of which there were many. This House had Lands in *Braughing*, *Berkston*, *Alfmyke*, *Layston*, *Newton*, *Caldecote*, *Westmill*, and *Widial*.

After the Dissolution this Manor was granted to *John Wrenham*, who had it in the Time of *Edward VI.* at the yearly Rent of 16 s. from whom it was conveyed to *George Gill*. He levied a Fine of this and two other Manors, by the Name of *Newhall* and *Cheffseys*, in the 5th of *Edward VI.* and sold this to *Sir Robert Chester* of *Royston*. From him it descended to *Edward* his Son, and from *Edward* to *Sir Robert* his Son. He sold it to *Ralph Freman*, Esq; from whom it descended to *Ralph* his Son, and from him to his Son *Ralph Freman* of *Hammels*, Esq; present Possessor.

The Manor of POPISHALL,

Is said to have been Parcel of the antient Demesne of the Crown, but seems to have been one of the Manors of *Hodenhoo* granted to the Bishop of *Baieux*, or *Hardwyn d'Escalers*. The Lands of one of these might revert early to the Crown. Had it been antient Demesne before the Conquest, it must have been a Manor, and would, without doubt, have had a Name in *Domesday*. *Edward I.* gave it to *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hereford*, in Marriage with his Daughter *Joan*. He held it of the King in Capite, and it was valued at 100 l. per Ann. say some Authors. But there seems to have been a Mistake in the Copying, for 10 Pounds per Ann. in those Days would have been the full Value, if not too much. *Gilbert*, Son and Heir of *Gilbert de Clare*, succeeded his Father in the last Year of *Edward I.* at sixteen Years of Age. The Manor again reverted to the Crown, and was granted by *Henry VIII.* to *Sir Ralph Sadlier* of *Standon*. From him it descended to *Sir Ralph* his Son, and from him to *Ralph Sadlier*, Esq; his Son, who sold it to *Thomas Bownest*, Esq; of *Stonebury* in *Little Hornmead*. From him it came to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who sold it to *William Allen* of *Much Hadham*, Esq; whose Son *William* sold it to *Christ's Hospital*, the present Possessors.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. *King's College* in *Cambridge* purchased the Advowson, and have several Times presented. The present Rector is *Mr. Henry Manning*.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel a Stone, "Here lieth the Body of Captain *Nathaniel Barret*, who departed this Life in *May 1649.* aged about 34 Years."

"Here

" Here resteth the Body of *Joan Bland*, late the Wife of *Esdra Bland*, Rector of this Place. She dep. this Life Aug. 13. 1648."

" Here lieth the Body of *William Clerke*, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, Son of *Aylett Clerke*, who departed this Life Nov. 17. 1720. in 64th Year of his Age, and left a Wife and six Sons and Daughters behind him."

A Stone against the North Wall, " Near this Place lieth the Body of the Reverend Mr. *George Vernon*, Batchelor of Divinity, late Rector of this Parish, who dep. this Life Nov. 3. 1721."

A Monument on the Wall, " for Mrs. *Susan Clarke*, Wife of *William Clarke* of Buckland-Street, Gent. by whom he had Issue nine Sons and six Daughters. She dep. this Life March 1st. 1634."

On the South Side the Church, *Hic jacet Alicia quondam uxor Johannis Boteler, nuper Vicecomitis London, quæ obiit 21 mensis Januarii 1402. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*

Hic jacet Dominus Willielmus Langley quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ, qui obiit quarto decimo die mensis Aprilis, An. Dom. 1478. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. From his Mouth a Label, *Et in Carne meâ videbo Dominum Salvatorem meum.*

" Here lieth the Body of *Hester Sandford*, who died April 11. 1688. *etat. 22.*"

" Here lieth interred the Body of *Aylett Clarke*, Gent. who dep. this Life Jan. 5. 1690."

Orate pro Animâ Johannis Gyll. Obiit Jan. 23. A. D. 1495. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Under him the Effigies of 6 Sons and 5 Daughters.

Orate pro Animâ Johannæ Gyll, quæ obiit A. D. Millesimo - - - Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

In a South Window of this Church is Part of an Inscription for *John Littlebury*: *Orate — Horn, Domini Ecclesiæ, alias dicti Johannis —*

In the North Window, where is the Inscript-

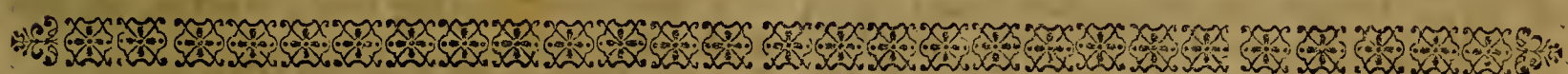
tion for *Nicolas de Bokeland*, mentioned in the Account of the Manor of *Bokeland*, is in Little the Figure of a Man in Armour, and above within a round Bordure of Azure, a Field of a sort of Ermine, two Falcons perched Or, their Breasts toward one another, their Heads turned backward.

In this we find the same *Nicolas de Bokeland* built also the Chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Where this stood we are not informed, but as there is Part of one at *Cheping* in this Parish, now converted to a Barn, we may presume 'twas this.

Cheping stands upon the London Road, a Mile nearer London than *Buckland* is. From its Name one would imagine there hath been a Market there. We find this added to several Market Towns to distinguish them from Villages, as *Cheping Wicomb*, *Cheping Bernet*, *Cheping Norton*, *Cheping Ongar*, and *Chepe* at London, now called *Cheapside*. There is no remaining Grant of any such thing, nor indeed so much as a Tradition of it. When the Manor of *Popishall* was in *Gilbert de Clare*, he could easily have obtained this Privilege.

We find *Edward III.* granted a Saturday's Market to *Buntingford*, but a Mile from *Cheping*, upon which this might sink. But for this Conjecture we have no more than the Name, and the Situation just the same as *Buntingford*. There must have been antiently a Number of Inhabitants here, or the Chapel would not have been built.

There appears by a Terrier of 1610. that some Lands lying in other Parishes pay Tythes to this. In the Parish of *Barkway* 18 Acres and half, besides three several Parcels in *Moor Field*, abutting on the Moor, some Part of which are payable here: One Acre in *Sparles Field* in *Layston*: Half an Acre in *Brick-kiln Close* in *Throcking*.



W I D I A L,



IN London Diocese, and *Edwinstreet* Hundred, hath *Barkway* on the North, *Ansty* on the East, and *Layston* on the South, situated between the old Roman Road *Ermine-street* and the present Post Road into the North. The Church and Manor House stand upon a rising Ground at about equal Distance from both. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Widehale*, in Charters and Registers of Monasteries sometimes *Withehale*. The first is most probably right. Th for D was a common Alteration. *Wide* in Saxon signifying Sacred, one may guess this Manor, or great Part of it, before the Conquest belonged to some Bishop or Religious House, and was either exchanged before, or taken away at the Conquest.

It was upon the Conquest granted to *Hardwyn d'Escalers*, whose Family hath been spoken

of in *Barkway*. And it seems to have been the Residence of that great Man, who had so large Possessions in this County, from two Reasons: The first is, that the Word *Ipse* is in the Record, *Ipse Harduinus tenet Widihale*: The other, that the beautiful Situation of this Seat upon a little Hill fronting the South East Sun, adorned with lofty Groves and Woods in the Park, is what would invite him to fix at. His Name was derived, doubtless, from a Scaling-Ladder, as his Seal expresses, which was the Figure of an armed Man going up a Ladder. The Family were Benefactors to the Monastery of *Lewes* in *Sussex*; to which perhaps they had an Affection, being near the Place where they first set Foot on *English* Ground, and where they won in Battel those Lands which were afterwards distributed to them. *Richard* his Son succeeded him: He gave *Willingham* in *Norfolk*

folk to the Abbey of *Lewes*. And *Hugh* his Son, who succeeded him, gave the Churches of *Widial*, *Whaddon*, and two more, to the same Abbey, to which Grant the Seal abovementioned was affixed. This *Hugh* became a Monk there, and *Henry* his Son and Heir gave at that Time to the same House, Lands in *Whaddon* of 10 s. per Ann. *Henry* left a Son *Hugh*, who confirmed the Grants of his Grandfather and Father. He left two Sons, *Henry* and *Geoffrey*. The elder died in a Journey to *Jerusalem*, and *Maud* his Wife succeeded him. She levied a Fine of this Manor in the 12th of *Henry III.* to *Geoffrey*, who did his Homage, had Livery of his Brother's Lands, and gave Security to pay 100 l. for his Relief. In Pope *Honorius's* Confirmation of the Grants to the Abbey of *St. Alban's*, and Appointment of the particular Lands and Churches for the particular Uses of the Monastery, amongst those that are destined to the Relief of the Poor, are a Hide in *Helesburne*, a Branch of *Widihale*, and a Virgate in a Wood belonging to *Widihale*. These are said to be of the Gift of *William* the Son of *Geoffrey*; which *William* might possibly be the Son of *Geoffrey d'Escalers* last mentioned. But if it be, we must suppose even *William* to have Lands here ten Years before his Father *Geoffrey* had Livery of his Brother's Estate. In *Henry III's* Charter confirming the Grants to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, amongst the rest are some arable Land in *Corney* and *Widial*, with 37 Pence yearly in Money, the Gift of *Henry de Corney*: And nine Acres and half, with the Appurtenances, in *Widial*, the Gift of *Henry de Scalers* and *Joan* his Daughter.

How this Family of *Scalers* in *Widial*, and the other of *Barkway*, were related, it doth not appear, except at the Beginning of them. They both seem to descend from *Hardwyn*, and that of *Barkway* to be the younger House, from a younger Son of *Hardwyn*, or of his Posterity. Both Estates might in Time come into the same Hands: For this, as the other, came at length to *Anthony Widville* by Intermarriage with *Elizabeth* (Widow of *Henry Bouchier*, Esq;) only Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Scales*, upon which *Anthony* was, in the 2d of *Edw. IV.* declared Lord *Scales*, and afterwards, by the Death of his Father, Earl *Rivers*. He would not comply with *Richard* Duke of *Glocester* (afterwards *Richard III.*) to destroy his Nephews *Edward V.* and his Brother. He was beheaded at *Pontefract* Castle by the Tyrant's Order, and all his Lands seized into the King's Hands; this of *Widial* amongst the rest. It remained in the Crown till *Henry VIII.* granted it to *George Canon* and *John Gill*. *John Gill* Son of *George* married the Daughter of *Canon*, and had upon her Father's Death his Moiety of the Manor; so that upon his own Father's Death he was possessed of the whole. King *Henry* gave also this Rectory to *Canon* and *Gill*, or to one of them: And the Advowson became an Appendage to the Manor. The Family of *Gill* presented from that Time till they sold to Mr. *Goulston*.

Before the Dissolution the Abbey of *Lewes* enjoyed the Advowson, upon the Grant of *Hugh d'Escalers*. *George Gill* died possessed of this Estate 1568. By two Wives he had fourteen Children. *John* his eldest Son succeeded him, and was Sheriff, in the 17th of *Elizabeth*,

of this County, which had been for eight Years separated from *Essex*. After him *George* his Son and Heir was Lord here, who was Knighted in the first of King *James*. He bore, *Sable* on a Cheveron *Argent* 3 Mulletts of the Field, in a Canton Or a Lyon passant *Gules*. He sold to *John Goulston*, Esq; one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas, Son of *William Goulston*, Son of *Thomas Goulston* of *Wymondham* in *Leicestershire*, Esq;. *John Goulston*, Esq; married *Jane* Daughter of *Richard Kete-rich* of *South Mymms*, Esq; and had by her *Richard* his Son and Heir, who married *Alice* Daughter of *William Meggs* of *London*, Merchant. *Richard* had Issue *James* and *William*, and two Daughters, *Jane* married to *John Cooke* of *Creshol* in *Essex*, and *Judith* to Sir *Robert Dicer* of *Braughing*, and died 1686. *James* his eldest Son succeeded, married *Mary* one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Rowley* of *Barkway*, Esq; and was Sheriff of this County the last Year of *Charles II.* *Richard* was his Son and Heir, and is present Possessor. He married *Margaret* Daughter of the Right Reverend *Francis Turner*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*. His Arms are, Barree Nebulee of six *Argent* and *Gules*, over all a Bend *Sable* charged with 3 Plates.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Giles*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. The Lord of the Manor is Patron. Mr. *Thomas Heton* Rector. The Arms of *Goulston* over the Chancel Door, with their Crest, on a Wreath an Ostrich Wing feathered *Argent* and *Gules*, surmounted by a Bend the same as on their Arms. On the North Side the Church is a Chapel the full Length of the Church and Chancel, in the Nature of an Isle, built by *George Canon* in the Time of *Henry VIII.* and ever since used as a Burying-place for the Lords of the Manor. In the Windows of the Chapel from West to East is a Representation of many of our Saviour's Sufferings; the Figures were eighteen, some of them defaced. Those that remain are as follow:

1. Our Lord praying in the Garden, his Disciples sleeping.
2. *St. Peter* cutting off the High-Priest's Servant's Ear.
3. Our Lord scourged:
4. Brought to Judgment before some Magistrate:
5. Brought before *Pilate*:
7. Brought before *Caiphas*:
8. Crowned with Thorns:
9. Scourged.
12. *Pilate* washing his Hands.
13. Our Lord stripped in order to Crucifixion:
15. Taken down from the Cross:
16. Appearing to the Women.

In the South Window of the Chancel are two large Figures, one seems to be of the Virgin with our Saviour, the other a Bishop with his Crosier. Over the first is, *Gules* a Cross *Argent*; over the second, *Argent* a Cross *Gules*.

In the West Window of the Church are Arms of *Gill*, impaling *Argent* on a Fesse *Sable* 3 Cornish Choughs (as they seem) Or, a Cross Patee *Gules* in Base, the Chief defaced, on which were 2 Cross Patees more. These were Arms of *Canon*.

-MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, with Arms of Gill and his Wife, as in the Window. "Of your Charity pray for the Soul of John Gill, Esq; late Lord of this Town and Parish of the same, who dep. this World March 15. in the 37th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry 8th. Of whose Soul Jesus have Mercy."

*Præterita pariter atque Futura
Mudentur oblivioni.*

Sub isto Marmore posita sunt Corpora Johannis Gille, Armigeri, et Johannæ charissimæ conjugis ejus, qui cum per spatium 37. annorum per quam amice pariter vixerunt ambo mense Octobris 1600 in æternam vitam per Jesum Christum obdormierunt in pace, Relinquentes duos filios et tres filias.

On a Plate against the Wall on the North Side the Altar, with Effigies of a Woman praying, with many Coats of Arms quartered, The first is - - - A Saltire - - - "Here lieth Dame Margaret, the only Daughter and Heir of Sir Thomas Nevil, Knight, Brother to the Lord Abergavenny, and of the Privy Council to King Henry 8th, who had to her Mother Dame Catherine Fitzhew, Daughter of the Lord Dacres of the North; to her first Husband Sir Robert Southwell, Knight, Master of the Rolls; and to her last William Plumb, Esq; at whose Charge this Monument was made: And after she had finished the Age of 55 Years, she made a most godly End Decemb. 25th, in the Year of our Lord 1575."

On the South Chancel Wall. "Here lieth the Body of Margaret Disney, sometime the Wife of Anthony Disney, Esq; and Daughter of Thomas Essex, Knight, who died Feb. 2. 1621."

In the Chapel, a Stone with Effigies and Arms of Canon. *Hic jacet Georgius Canon, gen. nuper unus Dominorum istius Ville qui istam Insulam propriis sumptibus construxit Anno 1532. et obiit quarto die Septembris Anno 26. Illustrissimi Regis Henrici octavi; Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

Another with Arms of Gill, impaling - - - Three Crescents Sable. "Under this Stone was buried George Gill, Esq; being Lord of this Town, which had two Wives, by whom he had 14 Children, and died Octob. 29th, in 58th Year of his Age. A. D. 1568.

P. M. S.

Lector mox moriture ne pigeat te depositas hic contemplari

Exuvias Richardi Goulston, Armigeri, in Urbe

Londinensi Johanne Goulstono (altero

Prothonotoriorum de communi Banco venerabilium) orti

Viri urbanâ morum Sanctitate,

Non Fecundi minus quam Utilis:

Qui omnigenâ Literaturâ pœne ad idvidiam imbutus

Quam ex utriusque Academiæ suxerat - - -

Illis tandem summo cum honore relictis

Honorifice Graii Hospitii Societatis amore allectus

Ad eam statim commigravit,

Hominesque ibi non minus quam Libros legit.

Uxorem duxit Aloisiam Gulielmi Meggs, celeberrimæ

Mercatoris Londinensis natam, quæ illi binos

Filios et Filias quatuor peperit.

Reges et Carolum et Jacobum fidelitate inconcussâ coluit

Ob quam Pacis Justiciarius ab utrisque est constitutus

*In Vicelegatorum Comitatus hujus numerum ascitus,
Insignique Cohortis Militaris Præfecti honore decoratus*

Vir denique egregius Famâ,

Non immaculatâ tantum sed splendidâ et magnificâ.

Suavi Terrore, et venerando Amore ubique pollens

Uberrima erat (vel in senectute) Ingenii facundia

- - - Deo Ecclesiæ et sibi constans:

Sed eheu! licet hoc Honorum et Virtutum satellitio stipatus

Fatali Mortis repentinae ictu

Secundo Septembris die est correptus.

A. D. 1686. Ætat. suæ 74. Conjugii sui 50.

Sub hoc marmore fœlicem expectans Resurrectionem, jacet Gulielmus Goulston, eques auratus Richardi Goulston de Widial in Com. Hertford filius, In cujus Pientissimam Memoriam magnificum juxta posuit Monumentum Frideswida Conjux merito tristissima. Tres reliquit ingentis spei Liberos, binas filias Frideswidam et Mariam, filium autem unicum Morritium scilicet Ingenio, Vultu, Gestu Habituque corporis mirifice Patrizantem. Hoc Busto conditur Corpus, Anima autem ad cognatos commigravit Cælos. A. D. 1687. æt. 47.

Pietatis ergo posuit mæstissimus Richardus natus maximus Liberatorum Johan. Goulston, Armigeri, unius Prothonotoriorum Curie Regis de Banco et Janæ filie Richardi Keteriche de South-Mymms Arm. qui jacent sub hoc tumulo sepulti.

A Monument on the North Wall for the same Mrs. Jane Goulston, who died Aug. 30. 1630. æt. suæ 45. *Amoris ergo posuit mæstissimus Conjux Johannes Goulston.*

Door and Stairs left to the Rood-Loft, and a Nich by the Side of the Door for an upright Figure.

In the Chapel. *Hic requiescit quod mortale fuit Helenæ Joscelyne, filie secundæ Johannis Goulston Arm. Uxoris Johannis Joscelyne Arm. Ob. Feb. 25. 1640.*

Here are Arms 7 Coats quarterly, 4 in Chief, 3 in Base. The dexter Chief hath a Crescent for Difference, and seems to bear the Joscelyne's Collar of Bells.

On the South Side the Chapel, a Monument with Bust of a Gentleman and Lady, Arms of Goulston impaling, Or on a Fesse Gules a Garb of the Field between three Cocks Sable attired proper.

Hic juxta situs est Gulielmus Goulston Eques (non titulo tantum) Auratus;

Dubium an honestâ magis vel antiquâ stirpe oriundus, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ filius devotus,

In Templo Orator pius,

In Comitibus Senator incorruptus,

Patriæ cultor religiosus,

Legum Assertor strenuus,

Conjux non minus diligens quam dilectus,

Pater (at non nimium) indulgens,

Amicis fidus et constans,

Inimicis si quos habuit placabilis,

Sodalibus comis et festivus,

Egenis pronus et liberalis

Supplici facilis

Difficilis nulli.

Latere Marmor et exulta quod

elegans et nativa venustas

tanti Nominis inscriptione decoratur.

Ob. An. Sal. 1687. æt. 47:

Tu vero Lector Viro præstanti immaturâ, prærepto morte justo quo poteris et solenni luctu ingemisce.

In

In proximo mortales deponuntur Exuvia
 Margaritæ
 Rever^{ti} *admodum in Christo Patris Fran. Turner, S.T.P.*
Eliensis (quoad salvâ Conscientiâ licuit) Episcopi,
Et Annæ Uxoris ejus,
Ex honesto et perantiquo Hortonorum stemmate
In agro Derbienti oriunde
Filiæ unice,
Conjugis autem dilectissimæ
 Richardi Goulston Arm. *hujus Ædis Patroni et Manerii Dom.*
 Cui
 Duos omnino Filios
 Franciscum adhuc superstitem,
 Et Edvardum eximia spei Adolescentulum
 immaturo heu fato abreptum
 peperit:
 Fæminæ
 egregiis Animi dotibus
 quas piâ et liberali institutione

Sub amantissimi Patris potissimum oculis
ad auserat
A quibus utrisque feliciter consociatis
tanta Morum suavitas,
Vitæ integritas,
Ingenii fecunditas,
Judicii acumen,
Charitas tam universa
Pietas adeo singularis et sincera
confluxerunt,
Quod dubium sit Deo an Hominibus
Charior obierit 25 Decemb. A. D. 1724. *etat. 47.*

B E N E F A C T I O N .

William Meggs Esq; gave 100l. the Interest at
4l. per Cent. to be distributed by the Lord of the
Manor to such Poor, and in such Proportion, as
he shall think fit.



H O R M E D E Magna,

IN London Diocese, and *Edwinstree* Hundred, hath *Ansty* on the North, *Little Hormead* on the South, *Layston* on the West, and the *Pelhams* on the East. It stands upon the *Ermine-street*, from whence most probably it derives its Name. *Ermine* is a Corruption of *Herman*, which in *Saxon* signifies a Soldier. Here is an Army, so that it means a Military Way of the *Romans*. This Military Way through this Parish, is at this Day called *Here-street*. From thence we may presume the Vill was called *Heremede*. There is a Mead extended quite through this Parish, and the other *Hormede*, within half a Quarter of a Mile of this Road, and parallel to it all the Way. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Horemeye*, which hath the Variation but of one Vowel, that might from Difference of Dialect easily happen.

At the Time of making the Record, these two Parishes must have been but one Vill, for in it there is no Distinction of Great and Little. The Manors in the whole were three, granted to three great Men, who, or their Descendants, built the Churches for themselves and Tenants. This of *Great Hormede* was one entire Manor, till of late it hath been divided into *Hormede-Bury* and *Hormede-Hall*. The Conqueror gave it to *Edgar Atheling*; and it was handsome in him to support his high Birth with a tolerable Maintenance. He was, we may believe, at that Time above the Fears of being disturbed in his Acquisitions by Pretence of Title. The Lands of *England* being distributed amongst those whose Valour had placed him in the Throne, their Interest was to keep him there; and their Power must be supposed great enough to defend that Possession against any Force that could be raised afterwards, since it had routed *Harold* and the united Strength of the Island. It's true, he used the Confessor's Donation of the Crown in order to get into the Saddle; but when there, troubled himself not about a Title, having that of the Sword. It may be a Questi-

on whether the Confessor really made him the Compliment. The Archbishop's Evidence for it, who was said to be the Messenger to him, is the most that we have; and the Relators of the Fact were Creatures of the Conqueror. And what Conqueror could not find out as many to back his Pretensions, if he had the same Power of Reward? And farther, What would this have done amongst those that had regard to Inheritance, when the Confessor himself wanted *Edgar's* Donation, if Donation was of Force?

The Confessor left the Crown to Duke *William*, we are told, because of the want of Capacity in *Edgar* to govern, and oppose the Interest of *Godwyn's* Sons. If he did it at all, 'tis much more likely he did it in Defence of his own Character: That as he had stepped into the Throne before his Time, as the Constitution was, it would have reflected upon his past Behaviour, to call into his Place the Family himself had kept out; and it would pass better in the World, that during his own Time, and after, he had consulted the publick Good, in setting aside one that could not govern, for one that could. If Incapacity to govern was the Thing to be feared, he was not deceived in his Choice of *William*. The Duke himself took Care to shew his Neglect of the Constitution, by making his second Son his Successor here, though he had made Inheritance a Part of his own Title, as Cousin-German to the Confessor by the Mother's Side.

Edgar Atheling dying without Issue, this Manor fell to *Henry II.* who claimed a Right to the Crown, as Heir to his Mother Queen *Maud*, Daughter of *Henry I.* by *Maud* his Wife Daughter of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, by *Margaret* Sister of *Edgar Atheling*. And the Manor for some time continued in the Crown.

It was found in the 12th and 13th of King *John*, that *John de Sandford* held the Manor of *Hormede*, with some other, by Serjeanty or Service in the Queen's Chamber. *Gilbert* Lord of *Sandford*

Sandford, was Chamberlain to Queen *Eleanor* in *Hen. III's* Time. He married *Lora*, a Lady whose Surname is lost, and had a Daughter *Alice*. *Lora* survived him, and executed the Office, which upon her Death fell to *Alice*. *Hugh de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, purchased the Wardship and Marriage of *Alice*, and married her to *Robert* his Son. Earl *Hugh* dying in 1263, *Robert* succeeded. *Robert* died 1296, and left his eldest Son *Robert* alive, who was his Heir. He had by *Alice* his Wife three other Sons, *Hugh*, *Thomas*, and *Alphonfus*, who all died in his Life-time. *Robert* dying without Issue, *John* Son of *Alphonfus* his younger Brother inherited. He married *Maud*, Sister and Coheir of *Giles de Baddlesmere*, Widow of *Robert Fitzpaine*, and had Issue two Sons, *Sir Thomas de Vere* and *Aubrey*. He died in the 33d of *Edward III.* and *Sir Thomas* succeeded. This Earl *Thomas* married *Maud*, Daughter of *Ralph de Ufford*, and had two Sons, *Robert* and *Aubrey*. *Robert* being a Minor, his Wardship and Marriage was granted to *Ingelram* Earl of *Bedford*, whose Daughter *Philippa* he married. For his second Wife he had *Isabella*, Kinswoman to the King, and was made Duke of *Ireland*; but being giddy with his Greatness, he grew insolent, and turned off *Isabella* for another of mean Extraction, brought by the Queen from *Bohemia*. This incensed the Nobility, who prevailed with the King to call a Parliament, in which he was charged with High Treason by the Duke of *Gloucester*, (the King's Uncle) and others. He did not appear; upon which he was attainted and banished, and his Estate confiscated, except his intailed Lands. He lived in *Lorain* in great Distress, and in the 16th of *Richard II.* died of the Wounds he received from a wild Boar in hunting. That King three Years after had his Body brought over and buried at *Colne*, himself and many Bishops attending the Funeral.

Aubrey de Vere, Uncle to Duke *Robert*, was in Parliament restored to all the intailed Lands, and the Earldom of *Oxford* to himself and his Heirs Male. He married *Alice*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Fitzwater*, and died in the 1st of *Henry IV.* *Richard* his eldest Son succeeded, married *Alice*, Daughter of *Sir Richard Sergeaux*, and died in the 4th of *Henry V.* leaving *John* his eldest Son nine Years of Age. This Earl *John* was in his Minority Knighted at *Leicester* by *Henry VI.* Being in Wardship, he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir John Howard*, without the King's Licence. He paid 200 l. for his Pardon, and had Livery of his Lands. He had also Livery of the Estate that came by his Wife from her Mother. He had five Sons and three Daughters. Upon the Turn of Times in the 1st of *Edward IV.* he and his Posterity were disinherited in Parliament, himself and his eldest Son *Aubrey* attainted for adhering to *Henry VI.* and both beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. The King settled this Manor upon his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*; but *Henry VII.* upon obtaining the Crown, restored it to *John* second Son of the last Earl of *Oxford*. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, and had a Son *John*, who died young in the *Tower* during his Father's Exile. He married again the Daughter of *Sir Richard Scrope*, but had no Issue. *Henry VII.* to whom he was of the Privy-Council, gave him several Manors forfeited by Attainder, made him Constable of

the *Tower*, and Lord High Admiral. He died in the 4th of *Henry VIII.* and *John* the Son of his next Brother *Sir George de Vere* succeeded. He was called *Little John* of *Comps*, married *Ann* the Duke of *Norfolk's* Daughter, and died without Issue. Then *John de Vere*, Son of *Robert* second Brother to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, beheaded by *Edward IV.* came to the Honour and Estate. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir Edward Tressell*, and had two Sons, *John* his Heir, and *Aubrey*. From *Aubrey* descended these three, *Hugh Geoffrey Vere*, the Father of *John Vere* of *Kirkby-Hall*, *Sir Francis Vere* a famous Commander, and *Sir Horatio*, created Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*. *John* the elder Brother succeeded his Father in Honour and Estate in the 31st of *Henry VIII.* had Livery of his Father's Lands, and of those that came to him by his Mother, Sister and Heir to *John Tressell*, Esq;. He married *Dorothy*, Sister and Heir of *Ralph* Earl of *Westmorland*, by whom he had *Katharine*, married to *Edward* Lord *Windsor*. He had for second Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *John Golding*, Esq; by whom he had Issue *Edward*, who succeeded him. Earl *Edward* married *Ann*, Daughter of the Lord Treasurer *Barleigh*, by whom he had *Elizabeth*, married to *William* Earl of *Derby*, *Bridget* to *Francis* Lord *Norris*, *Susan* to *Philip* Earl of *Montgomery*. His second Wife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Trentham* of *Staffordshire*, Esq; by whom he had *Henry* his Son and Heir, who was the next Earl of *Oxford*. This Manor, and many more, he sold, and wasted his Estate. He was a firm Friend to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and would have saved him from the Fury of the Times. The Duke was arraigned and tried by his Peers, and condemned and executed for attempting to marry the Queen of *Scots* against the Queen's liking. There were other Crimes insisted upon to make the Treason accumulative. The Earl of *Oxford* applied to his Father-in-Law the Lord Treasurer, in whose Power he presumed it was to save him. The Treasurer would not comply with him, which so far disgusted him, that losing the Point he had perhaps with great Honour insisted upon, his Disappointment hurried him into the most unnatural and outrageous Resentment. He took his Revenge upon the innocent Lady his Wife, threw her off, and made Havock of his Estate.

This Manor he conveyed to *Anthony Cage*, Citizen of *London*, and to his Heirs in the 21st of *Eliz.* Mr. *Cage* had four Sons, *Anthony*, *John*, *Edward*, and *Daniel*. *John* the second we find at *Totteridge*: The Queen granted him the Manor which was the Bishop of *Ely's*. *Daniel* the youngest had this of *Great Hormede* of the Gift of his Father. He claimed the Office of Chamberlain to Queen *Ann*, at the Coronation of King *James* and that Queen: But there was a Proclamation forbidding any Concourse of People by reason of the Plague, and Preparation farther than what concerned the essential Points of Coronation; and the King forbore riding from the *Tower* to *Westminster*, as had been usual. The Commissioners for determining Claims would not give Judgment upon this of *Daniel Cage*, because the Earl of *Oxford* held three Manors by this Office, one of which, called *Ginges*, they were not apprized was yet separated from the Earldom. 'Tis probable they would not admit a Man of inferior Degree to that high Office, which had been hi-

therto executed by the prime Nobility. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of — *Mordaunt*, and dying left *Philip* his Son and Heir. *Philip* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Thornton* of *Highham* in *Norfolk*; and afterwards *Alice*, Daughter of *Sir William Wade* of *Manewden* in *Essex*. He had Children by both. *Robert* was his eldest by the first; and inherited after him. He married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Thomas Brand* of *Hormede*, and left a Son *Thornton* an Infant. *Thornton* sold the Manor of *Hormede Bury* to *Bernard Turnor*, Citizen of *London*. From him it descended to *Thomas Turnor*, Esq; Barister at Law, who married a Daughter of *Sir Anthony Dean*, and dying left *Anthony* his Son and Heir, who is present Possessor.

Francis Delawood sold *Hormede-Hall* to *Thomas Boneft* of *Putney*, who gave it to *Thomas Boneft*, Esq; of *Stonebury*; and his Son *Thomas* sold it again to *William Delawood*, Esq;. He gave it by Will to *Isaac* and *Abraham Houblon*, and it descended to *Jacob Houblon*, Esq; as the Estate in *Braughing*.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Nicolas*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. The Advowson hath gone with the Impropriation since the Dissolution in the Family of *Brand*. One Brother having two Thirds had a Right to present for two Turns; another Brother having the other Third of the Parsonage, had a Right to a third Turn. He that had two Thirds, sold his Part of the Parsonage and Advowson to *Bernard Turnor* Lord of *Hormede-Bury*, from whom it came to *Thomas Turnor*, Esq; and he sold them to *Abraham Houblon*, Esq;. The Right of Presentation for two Turns was purchased, and now is in the Master and Fellows of *St. John's*, *Cambridge*, who have also purchased the Advowson of *Little Hormede*. The Right of presenting in the other third Turn is in a Minor *Thomas* Son of *Thomas Brand*, who is to present next. The Vicar is *Mr. Thomas Doe*.

This Parsonage was given to the Priory of *St. Laurence* in *Blakemore* in *Essex* by *Jordan de Sandford* their Founder. This *Jordan* seems to have been Father, at least Predecessor of *John de Sandford*, whom we find Lord here in the 12th of King *John*, and by Inheritance Chamberlain to the Queen, for he lived in the Time of *William de St. Mariâ*, who appropriated the Parsonage to that Convent, and endowed the Vicarage. The Vicar was to have the Oblations and small Tythes of the Parish, and even of the Glebe, except the Tythe of the Food of the Cattle of the House belonging to the Monastery, which had it seems been reserved by the Pope's Authority. The Convent of *Blake-more* were possessed of the Rectory and Patrons of the Vicarage till Cardinal *Woolsey's* Time. He procured Leave from the Pope and the King to suppress that Priory, in order to found his Colleges with. But the *Præmunire* he incurred brought this and the rest into the King's Hands, who granted it to *Waltham Abbey* in Exchange, as *Mr. Newcourt* hath discovered, for the Manor of *Stansted*, which he took to his own Use, and afterwards disposed of it. Both Rectory and Advowson coming to King *Henry*

upon the Dissolution, he granted them to *Thomas Brand*, in whose Family they both continued till the above mentioned Sale of two Parts in three.

The Terrier of 1610 mentions the Vicar possessed of those Profits, to which the Endowment of *William de St. Mariâ* entitled them. Only as the Convent allowed the Vicar a Mark yearly, the Terrier mentions a Pension of 40 Shillings to him out of the Rectory, with the House, Buildings, and Land containing an Acre, and the Tythe Hay on the South Side the Way, leading from *Huddibal's Green* on the East, to *Buntingford* on the West, with the Tythe of seven Roods of Arable in *Little Hormede*.

In the Steeple is a Ring of six Bells. No Monuments in the Church except the following, on a black Marble above the Altar.

H. S. E.

Gulielmus Brand, Thomæ F, Thomæ N,
De Hormede magnâ in Agro Hertfordiensi,
Generosus,

Vir Pietate, Morum integritate, insignis,

Uxorem duxit Dorotheam

Thomæ et Dorotheæ Stanley

de Cumberlow in eodem Agro

Filiam primogenitam.

Ex qua Filium suscepit unicum

Thomam.

Vixit Annos 24, dies 25, Ob. Jan. 11. 1676.

Optimo Marito posuit Mærentissima Conjux.

B E N E F A C T I O N S .

Mr. William Delawood, Merchant in *London*, by Will dated Feb. 1. 1694. gave to the Poor for ever 10*l.* per Ann. out of *Hormead-Hall*, free of all Taxes, into the Hands of the Minister and Church-wardens, to be distributed on *Christmas-Day*.

There is a Brass Plate on the North Wall of the Church to this Purpose, which informs us the same *Mr. Delawood* was born at *Hormede-Hall*, and gave all his Estate to *Isaac* and *Abraham Houblon*: In Default of Payment, or upon Deduction, the Church-wardens empowered to recover 10*l.* more.

Nine Acres and one Rood of Arable in the Parishes of *Hormede magna*, *Ansty*, and *Layston*, in Occupation of *Thomas Andrews* of *Layston*, at the Rent of six Pounds, distributed yearly by the Minister, Church-wardens, and Overseers, the Donor not known.

A Rent-Charge of two Pounds out of an enclosed Field of Arable, called *Crow Croft*, *Mr. William Benn* Owner, *George Welch* Tenant, free of Taxes, distributed as the last. The Donor not known.

An Annuity of twenty Shillings, free of Taxes, paid out of the Parsonage, distributed as the last. The Donor not known.

The forty Shillings payable to the Vicar from the Rectory is 24 Shillings from *Mr. Houblon*, the remaining 16 from *Mr. Brand* and *Godfrey*, according to their Proportion of a Fee Farm Rent of 22*s.* paid to the Crown: *Mr. Houblon* 13*s.* 1*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Mr. Brand* 6*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Mr. Godfrey* 2*s.*

H O R M E D E Parva,

IN London Dioceſe, and *Edwinſtree* Hundred, lies upon the *Ermine-ſtreet*, South of *Great Hormede*, with which it was upon the Conqueſt eſteemed one Vill, as is to be ſeen there. In *Domeſday* two diſtinct Manors are mentioned, which were after ſome Time united, both falling to the Crown. Other Manors there are now, derived from the antient. The firſt is, the Land of Earl *Euſtace*, which from the yearly Value of 100 Shillings in the Confeſſor's Time, was fallen to 3 Pounds. He was Earl of *Bologn*, and attended Duke *William* in his Expedition. He had one Daughter and Heir, married to *Stephen*, third Son of *Stephen* Earl of *Blois* by *Adela* the Conqueror's Daughter. King *Henry* his Uncle made him Earl of *Mortaigne* in *Normandy*. Upon his Uncle's Death he came over and ſeized the Crown, which of Right belonged to *Maud*, his Uncle's Daughter. He had a Son *Euſtace* Earl of *Bologn*, who married *Conſtance* Daughter of *Louis VII.* King of *France*. Dying without Iſſue, this Manor came to *William* Earl of *Mortaigne*, the next Brother. He died alſo without Iſſue, and this Eſtate reverted to the Crown.

The other Manor, in the Record eſteemed at five Shillings, was granted to *Ralph Bangiard*. This deſcended to *Geoffrey* Son of *Ralph*, and to *William* Son of *Geoffrey*. This *William* was attainted and executed for a Conſpiracy with the Earl of *Maine* againſt *Henry I.*

Both theſe Manors thus in the Crown, paſſed afterwards as one, and were poſſeſſed by *Dionife de Monte Cavifo*, as *Anſty* and others were, of which ſhe had Livery in the Time of *Edw. I.* as appears from the Rolls of the Exchequer. *Adomare de Valentia* was found to be her next Heir, in the Reign of *Edward II.* He was Earl of *Pembroke*, and granted this Manor to that King, who gave it, with others, to *Mary de St. Paul*, Wife of *Adomare*, for Life, upon whoſe Deceafe it reverted.

Edward III. in the 50th Year of his Reign, granted it, with the Manor of *Meſdon*, to the Abbey of *St. Mary de Graces* at *London*, a Monastery of his own Foundation. They enjoyed it, with the Advowſon, till the Suppreſſion. King *Henry* gave it to Sir *Thomas Audley* and his Heirs. He was Speaker of that Houſe of Commons which diſſolved the Monasteries, Attorney for the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, Lord Keeper, and afterwards Lord Chancellor. The King gave him the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* at *London*, with all the Plate and Lands belonging to it, and the Abbey of *Walden* in *Effex*. He created him Lord *Audley* of *Walden*, and made him Knight of the Garter. He died at *Chriſtchurch*, which was called before the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, in the 35th of *Henry VIII.*

He turned the Monastery into a Houſe for himſelf, which was called *Audley Inn*. Some Part of it yet remains, pleaſantly ſituated, with

the River *Cam* before, and behind a Park, towards the Town. His Honour was entailed upon his Heirs Male, but it went no farther than himſelf, for he left only a Daughter *Margaret*. She was in Ward to Sir *Anthony Denny*, Knight, a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, and after his Death to the Lady *Joan Denny* his Widow. She was married to the Lord *Henry Dudley*, a younger Son of the Duke of *Northumberland*. He was the ſame Year killed at the Battel of *St. Quintin*. Then ſhe was married to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and had by him ſeveral Children. This Duke was attainted and executed in the 15th of *Eliz.* It has been ſuppoſed that this Duke and the Lady *Margaret* conveyed this Manor to *Edward Newport* of *Pelham Furneufe*, with the Advowſon. But that it was *Thomas* their Son is more probable: For *Thomas* preſented to the Rectory in 1580. almoſt twenty Years after his Father ſuffered; but he was not yet reſtored in Blood.

The Manor, with the Advowſon, was purchaſed by *Edward Newport* of *Pelham Furneufe*, and went together for a conſiderable Time. The Manor is ſtill in *John Newport*, Eſq; whoſe Family we have in *Pelham*. The Advowſon hath been ſeparated from it ſome Time. It was purchaſed by *Bernard Turner*: *Ann* his Daughter, Relict of Mr. *Thomas Crouch* of *Buntingford*, had the Right, from whom it came to their Son *Charles*. And it is ſince ſold to *St. John's College, Cambridge*.

The Manor of TURKS cum QUINBURY.

This laſt hath its Name from the *Quin*, which hath here its Riſe, and flows through *Braughing* till it falls into the *Rib*. There is a Winter Stream from *Little Hormead* hither, between *Turks Wood* and *Darſell*, but at no other Time except a Flood. The Maſter and Fellows of *Trinity Hall* in *Cambridge* are Lords here.

The Manor of BALANCE,

Named perhaps from ſome Owner, is at preſent in the Provost and Fellows of *King's College, Cambridge*, who have Jurisdiction of Court Baron here.

STONEBURY hath been alſo a Manor, but ſunk for want of Tenants. It was probably the Reſidence of ſome great Man before and after the Conqueſt. If we conſider the beautiful Situation of it upon a riſing Ground, towards the South Eaſt Sun, well wooded and watered, the Land all enclosed and entire, intermixed with none, between and at a proper Diſtance from both of the great Roads, we may admit no Spot in *Hormead* comparable to it, and indeed very few in the County: Eſpecially if we eſteem

esteem Retirement, as the Owners for some Generations have done; who passed their Years to a very advanced Age in a silent Enjoyment of Books and Manly Conversation. Within Doors and without, nothing was consulted but Convenience. Gardening was their chief Amusement. Without much Art or Expence, it served the true End, *Fallere Vitam*; and was a Picture of the Master's Simplicity of Mind, who aimed at no other Shew than a beneficent Temper, and virtuous Example. In the last Century, Musick and Painting were Family Diversions here; in the latter the House affords many Proofs of the Artist's Genius.

Thomas Boneſt, Esq; who died in 1719. Father of *William* the present Possessor, is the last that was known to any now alive, whose Memory must be dear to those that had the Honour of his Friendship. He bears, *Vert*, two Bars Gemelles between 3 Roses *Argent*.

The Manes of this Gentleman will not be offended with mentioning him for the Figure he made in private Life. He loved *Plutarch* and *Horace* enough to think, with them, a Character of Integrity was above that of being Great and Boisterous, Epithets that are as well adapted to a destructive Wind or a Flood; as his Master *Plutarch* had taught him.

It is possible this House received its Name from the *Roman Lapis Milliaris*, at that Distance from *Casarrowmagum Braughing*. The Lands reach to the *Ermine-street*. There is yet in a Bottom between *Stonebury* and *Here-street* in the Road, a great Stone, which antiently may have been set up for the Purpose.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Nicolas*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. The Advowson is in *St. John's College, Cambridge*. Mr. *Thomas Doe* the present Rector.

Here are no Monuments, nor any thing remarkable.

BENEFACTIONS.

Pierce Powell by Will dated Sept. 16. 1665. gave to the Parson and Churchwardens an Annuity of twenty Shillings, (which Will was proved in the Prerogative Court by his Executor *Thomas Boneſt*, Esq;) fifteen Shillings by them

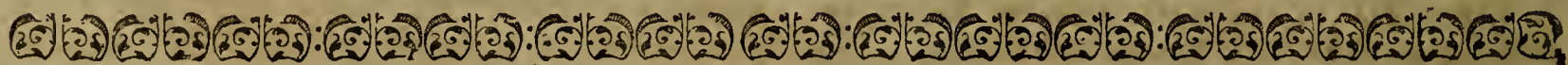
are to be distributed to the Poor, and five to the Clerk for keeping his Grave covered with Turf. This is payable from a Messuage and Lands in the Parishes of *Layston* and *Great Hormede*, once in the Occupation of *Thomas Damms*, now possessed by the Heirs of *Pyke Crouch*, late of *Alswyke Hall*, Esq; and occupied by *Thomas Andrews*.

In a Common Field called *Jeffrey's Field* is an Acre of Arable called the *Town Acre*, in Occupation of *William Brooks*. The Rent is distributed to the Poor by the Rector and Churchwardens. This abuts East on an Acre of Glebe Land, West upon the Lands of *Balance*, North upon a Pasture of *Balance* called *Slewswick*, South upon Lands of *Mutton Hall*.

There was a grand Dispute in the 10th of *Richard II.* between the Men of *Little Hormede* and those of the Hamlet of *Bordesden*. There was a Quinzime and Moiety of a Quinzime *a Laicis*, a contingent Part of which was leviable on *Bordesden*. The Men of *Little Hormede* pleaded Custom, till lately, for *Bordesden* being ratable with them. Those of *Bordesden* would have been rated with *Bramynge*, asserting, they had antiently paid there, except at several times when they were under the coercive Power of *Sir John at Lee*. *Nicolas Hotot*, and the rest of the Hamlet of *Bordesden*, were cast; and *Henry Fairman*, with the other Inhabitants of *Little Hormede*, had a Verdict for 100 s. Damages. Of these Proceedings there is a full Account in *Mr. Madox's Firma Burgi*, p. 110.

This Hamlet of *Bordesden* probably took in *Turks Wood* and the adjacent Lands, because *William Turk* (from whom the Wood, we may believe, was named) was one of the Defendants. *Robert Turk* was Sheriff in the last Year of *Richard II.* *Sir John de la Lee* had been Sheriff in the latter End of *Edward I.* and Beginning of *Edward II.* He was Lord of *Cokehamsted* in *Braughing*.

There is a Green, East of *Turks Wood*, in *Braughing* Parish, which goes by the Name of *Bordesden*. From this Family of *Hotoft*, who resided here and at *Knebworth*, a Farm in the Hamlet of *Bordesden*, now in *Braughing* Parish, is named. It lies near *Cokehamsted*, and is called *Hotox*.



L A Y S T O N,



IN *London* Diocese, and *Edwinſtree* Hundred, stands upon the River *Rib*, near its Rise, having *Buckland* on the North, and *Westmill* on the South. On the East it hath the famous *Roman* Way called *Ermine-street*; and through this Parish passeth the present Post Road from *London* to the North.

This Name of the Place was not known at the Conquest, but taken up since. That which it goes by in *Domesday* is *Icheton*, and how that came to be changed it is but Guess-work:

Perhaps from Similitude of Sound to *Hitch*, now *Hitchin*, which was not enough distinguished from it. If we could, we should find whence *Icheton* was derived. Since there is room only for Conjecture, it is submitted to the Adept in Etymology, whether it may not come from *Iche* or *Ichen* in the *Celtic* Language an Elbow or Angle. So our Antiquaries accounted for the Name of *Iceni* given to *Norfolk*, from *Ichen*, and some neighbouring Counties, by the *Roman* Geography, from that kind of Figure the Extremity of the Country made. Again, whether

a Protuberance of Land extending itself into that of the adjacent Vill, or an Angle it makes in the Stream be meant, it remains a Question. That it was from the Brook enclosing a Point, to me it seems most probable: Because the Manor of *Corney*, which is found in the Record, and coeval with *Icheton*, had of old the same Signification. Here perhaps was the Angle whence the Town's Name arose, and it might therefore more easily be dropt, since the Name of the Manor which at length swallowed up all the rest of the Manors, expressed the same thing. *Bochart* in his *Phaleg* has observed, these Elbows went by the Name of *Horn*. The Town of *Horncastle* in *Lincolnshire* is thus situated in an Angle that two Brooks make. A Roman Name too we have for a Station at *Wratting* in *Suffolk*, from the same sort of Conceit: It is called *ad Ansam*; where a *Trivium* upon three Causeways makes a kind of triangular Hollow on every Side, the Verge of which continued to the Bank of the Inclosures forms what they meant by *Ansa*, the Handle or Ear of a Pot: According to *Plautus*, speaking of a Man strutting with his Arms a-kembow, *Quis hic Ansatus ambulat?* This Stream includes the Homestall of *Corney Bury* in a Rib-like Form.

Nor is it improbable that our Word *Nich* should have the same Origin: For tho' it comes to us from the *French*, they have some Mixture of the *Teutonic*. This hath no Relation to the *Latin*, and might be first *un Iche*, corrupted to what it is at present.

The next Name we find of this Town after *Ichetone* is *Lefstanchirche*, and that within less than a hundred Years of the Conquest, as appears from the Donations to the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, in all which and the confirming Charter it is so written. The new Name, it is plain, rose from the Church, which might be built by some pious *Saxon* called *Leofstan*. One of that Name was Abbot of *St. Alban's*, related to *Edward* the Confessor. Or, the more antient Churches having been built with Wood, this being of Stone, might, by Way of Eminence and Distinction, be called so. But then we have no Chance for the first Syllable, which must be left, as indeed all the rest, to those that have better Helps and more Sagacity to discover it.

Layston seems but a Corruption from *Lefstan*, the Church being dropt for the Bulk it made in Pronunciation. The Lands of this Vill were, upon the Conquest, distributed into six several Manors, and to five several Owners, tho' not valued then at more than five Pounds seven Shillings per Ann. and in the Confessor's Time but at seven Pounds. Its Neighbourhood perhaps to the *Ermine-street*, and the Profit of Inns for Travellers, might make an Estate here more desirable. Those to whom the Manors were granted were, the Bishop of *Baieux*, Earl *Eustace*, *Eudo Dapifer*, *Peter de Valoines*, and *Hardwyn d'Escalers*. The Bishop had the best, and *Eustace* had *Corney* and one more.

These Manors in some Time came to one Hand, and went together by the Name of *Cornhee*, corrupted perhaps from *Cornhoo*, the last Syllable signifying a House or Seat. The Family of *Tricket* possessed them as early as King *Stephen*, if not sooner. For *Hugh Tricket*, as appears by his Grant, gave to the Church

of the *Holy Trinity* in *London* in perpetual Alms, whatever himself, his Father, or Predecessors had in *Lefstanchirche*, with all his Lands in *Cornhee*, so that whosoever should hold of the same Church should hold it of the Canons, as they had held it of him or his Ancestors. *Eustace* Earl of *Bologn*, Son of King *Stephen*, confirmed the Gift of *Tricket*, and farther granted them all the Service of the Land, which was the fourth Part of the Service of a Knight's Fee, for the Health of the Souls of *Stephen* and *Maud*, his Father and Mother, *Baldwyn* and *Maud*, his Brother and Sister, who were all buried at the Church of the *Trinity*. And farther, at the Request of *Hugh Tricket*, engaged to the Canons, that he would warrant the Land to them against all Men.

Henry III. confirmed all this by Charter. And farther, gave the Church of the *Trinity* a *Tuesday's* Market here, and a Fair of eight Days, beginning on the Vigil of *St. Bartholomew* yearly. So that *Sunday* must have come in for a Fair-Day, as was then the Custom, and sometimes a Fair was kept singly on that Day in other Places. The same *Henry* gave them also Free Warren in all their Manors in *Hertfordshire*, *Kent*, and *Middlesex*, and all the Privileges of their Market and Fair.

But another *Henry* demolished them, and granted the Rectory of *Layston*, the Manors of *Corneybury* and *Milkley*, and Jurisdiction of Court Leet and Baron, with the Profits, to the Lord *Audley*, Speaker of the Dissolving House of Commons. From him this Estate, as *Little Hormede*, passed by *Margaret* his Daughter to her Husband *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*. And it was sold by this Family to *John Crowch*, Citizen of *London*. But as it is plain *Little Hormede* was not sold by the Duke, but possessed by *Thomas* his Son, who presented to that Living after his Father's Death, 'tis with good Grounds to be presumed, the same *Thomas* (who was afterwards restored in Blood) was the Conveyor of the Estate to *Crowch*. The first Presentation of *Crowch* to the Vicarage of *Layston* was not till seven Years after the Duke's Execution, which is consistent enough with his Purchasing of *Thomas* Lord *Walden*.

Mr. Crowch was born at *Standon*, and married *Joan* Daughter and Heir of *John Scot* of *London*, as his Epitaph shews us. He had five Sons and as many Daughters. The Account of his Daughters first Marriages, and their Progeny, not being in the Epitaph, they are at large here. *Elizabeth* married to *Mathew Floyer* of *London*, Merchant, had two Sons, *Mathew*, who died in her Life-time, and *Francis*, who purchased *Brent Pelham*, and a Daughter *Elizabeth*. Her second Husband was *William Freeman* of *London*, Merchant, by whom she had *Ralph Freeman* of *Abseden*, Esq; *Joan* married to *Sir Thomas Soame* of *Throcking*, and *Elizabeth* to *Sir Samuel Luke* of *Bedfordshire*.

Jane, the second, was married to *Sir Edward Barkham*, Lord Mayor of *London*, by whom she had *Sir Edward Barkham* of *Southacre* in *Norfolk*, Bart. and *Sir Robert Barkham* of *Wainfleet* in *Lincolnshire*, Kt. and four Daughters; *Susan* married to *Robert Walpole* of *Houghton* in *Norfolk*, Esq; *Elizabeth* to *Sir John Garrard* of *Lammer*; *Jane* to *Sir Charles Caesar* of *Benington*; *Margaret* to *Sir Anthony Irby* of *Bolton* in *Lancashire*.

Ann, the third, married to — *Hare*, Esq; a Prothonotary of the Court of Wards, and after his Death to *Edward Lord Montague* of Boughton.

Joan, the fourth, married to Sir *Ralph Freeman*, Lord Mayor, by whom she had only *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *George Sandys* Earl of *Feversham*.

Margaret, the fifth, was married to *John Hare* of *Totteridge*, Esq; a Prothonotary of the Court of Wards. By him she had *Hugh*, in 1625 created Baron of *Colrain*. Her second Husband was *Henry* Earl of *Manchester*, by whom she had two Sons, *George* and *Sidney*; and a Daughter *Susanna* married to *George Lord Chandois*. Arms of *Crouch* are, *Argent* on a *Pale Sable* 3 Crosses *Patee Or*, within a *Bordure* engrailed of the second.

John was his eldest Son, who succeeded him in *Alswyke*. This Estate was given by *John Crouch*, Esq; the Father to *Thomas* the second Son. *Thomas* married a Daughter of — *Galliard*, and had two Sons, *John* and *Thomas*. The younger was Fellow of *King's College*, *Cambridge*, and Burges for that University in several Parliaments of *King Charles II*. He was so careful of the Body that he moved, upon the making every Act, to have a Clause saving Privileges of the Universities. *John* inherited, married *Margaret* Daughter of *William Johnson* of *Preston-Grange* in *Lancashire*, Esq; *Charles* his eldest Son succeeded, and married *Francis* Daughter and sole Heir of *Benjamin Langhorn* of *Hippolits*, Gent. by her his eldest Son *Thomas* was his Heir, who married *Ann* Daughter of *Barnard Turner* of *Buntingford*, Gent. In 1690. he sold this Manor and Rectory to *Ralph Hawkins*, Citizen of *London*, from whom it descended in 1696. to *John Hawkins*, Esq; his Son, present Possessor. He bears, *Sable* a *Lyon passant Or*, on a Chief *Azure* 3 *Bezants*, in Base a *Bar wavy*.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. *John Hawkins*, Esq; is Patron: Mr. *Thomas Heton* the present Vicar. This Vicarage was erected and endowed with the small Tythes in the Time of *Richard Nigellus* or *Fitz-Neal*, Bishop of *London* and Lord Treasurer, in the 5th of *Richard I*. so that we may conclude the *Trickets* Lords here within a little Time of the Conquest.

M O N U M E N T S.

On the South Wall of the Chancel: *Quisquis es quem ad Aedes has Pietas impulit, Te hoc quod vides moretur Monumentum sacrum Memoria Johannis Crouch de Corneybury, Armigeri, Londini olim, dein hujus Comitatus haud exigui decoris. Qui postquam octogesimum sextum ætatis suæ annum superasset Mense Feb. Annoque a nato Domino 1605. Naturæ Debitum reddidit, non minus bonorum Operum quam Dierum satur. Natus erat Barvici in Parochiâ Standonensi. In Uxorem cepit Johannam filiam et heredem Johannis Scot, Londinensis, ex qua Filios suscepit quinque, Johannem, Thomam, Richardum, Nicolaum, Gulielmum: Filias itidem quinque, Elizabetham, Gulielmi Fremani Mercatoris Londinensis nuper Viduam; Janam, Edvardi Barkham, Equitis Aurati, et Londinensis olim Civitatis Prætoris, Consortem; Annam Conjugem Edvardi Domini Montacuti, Baronis de Boughton; Joannam nuptam Radul-*

pho Fremano, Gulielmi fratri, qui nuper Prætor ejusdem Londinensis Civitatis, creatus de vitâ prius exiit quam Officio; Animam citius deposuit quam Magistratum; Margarettam uxorem hoc ipso tempore Henrici Comitissæ Mancestræ, privati Sigilli custodis.

Monumentum hoc Domina Margaretta, Mancestræ Comitissa, Domina Anna Montecuta, et Domina Jana Barkham solæ de tam numerosâ prole superstites Observantia et Amoris ergo posuerunt.

On the same Wall, “Near hereunto lieth interred the Body of Mr. *William Slatholm*, Dr. of Physick, a Person studious, and of exemplary Temperance and Sobriety, Charitable to his poor Neighbours, and Courteous to Strangers, Conscientious, and Wary in his Profession, of whose expert Skill wherein, his Book *De Febribus* (*multum in parvo*) is no small Witness.

At his Feet are his 3 Children. The Monument erected by his Wife *Anne*.

A Stone at the South Entrance of the Church lying for a Step, of the Shape of a Coffin, hath the Bottom of a Cross Fleury upon a Serpent, the upper Part of the Figure worn off. It is such as was laid on Tombs and in Niches; such as *Shonks* at *Pelham*, and those at *Gilston*.

Many old Stones here were robbed of their Inscriptions, in the Time of the Reforming Rebellion.

The Manor of ALSWYKE.

This in *Domesday* and old Authorities is written *Alsfeswyche* and *Alfledawycha*, and in the Donation to the Church *Alswyke*. It was probably called the Town of *Alfleda* or *Ælfleda*, a Saxon Lady. It comprehended the Manor now called *Beauchamps*; And was, without question, a Parish of itself, tho' the Church was afterwards called *Capella*, and the Vicar of *Leffstanchirche* admitted to it annexed to his own as the Mother Church. Thus we see *Little Hadham*, tho' a Parish Church, upon being annexed to the other called *Capella*.

Alswyke was by the Conqueror granted to *Ralph Bangiard*, who had also a Manor in *Little Hormede* contiguous to this: And I will suppose that Manor to be *Stonebury*, because only a Hedge parts that from *Alswyke*. The most antient Mention I find of this Place is in the Grant made of this Manor to the Canons of the *Holy Trinity* by *Richard Bangiard*, the Son of *William*, who was in the Duke of *Maine's* Conspiracy (as in *Little Hormede*); *William* was the Son of *Geoffrey*, and *Geoffrey* the Son of *Ralph*. That Instrument, which *Richard* offered upon the Altar in Presence of *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, acknowledgeth the Chapel he then bestowed on them was founded in the Parish of *Leffstanchirche*, whose Right, as Mother Church, he by all means would have preserved.

The Value of these two Manors of *Alswyke* is in the Record higher than all those of *Ichetone* put together, and I believe comprehends more Lands. If I may have leave to conjecture, this Parish of *Alswyke* having before the Conquest its Church demolished, might be annexed to *Ichetone*, where was a Church sufficient for the Inhabitants of both; or as *Little Hadham* is to *Great*, by the Lord of both being the same Person: That in Time the Church of *Ichetone* fell to the Ground, which might be after

after the Conquest, and upon the rebuilding it acquired a new Name of *Lefstankirke*, from the Builder or the Materials.

The Subjects of the Church of the *Holy Trinity* were, for the most part, severely spunged, having nothing but small Tythes and Oblations; nor even small Tythes out of the Lands of the Convent, left for their Vicar. Yet, to make some amends, here, according to the Terrier of 1610. was a noble Provision to keep House; besides the Buildings above fifty Acres of Glebe Land. So that the Vicar was not put upon the Parish Charity to be maintained; besides the Pittance of small Tythes, upon the voluntary Support of Offerings. But such was the Piety of those Times; confined to support a Recluse Clergy employed in Devotion for the good State of the Dead, by the Plunder of those that officiated for the Living: When there is not one Syllable in the Sacred Writings appointing or approving such a Practice, nor any Countenance to think the Souls thus recommended can have any Benefit thereby.

Let no Man doubt of the pious Intention of the Founders, who took it to be the most acceptable Service to God to maintain Altars duly attended, and honourably supported. There is no Colour for disputing the Sincerity of their Alms. Yet, as Mankind hath a weak Side, and subject to the Foible of Popularity, we may, without Offence to Christian Charity, admit some Spice of Vain-glory stole into the Composition. That preserving a Name and a Family was a secret *Stimulus* to this mis-employed Zeal, which would have its Force in every Breast, tho' discouraged and kept under by the most unaffected Piety. The Court and the Mitred Clergy having led the Way, forestalled all Examination of the Usefulness of the Thing; the Laity followed *Regis ad Exemplum*.

Three Considerations must otherwise have taken place: That these Offices for the Dead must naturally produce a Licentious, at least Negligent Life, according to what *Huntingdon* reports of the great Earl of *Mellent* and *Leicester*. When his Confessor pressed him to Restitution, in a Sneer he answered, He'd give his Estate to his Sons, who should do Works of Mercy for the Health of his Soul.

The second, That those that attended the Parochial Altars must be starved, or live by the arbitrary Oblations of the Laity, who are presupposed to pay the Debts of the Monasteries.

The last, That so much Treasure, and such Multitudes of Priests, must be employed in a Service we cannot be sure is acceptable.

On the other hand, much might be said of the Liberality of these Houses to the Poor, who were wholly maintained by them: But *this might have been done*, and better, if *the other had been left undone*. If Beneficence to the Necessitous had been chiefly in View, these Founders might have met with, in their own Lifetime, enough of the Miserable and Unfortunate, enough of the Ignorant and Lazy, to have done Good upon. And after all, our Obligation to Charity of this kind, extends no farther than our own Time, nor will there ever be wanting present Objects of it. These posthumous Good Works are but giving from Posterity, who perhaps will think themselves bound

to do nothing, because the Poor are Coheirs with them.

Every Estate is, in Truth, held *in Capite* from the Creator of the World. *The Earth was given to the Children of Men*, not to a Few, but to All. And the great Possessors are, for some Share, but in Trust for the Beasts of the People. Hospitality and Compassion, the Offices of Friendship and Interposition of Authority, together with the Influence of a virtuous Example, are a sort of Quit-Rent due to the Founder: And the Underlings of the Soil have a kind of local Right to it. How much the latter depends upon the first, I need not take Pains to prove.

Works of Mercy in our Life-time must surely be most acceptable, because what a Man gives at his Death is no longer his own. And they have these two peculiar Advantages, That we prevent those Abuses to which they are liable when they come into other Hands, of which too many Instances are seen: And they defend our Posterity from the Temptation of Sacrilege, the Snare and Destruction of their Inheritance.

I would not be thought to discourage the Benefaction of Legacies. They are sometimes the only Method of Restitution practicable; and some kinds of 'em are highly useful, if they could be secured from Misapplication. What a Man does himself, is preferable to what he commits to others. We have had indeed refined Notions published, that Compassion ought not to have a Share in Alms, but meerly Discretion, because if we follow the Motions of our natural Temper, 'tis but giving to ourselves. Thus a Penny from a Miser will be as well accepted as a greater Sum from a chearful Giver.

Richard Bangiard was received by the Canons of the *Holy Trinity* into the Fraternity of their Church and their Prayers for ever. His Grant was confirmed by *Henry III.* *Henry VIII.* granted this Manor to *Thomas Grey*, Gent. It was afterwards in Possession of *William Hamond*, who perhaps purchased it of *Grey*. It was purchased by *John Crowch* of *Corney Bury*, Esq; in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, *Hamond* passing a Fine. From him it descended to *John* his eldest Son, who married *Ann* Daughter of *Henry Rolfe* of *Kelvedon* in *Essex*. By her he had a Son *John*, whose Son and Heir also was *John*, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *George Pyke*, Esq; His Son and Heir was *Pyke Crowch*, Esq; Barrister at Law. His Widow is present Possessor.

The Church or Chapel stood South of the Manor House. The Vicar of *Layston* receives Rent for the Church-yard.

The Manor of BEAUCHAMPS,

Was granted to *Earl Eustace* upon the Conquest, who had another in *Little Hormede*, which might be contiguous to this. In the Record 'tis reckoned into *Alswyke*. It was afterwards possessed by the Family of *Beauchamps*, perhaps those of *Eastwick*, who gave that Church to the Abbey of *Chicksands*. In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* it was sold to *Edward Baesh*, Esq; and continued its Name from the former Lords down to this Time. It was in the Family of *Baesh*, and descended, as their Estate in *Stansted*,

to Sir Ralph Baesh, who conveyed it to John Taylor, Clerk, Rector of Westmill. He sold it to Mr. Barnard Turner of Buntingford, who settled it in Marriage with his Daughter Ann upon Mr. Thomas Crouch of the same Place and his Heirs. Charles his Son and Heir enjoyed it upon his Mother's Death, and sold it in 1726 to Francis Goulston, Esq; of Widial, the present Possessor.

BUNTINGFORD,

Is made up of four several Parishes, Layston, Abfeden, Throcking, and Widial. This happened upon the erecting the present Post Road to the North, and is now a great Thoroughfare. The Ermine-street served the Purpose of those that travelled from Cambridge and Walden. The Parish of Layston or Alsweyke came up to the very Ermine at Here-street. Some Houses and Lands on the West Side that Street are at this Day in Layston. And the Huntingdon Road to London led from Godmanchester through the Parishes of Papworth, Croxton, Wafely, and Biggleswade to Stevenage, and probably from Broadwater to Hertford, where it fell into the Ermine. Or if it went on to Hatfield, it must have passed through Hornsey, and there been received by the Ermine. We find indeed no Way used by the Romans from London to Huntingdon, but keeping the Ermine to Canonium, above Audley Inn, then going by Chesterford Camboriturum, and crossing the Cam again at Chesterton, passing over the Ground where Stourbridge Fair is kept; which seems to be the Reason of that Fair's being kept here, having a good Road to it from each Side the Country. They went from one Town or Station to another, and as their Agger was made with great Labour and Expence, they had no more than were necessary, and marched their Armies by round-about Ways very often, as we find in almost every Part of the Imperial Itinerary. Had this through Buntingford been the Ermine-street, as most of our Maps would have it, we should surely have had some old Towns upon it between Hertford and Arrington. On the contrary, those we have now are made up out of several Parishes; Puckridge out of Standon and Braeghing, Buntingford out of four, Buckland hath one Side of the Road in Thersfield, and Royston consists of two in this County, and three in Cambridgeshire.

It stands upon the Ford of the little River Rib. The first mention we have of it is in Edward III's Time, who granted a Market here and a Fair to Elizabeth de Burgo, in the 21st of his Reign, at the Rent of Six Pence. The same King, 20 Years after, granted the Lord a Saturday's Market, and a Fair on the Feast and the Morrow of St. Peter and Paul, at the Rent of 13 s. 4 d. Henry VIII. granted to the Lord Audley Lord of Corneybury a Monday's Market, with a Fair at St. Peter and Paul as before, and another on St. Andrew's Day and the Morrow, at the Rent of 13 s. 10 d. per Ann. And farther, that Lord and his Heirs were empowered to chuse two Men of the Tenants and Inhabitants to govern the Markets and Fairs, and to accompt to six others of the Town, appointed by the Lord, for the Profits of the Markets and Fairs, to be employed for the Good of the Town at the Discretion of the Lord.

Lord Aston hath a Manor here, which belonged to the Knights Hospitallers.

Alexander Strange built a Chapel of Brick at the South End the Street fronting the Road, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants, who are at a great Distance from the Church. Layston Church stands in the Middle of a Field, with no House near it. It is presumed, the Houses stood nearer Here-street, whilst that Road was chiefly in Use, and that the Inhabitants got hither for a Road Trade, upon the Way through Royston being erected and frequented. Mr. Strange built by Contribution of the Neighbourhood, and was seven Years in compleating his Work, which was begun in 1614. The Expence was 418 l. odd Money.

He was born at London, and educated at Peter House in Cambridge, the Son of a Doctor of Laws; he was Batchelor of Divinity, Vicar of this Parish 46 Years, and Prebend of Consumpt. per Mare in St. Paul's. He was once Rector of White Rothering in Essex, which he resigned 1617.

He gave by Deed dated in the 1st of Charles I. an Acre of Land in Layston to the Vicar, for Service and a Sermon yearly the Monday after St. Michael, which is constantly observed. And by another Deed in 1642. eight Acres and half in Great Hormede and Layston to the Repairs of this Chapel. So that this Honest Vicar of Bray did not only bring the Church after the People, but took Care to keep it from being expensive to them in Time to come.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chapel is a Stone with this Inscription; *Novissima sub hoc Marmore sonitum Tuba operiuntur Exuvia Alexandri Strange, Theologiae Baccalaurei, hujusque Parochiae nuper Vicarii. Qui cum 46 annis in Populo erudiendo, Paceque inter Litigantes concilianda consumpsisset; cumque inter alia pia Molimina hoc Dei Domicilium instaurari curasset 8 Decembr. 80 etat. Anno a nato Domino 1650. Caelebs occubuit.*

Mærens posuit J. M.

In the East Window of the Chapel, with Arms of Reynolds; "This Window was made and finished at the Charge of William and Mary Reynolds (Son and Daughter to Lewis Reynolds, Vicar of Layston) 1622."

Another Stone hath this; *Johannes Turner Vicar de Layston, natus primo Martii 1603. - - - annum etatis agens obiit. Loquitur sepultus.* The Word to be supplied should be, I believe, *sexagesimum*, because in that Year he died.

BENEFACTIONS.

William Brown of Layston, Locksmith, by Deed dated 1626. gave half an Acre of Land in Layston to Trustees, for the Repair of the Chapel Windows.

Henry Marshall and Thomas Adams granted five Acres and half in Layston, Throcking, and Widial, to the Poor of Buntingford, in the 24th of Eliz.

Sir John Watts, Knight, gave an Annuity of 4 l. per Ann. out of an House and Close, to the Poor, in the 45th. of Eliz.

Lady Jane Barkham gave 100 l. the Rent thereof to be paid to the Master of the Grammar

mar School here, for teaching five poor Children, in 1652.

Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, who died Jan. 6. 1688. built a neat House of Brick near the Chapel, containing an Apartment for four poor Men and as many poor Women, that lived handsomely, and by Misfortune have come to Poverty. Every one hath two Rooms below and two above for their own Use. He endowed it in 1684. and settled it in Trustees, who are to chuse upon a Vacancy out of the Parishes of *Abseden* and *Layston*. When three Trustees are dead, their Number is to be filled up by the Survivors.

The same Prelate gave a thousand Pounds to *Christ's College, Cambridge*, with which an Estate in *Wimbish* in *Essex* was bought, and settled for the Payment of four Scholarships of twelve Pounds per Ann. apiece. Afterwards he purchased Fee-Farm Rents to the Value of 22 l. 11 s. per Ann. to be settled for the same Uses as the Estate at *Wimbish*. He ordered the four Scholarships to be first paid, and the Overplus to be equally divided, the Master and Fellows of *Christ's College* to have one half, the Master of *Buntingford School* the other.

These Scholarships are appropriated to Persons born in *Hertfordshire*, and educated in *Buntingford School*; and of them such as are born

in the Parish of *Abseden* or Town of *Buntingford* (*ceteris paribus*) are to be preferred.

If upon Vacancy none of *Buntingford School* are qualified, the Master and Fellows are to enquire for a *Hertfordshire* Scholar in the University, and if any such is found, he is to be admitted to the Scholarship: If no such Supply is to be met with, upon Notice given by the College to the Master of *Buntingford School*, he is to signify to the Masters of the neighbouring Schools in *Hertfordshire* (particularly *Stortford, Hitchin, Ware, and Hertford*) the Time appointed by the College for the Admission, the Number of Vacancies, and Qualification of Persons eligible, that they are *Hertfordshire*-born, and educated in some Free and Publick School licensed in this County, to the End any one so qualified may offer himself to the College. If upon this Notice none offer himself, the College may elect out of their own Students the most deserving.

These Scholarships may be held a Year after Master of Arts, provided that Degree is regularly taken, altho' the Person be elected Fellow. The Master of *Buntingford School* is to teach four Boys freely for his Moiety of the Overplus Money of the Rent of the Estates aforesaid. The Boys to be nominated by the Rector of *Abseden* and Vicar of *Layston*, out of their own, or any bordering Parish.



T H R O C K I N G,



N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Edwinstree* Hundred, hath *Sandon* on the North, *Cottered* on the West, *Abseden* on the South, and its East Point makes a Part of *Buntingford*. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Troching*, without the *h*, which is no Wonder from a *Norman* Scribe, tho' the Pronunciation were then as it is at present.

This Name is in all Probability contracted from *Thorocking*, which signifies an Oak consecrated to the Saxon Idol *Thor*, from whence also our *Thursday*. That our Ancestors dedicated Trees and Groves to the Worship of their Gods, is evident from every Author. *Tacitus* is full of it. *Maximus Tyrius*, Differt. 38. pag. 458, *Ἀγλαμα Δὸς Κελτικὸν ἑλκὸν δρῦς*. *Nihil sacratius Quercu*, and *Quercus amica Jovi*, are so well known, that it's Time lost to illustrate it. Their Sacrifices, their Banquets, must be under the Oak: And even the Viscus of it was esteemed of great Virtue, and used in their Sacrifices. The Name of Druids for their Priests was probably from *δρῦς*. There are three Places in *Essex*, near *Tilbury Fort*, called *Thorrock* or *Thurrock*, which have the same Reason for their Name.

This Vill, at the Time of making the Record, consisted of four several Manors, divided between the Bishop of *London*, and three great *Normans*, *Odo* Bishop of *Bajeux*, *Earl Eustace*, and *Hardwyn d'Escalers*. The Bishop of *London's* was much the larger Part, and by the Possessors, who were under his Protection, affirmed to be of the Bishop's Purchase; but that was more

than the Men of the Shire could attest. The Bishop of *Bajeux* and *Hardwyn d'Escalers* had both of them Lands in the adjacent Manor of *Hodenhoo*. These Manors in *Throcking* were all united in the Time of *Henry III.* and possessed by the Family of *Brian*, from whom descended *Sir Roger Brian*. His Wife's Name was *Maud*. They were possessed also of the Manor of *Berry Hatley*. They gave two Carucates of Land, which they had in *Hodenhoo* and *Throcking*, to the Canons of the Church of the Holy Trinity, who possessed it till the Dissolution. *Sir Roger* and *Maud* had a Daughter *Joan* married to *John Argentine*, a Family we meet with at *Weston* and *Wimlay*, which *Joan* was Heir. In the 1st of *Edward II.* *John Argentine* obtained free Warren in his Manors of *Hatley* and *Throcking*. His Arms are, *Gules* a Saltire engrail'd Or, a Chief Ermine. By *Joan* he left two Daughters, *Joan* and *Elizabeth*, who inherited their Mother's Estate. *Joan* was married to *Sir John Boteler*, and had Issue *Edward*; *Elizabeth* to *Sir William Boteler*, *Sir John's* Brother. *Sir William* and *Elizabeth* dying without Children, their Moiety of the Manor fell to *Sir John* and his Wife, whose Son *Edward* enjoyed it after them.

Edward Boteler sold this Estate to *William Hyde*, Citizen of *London*, about the Year 1396. *Laurence Hide* his Son succeeded him in it, who was one of those that in *Henry VIth's* Time certified himself to be able to spend Ten Pounds per Ann. This *William*, with *Joice* his Wife, levied a Fine of this Manor and Lands in *Throcking* and *Bradfield*. The Account of this

Fine is, that it was past before *John Iving*, *James Strangwaies*, and *William Paston*, Justices. In it is said after *Bradfield*, that the Fine was also levied for the Advowson of the Church of the same Manor, which must mean of *Throcking*, for it does not appear *Hide* ever was Patron of *Bradfield*. Immediately follows that of the Chapel of *St. John's* in *Buntingford* in the same County. This is the first mention of a Chapel there that is to be met with. We have not a Syllable of it in the Institution of the Vicar of *Layston*, nor of the Founder, nor the Scite of it. If it was built in that Part of *Buntingford* belonging to *Throcking*, it is not to be looked for in what concerns *Layston* or *Alfwyke*. There might possibly be some such Provision made for the Inhabitants of *Buntingford* by *Brian*, *Argentine*, or *Boteler*, and for that Part of *Throcking* that stood nearer to *Buntingford*. But if there were -- *Etiam periere Ruinae*; The very Memory of it is lost.

There was in the Time of *Henry VII.* one *Leonard Hyde*, Gent. which may have been the Son or the Grandson of *Laurence* Lord of this Manor; and in the 32d of *Henry VIII.* *George Hyde* was Lord here, probably the Son of *Leonard*; and in *Queen Mary's* Time *William Hide* enjoyed it. From him it came to *Sir Leonard Hide*, who was Knighted by King *James* in 1603. He left two Sons, *Thomas* and *William*. These joined in conveying the Estate to *Sir Thomas Soam*, Alderman of *London*. He was Sheriff in 1640, in which Year he was Knighted, and Burges for the City in Parliament, till he was expelled for Malignancy. He married *Joan*, Daughter of *William Freman* of *Abseden*, Esq.

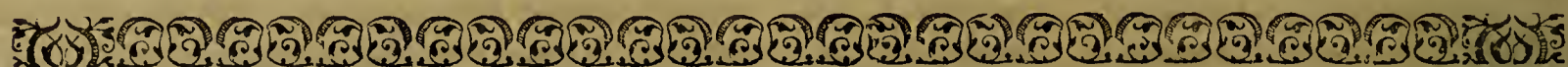
He had three Sons, who all died young; his Daughters were, *Ann* married to *Sir Thomas Abdy* of *Essex*, *Elizabeth* to *John Garnish* of *Kenton* in *Suffolk*, Esq; *Mary* to *Abraham Clark* of *London*, Esq;. His Arms, *Gules* a Cheveron between 3 Mulletts Or.

He sold the Estate to *Robert Raworth* of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; whose Daughter and Heir *Francis* was married to *Jeremiah Elwes*, Esq;. He had two Sons, *Jeremy* and *Robert*. The Elder enjoyed it for some time after his Mother, but dying, it fell to *Robert Elwes*, Esq; present Possessor. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Ralph Freman* of *Abseden*, Esq; built a Seat there, and enclosed the Park. He bears, Or a Fels Azure surmounted by a Bend Gules.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Lord of the Manor is Patron. Mr. *Richard Wilding* Rector.

In the Chancel a black Marble, with Arms of *Soam* impaling *Freman*.

" Here under lieth interred, in certain Hope
" of a joyful Resurrection, the Body of *Sir*
" *Thomas Soame*, Knight, late of this Parish,
" third Son of *Sir Stephen Soame*, Knight and
" Alderman of *London*, who departed this Life
" upon the 1st Day of *January* 1670, being
" aged 88 Years, or thereabouts; whose dear-
" est Lady *Joane*, eldest Daughter of *William*
" *Freman* of *London*, Esq; lieth likewise near
" this Place, together with three of their Sons,
" *William*, *Stephen*, *Edmond*; all which departed
" this Life before him.



A B S E D E N,



IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Edwinstree* Hundred, hath *Throcking* on the North, *Westmill* on the South, on the East it points to the present Post Road leading by *Buntingford* to *Puckridg*, the little River *Rib* running through a Part of it, which is augmented by another small Stream from the Street that rises towards *Tannis*.

The Way of writing the Name of this Vill *Aspeden* hath been for a long Time taken up, tho' without any Grounds, both the Authority of *Domesday*, where it is *Absedene*, and the constant Pronunciation according to that Record, being disregarded. The Occasion of this seems to be the easy Etymology that hath been invented for it, by some from *Asps* or *Adders*, *Caverna Viperina*; by others from the *Aspin Tree*, which is supposed to have grown plentifully here.

If we keep to the true Writing and Pronunciation, we must give up the other, and acknowledge ourselves at a Loss for the Derivation. This is not the only Place where the Corruption hath happened. *Aspley* in *Warwickshire*, according to *Sir William Dugdale*, is in the Record *Apsele*. In the List of the Possessions of the Knights Hospitallers, the Name of this Vill is twice mentioned under the Baillywyke of *Weston*, where 'tis once written *Absedene*, and again

Abseden. It may have the same Original as *Absa* at *St. Alban's*.

Eudo Dapifer had a Grant of it upon the Conquest, and *Richard de Sanchanville* held it of him. This great Norman was Master of many Estates in this County. He was Son of *Hubert de Rie*; a full Account of him is in *Knebworth*. He left only *Margaret* his Daughter, married to *William de Mandeville*. From him the Estate came to *Geoffrey*. *Geoffrey* had two Sons, *Ernulp* and *Geoffrey*; the elder was his Heir, but being disinherited by King *Stephen*, died in Exile. *Geoffrey* the next Brother was restored by *Henry II.* but disgraced again upon turning off his Wife *Eustachia*, who was related to the King. The King got her divorced and married to *Anselme de Campdanere*, and gave some of the best of *Geoffrey's* Manors with her. He died without Issue, and *William* his Brother succeeded him; who dying also without Issue in the 2d of *Richard I.* *Beatrix* his Father's Sister inherited. She was married to *William de Say*, and had two Sons, *William* and *Geoffrey*. *William* died in his Father's Life-time, leaving only two Daughters, *Beatrix* married to *Geoffrey Fitzpiers*, and *Maud* to *William de Bokeland*. How this Manor passed from them, 'tis not said; but *John de Wengham*, Precentor of *St. Paul's*, possessed it in the Reign of

of Edward I. in his own, not his Church's Right. It was in this Family in the 16th of Edward IV. Then *John de Wengham* was arrested by the Sheriff, and obliged to appear at the *King's-Bench*, and shew his Claim to the Manors of *Bradfield* and *Abseden*, because they were by Fine in the King's Court granted to another. *Wengham* pleaded, that he held them but for Life at the Rent of 9*l.* 13*s.* Judgment was given that he should perform the Services to the other. This Family might possibly be but Tenants to the Heirs of *Say*.

William Berkley was afterwards Lord of this Manor, whose Daughter *Elizabeth* was his Heir, the Wife of Sir *Ralph Jocelyn*, third Son of *Geoffrey Jocelyn* of *Sabridgworth*, Esq;. He was twice Lord Mayor of London, first in the 12th of Henry VI. again in the 16th of Edward IV. and made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of *Elizabeth* Wife of Edward IV. He is in the List of those Gentlemen that certified they could dispend Ten Pounds per Ann. In the 11th of Edward IV. he raised Forces in London, and marched against *Thomas Nevil*, base Son of the Lord *Falconbridge*, who with an Army of 1600 Men assaulted *Bishopsgate* and *Aldgate*, in order to release *Henry VI.* out of the Tower. He defeated the Rebels, and put many of them to the Sword. He died 1478, and was buried in the Church of *Sabridgworth*.

His Wife surviving him, married Sir *Robert Clifford*, third Son of the Lord *Clifford*, who had this Manor with her in the Reign of Hen. VII. Sir *Robert* was deep in the Affair of *Perkin Warbeck*, but making a Discovery of the Plot and the Conspirators, had his Pardon. He died in 1508, and his Lady soon after: They are both buried here.

It appears that this Manor was in the Hands of the Crown in the 35th of Henry VIII. and that the Bailiff of this and *Westmill* accounted for the Profits of them in the *Exchequer*. It is therefore probable, that Sir *Robert Clifford*, when he was pardoned, had the Estate restored to him but for Life. Arms of *Clifford* were, Chequer Or and Azure upon a Fesse Gules 3 Roses Argent.

How the Profits of *Westmill* came to be paid to the King, when they were granted and conveyed to the Lord *Audley*, 'tis not plain enough; unless we understand it of the Manor of *Masters* in *Westmill*, which some of the Family of *Fitzherbert* had forfeited.

King Edward VI. granted all his Manors, Lands, and Tenements in *Abseden* to *John Philpot*, Esq; and his Heirs, paying the Fee-farm Rent of 28*l.* per Ann. *Philpot* sold it to Sir *Ralph Sadlier* of *Standon*. It descended from him to his eldest Son Sir *Thomas*, who sold it to *William* and *Ralph Freman*, Brothers and Merchants in London. They resided here, and in the 8th of King James were rated to the Subsidy for their Lands 15*l.* apiece. *William* married *Elizabeth*, Widow of *Mathew Floyer* of London, Merchant, eldest Daughter of *John Crowch* of *Corney-Bury*, and had a Son *Ralph* and two Daughters, *Joan* married to Sir *Thomas Soame* of *Throcking*, and *Elizabeth* to Sir *Samuel Luke* of *Bedfordshire*. The two Brothers *William* and *Ralph* settled this Manor upon *William* and his Son *Ralph*. *William* died in 1623, and was buried in St. Michael's, Cornhill. *Ralph* his Brother was Lord Mayor 1634, and dying the same

Year, was buried at St. Michael's. Their Monuments are in this Church, being rescued by Major *William Freman*, from the Hands of those that had stolen them from St. Michael's in the Time of the Fire.

Ralph Freman, Esq; succeeded his Father in this Manor according to the Settlement. He married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *William Hewit*, by whom he had seven Sons and five Daughters, *Ralph*, *William*, *Thomas*, *Henry*, *John*, *Charles*, and *Robert*; *Elizabeth* married to *William Montague*, Lord Chief Baron, Son of *Edward* Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*; *Mary* to *William Barbour* of *Adderbury* in *Oxfordshire*, Esq; *Ann* to *George Pyke* of *Meldred* in *Cambridgeshire*, Esq; *Margaret* died unmarried; *Susan* Wife of Sir *Peter Soame* of *Heydon* in *Essex*. He died 1665. and *Ralph Freman*, Esq; his eldest Son inherited. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Aubrey* of *Llantithred* in *Glamorganshire*, Bart. and had three Sons and six Daughters, *Ralph*, *William*, *Aubrey*; *Elizabeth* married to *Robert Elwes* of *Throcking*, Esq; *Margaret* to *Robert D'Oyly*, Esq; *Mary* to *Charles Cesar*, Esq; *Aubrey* and three Daughters died young. Mr. *Freman* was twice Knight of the Shire. He died 1714. *Ralph Freman*, Esq; his Son and Heir, succeeded.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. *Ralph Freman*, Esq; is Patron. Mr. *Richard Wilding*, Rector.

There is a small Chapel on the South Side the Church, which is the Burying-place of the Lords of the Manor. In the Window which is East are the Arms of *Strongbow* Earl of *Clare* and *Hertford*. Or 3 Cheverons Gules. The Arms also of *Jocelyne*, a Hawk's Collar of Bells, are in this Window quartered with others; and their Crest a Falcon's Leg erased Bell'd.

MONUMENTS.

One against the Wall, with Effigies of Man and Wife kneeling. " - - - for Robert Clyfford, late Knight for the Body to the most excellent Prince King Henry 7th, and Master of his Ordinance: Also - - - of Dame Elizabeth his Wife, late Wife to Sir Ralph Josseline, Kt. which Sir Robert Clifford was the 3d Son of Thomas Lord Clifford, and the said Robert deceased the 15th Day of March, in 23 Year of the Reign of King Henry 7th, and the said Dame Eliz. deceased the - - - Day of - - - in the Year of our Lord God 15 - -"

Another on the Wall. " Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Freman, Widow, eldest Daughter of John Crowch of Corney-Bury: Her first Husband was Mathew Flyer of London, Merchant, by whom she had Issue living at her Decease Francis Flyer of Brent Pelham in this County: Her second Husband was William Freman of London, Merchant, who died Aug. 23. 1623. aged 68 Years, and was buried in the Parish Church of St. Michael, Cornhil, London; by him she left Issue living Ralph Freman, Esq; Jane the Wife of Thomas Some of Throcking, Esq; and Dame Elizabeth Wife of Sir Samuel Luke, Kt. She departed this mortal Life June 17. 1633. aged 67 Years.

Another on the same Wall. *Non procul a Marmore hoc posita sunt Exuvie Radulphi Fremani, Armigeri,*

Armigeri, et Mariæ Uxoris ejus, filia Domini Gulielmi Hewyt Equitis aurati; Quæ cum septem Filios, Radulphum, Gulielmum, Thomam, Henricum, Johannem, Carolum, Robertum; et quinque Filias peperisset, Elizabetham uxorem Honoratissimi Gulielmi Montague, Armigeri; Mariam uxorem Gulielmi Barber, Arm. Annam uxorem Georgii Pike, Arm. Margaretam quæ Virgo obiit; et Susannam uxorem Petri Soame, Arm. 25 die Novemb. ætat suæ 35. Annoque a nato Domino 1684. Tabæ consumpta Animam exhalavit ille autem cum sex e duodecim liberis sepulchro condidisset 28 Julii, 65 ætat. suæ. A. D. 1665. Cum diu Arthritide et Calculo laborasset functus est fato suo.

On the South Wall of the Chapel a Marble Monument: Between two Columns are the Effigies of two Persons in Copper at half Length, their Hands next one another joined, their other Hand each on a Death's Head. These Inscriptions in two Columns under the Effigies. Their Arms above.

P. M. S.

Honoratissimi Domini Radulphi Freman Prætoris olim Londinensis; vixit Animo Plane Hospitali et Munifico. Ipso Prætura anno obiit 1634.

Ætatis suæ 74.

Unicam habuit Uxorem

Joannam Crowch, unicam item

Filiam et heredem superstitem

Reliquit Janam, Dom. Georgio Sondes

Honorati ordinis Balnei

Equiti, Comiti post

Fevershamiæ

Nuptam.

P. M. S.

Viri vere dignissimi Gulielmi Freman,

In Vicecomitatum Londinensem cum

Radulpho Fratre cooptati: sed ne ob

Afflictam valetudinem tanto deesset

Muneri, Multam potius quam Magistratum

Subivit. Obiit A. Dom. 1623.

Ætatis suæ 68.

Erant ei ex una Conjuge Elizabethâ

(Germanâ Joannæ sorore) Liberi superstites

Tres, Radulphus, Joanna et Elizabetha,

Equestris Ordinis Familiis

Hewyt, Soame et Luke

Connubio juncti.

Tantus erat mutus horum Amor ut Fratres his facti Naturâ et Conjugio usi sunt dum viverent Commercio, Facultatibus, Convictuque ita individuis ut nullo caso interrumperentur. Defuncti communi tumulo composui jacuerunt; Utpote quibus una fuit Domus viventibus, Quidni idem esset sepulcrum mortuis.

Iconas hæc supra defunctorum Reliquias in Templo Sancti Michaelis de Cornhil, prius positas ab Incendio Londinensi vindicavit Major Gulielmus Freman Nepos; Translatasque inde pro sua in Majores pietate hic inter Cognatos statuendas curavit Radulphus Freman, Armiger, Gulielmi nepotis (in Ecclesiâ Templariorum nuper sepulti) ex Testamento Hæres. A. D. 1702.

Another Marble Monument on the same South Wall.

P. M. S.

Radulphi Freman, Armigeri,

Et Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus, Filia

Johannis Aubrey, Baronetti,

Quorum Exuvie una cum tribus

Filiabus et Filio Alberico juxta sitæ sunt.

Radulphum et Gulielmum

Superstites reliquerunt et Elizabetham

Uxorem Roberti Elwes, Armigeri,

Margaretam uxorem Roberti D'Oyly, Armigeri,

Et Mariam uxorem Caroli Cæsar, Armigeri.

Ille obiit Novemb. 17. 1714. ætat. 88.

Illa obiit Mar. 16. 1720. ætat. 78.

Ambo in vitâ Amabiles et Jucundi,

In morte etiam non dirimantur.

Radulphus Freman

de Hamels, Armiger,

In memoriam Virtutum

Parentum, et ob Exemplum

Posteris hoc erexit.

In the Body of the Church a Stone, with Effigies of a Man and Woman, - - - Thomæ Goodrich et Aliciæ uxoris ejus, Qui quidem - - - obiit 15 die mensis Julii 1500. Quorum - - -

In the North Window of the Church are several Figures in painted Glass. A Knight in Armour after the Norman Fashion; A King holding his Crown in his right Hand, the Ball with a Cross upon it in his Left.

In the Church-yard on the South Wall of the Church, with the Arms of Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury. "Near this Place, in Hope of a glorious Resurrection, lies the Body of John Ward, Gent. who was buried Jan. 17. 1655. and Martha his Wife, who was buried March 7th. 1645. They had Sons John, Seth, Clement; and Daughters Martha, Mary, and Katherine; Seth was made Bishop of Exeter 1662, and thence translated to Sarum 1667. He erected this Memorial 1669."

Our County had the Honour of producing this great Prelate; he was born at Buntingford in this Parish 1617, and was educated at the Free-School of Buntingford, of which his generous Benefaction shewed a grateful Memory. He was afterwards of Sidney College in Cambridge. When Learning and Loyalty was a Crime, he was committed with other Men of Note to St. John's College, then a Prison for the Cavaliers. There, with Gunning, Barrow, and Barwick, he compiled a Treatise against the Covenant; not in hope of convincing those who cramm'd it down the People's Throat, but to disabuse the Easy and Irresolute, who by the force of Example, and the help of knavish Distinctions, were brought to swallow what in its true Colours would have choak'd them.

In 1649 he went out Master of Arts, and was made Astronomy Professor at Oxford, and in 1656 Doctor of Divinity. The Fellows of Jesus College there elected him Principal, but Howel an Independent was by the Powers in Being put in his Room. I shall not attempt his Character, already done to better Advantage; but less could not be said of him at the Place of his Birth. Besides his Gifts to this Parish and Layston, which are in their proper Place mentioned, he gave in 1672 a good Sum of Money to make the River of Salisbury navigable to Christ Church in Hampshire. In 1683 he built an Hospital at Salisbury for ten poor Widows of Clergymen.

Clergymen. He died Jan. 6. 1688. and was buried in *Salisbury Cathedral*.

At the West End of the Church, on the Outside of the Wall, is an Inscription, "for Mrs. Mary Cater, who died 14th of April 1704. in 48th Year of her Age." The Account of her Benefaction is amongst the rest.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Mrs. Joan Sandford, by Will dated 1706, gave to the Poor of *Abseden* and *Layston* forty Shillings per Ann. out of Lands in these Parishes.

William Freman, Esq; gave by Will dated 1623 four Shillings in Bread weekly to the Poor, out of the Rent of the Water Mill.

Mrs. Elizabeth Freman, by Will 1633, gave to ten poor People of this Parish five Pounds per Ann. to be paid by the Company of Haberdashers in London, to be disposed of according to the Direction of the Owner of *Abseden-Hall*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Freman 1632 gave a Silver Chalice and Cover gilt, for the Communion.

Ralph Freman, Esq; 1644 gave the Treble Bell.

Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, gave to Ralph Freman, Esq; and Charles Crowch, Gent. Six hundred Pounds to be laid out in Land, the Rent

for putting out three poor Children Apprentices yearly, two out of *Abseden*, and one out of *Layston* one Year, and so on *vice versa*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Freman, Wife of Ralph Freman, Esq; 1690 gave a Silver Plate gilt, for the Communion, and as an Altar-piece, the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Commandments, painted on Canvas, and in a black Frame.

Mrs. Pike, Sister of Ralph Freman, Esq; gave a Crimson Velvet Pulpit Cushion, and a black Hearse Cloth.

Ralph Freman, Esq; of Hammels built a Gallery at the West End the Church for young Men and Servants.

Mr. Edward Hill, Brewer in *Whitechapel*, born here, gave a Branch of Candlesticks to the Church 1719.

Mrs. Mary Cater, above 30 Years Servant in Mr. Freman's Family, gave by Will 1704 two hundred and ten Pounds to be laid out in the Purchase of Lands, Fee-Farm Rents, or Rent-Charge, for teaching as many poor Children of this Parish, as the Owner of *Abseden-Hall*, and the Rector shall think fit, who are Trustees. Upon her Death a Master was appointed, who teaches twelve. Ralph Freman, Esq; cloaths them all, and hath built a House for a School.



B E R K S D O N,



Joining to *Abseden* on the East, and Cotered on the West, was once a Parish, and had a Church. It may probably be named from Birch Trees antiently growing here. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Berchedon*; in the Grant to the Monastery *Berkeden*. There were upon the Conquest two several Manors in it, granted one to Earl Eustace, the other to *Hardwyn d' Escalers*. These came both into Possession of *Richard de Anestie*, and then were esteemed but one, and held of the Honour of *Bologn*. Richard gave the whole to the Church of the Holy Trinity at London, who had Estates in *Layston* and other Vills hereabouts, and Henry III. confirmed this and the rest of their Lands to them.

After the Dissolution this Manor remained in the Crown; a Meadow called *Little Park* near the Church was let to *Nicholas Halfhide*, for which he paid to the King ten Shillings per Ann. In Edward Vith's Time *Andrew Judd* held this Manor of the King at the Rent of 12 l. 12 s. 11 d. ob. In Queen Elizabeth's Reign part of it was sold to *Theophilus Adams* and *Thomas Boteler*. They in the 26th of the Queen conveyed their Right to *John Brograve*, Esq;. He annexed it to his Manor of *Westmill*, and Courts have since been kept at *Westmill* for both. The Parishioners too of this Part were turned over to *Westmill*, and became united with them, and went to *Westmill Church* upon the demolishing of their own, which was done because it was out of Repair. This Manor passed in the Family till Sir *Thomas Brograve's* Death, and then was bought

in Chancery by Ralph Freman, Esq; and goes now by the Name of *Westmillbury cum Berksdon*.

The other Part of the Manor of *Berksdon* was by *Andrew Judd* conveyed to *Edward Halfhide*, Owner of *Pannis* in the Parish of *Abseden*. Upon this Courts were held at *Tannis* for *Halfhide's* Manor in *Berksdon*, and that Part also of *Berksdon* joined themselves to *Abseden* as Parishioners, and went to that Church. Mr. *Halfhide* married a Daughter of Sir *Edward Capel* of *Hadham-Hall*, and settled on her this Estate for Jointure; but afterwards sold it to *Andrew Grey*, Esq; who was Lord here in the 32d of Elizabeth. It passed from him to Sir *Gilbert Kniveton*: And he about the 20th of King James sold it to Sir *Stephen Soame*, Lord Mayor of London.

Sir *Stephen* married *Ann*, Daughter of *John Stone*, Serjeant at Law, and had four Sons, *William*, *Stephen*, *Thomas*, *John*; and four Daughters, *Mary* married to Sir *Calthrop Parker*; *Ann* to Sir *John Wentworth*; *Judith* to *Francis Anderson*, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; *Jane* to Sir *Nathaniel Bernardiston*. He died 1619, and left this Manor to *Stephen* his second Son. *Stephen* was Knighted, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Playter* of *Satterley* in *Suffolk*. He had two Sons, *Peter* and *John*, and three Daughters, *Martha*, *Mary* married to *Edward Fettiplace* of *Kingston*, Esq; and *Jane* to Sir *Edward Nichols* of *Caxton* in *Northamptonshire*.

Upon his Death *Peter* his eldest Son succeeded, and married *Susan*, youngest Daughter of *Ralph Freman* of *Abseden*, Esq;. He became a Baronet after his Uncle *William*, who died Ambassador at

N n n n

Constantinople,

Constantinople, the Remainder being to him and his Heirs upon his Uncle's Creation in 1684. Sir Peter his Son succeeded him, and married — Daughter of — Cholmondly, Esq; of Vale Royal in Cheshire. He died, and left Sir Peter Soame his Son and Heir within Age. He bears, Gules a Cheveron between 3 Mallets Or; a Crescent for Difference.

WAKELY,

In *Domesday* written *Wachelei*, consisted of three Manors, two of them granted to Earl *Eustace*, the 3d to *Hardwyn d'Escalers*, the same that were Owners of *Berkfdon*. It lies North of *Westmill*, South of *Berkfdon* and *Abseden*. In the 6th of *Richard I.* the whole was in one *Theobald* the Son of *Foulk*, and *William Lanvally*. This *Lanvally* was Lord of *Walkern* in this Neighbourhood. Upon his Grand-daughter's being married to *Hugh de Burgh's* Son, their Son *John* is said to hold her Inheritance after her Death by Courtesy of the Barony of *Lanvalley*. *William* and *Theobald* passed a Fine for settling this

Estate, as the Office shews, to the Use of *Foulk* and of *Ampholis* his Wife, and *Foulk* his Son and *Alienor* his Wife. For want of Issue this returned to the Heirs of *Theobald*: But at length was by some body given to the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *London*. Here was then a Parish Church kept up, and one of the Canons officiated here, but since it is demolished.

King *Henry* granted this Manor with the Tythes and Profits to six Aldermen of *London*, of which *Andrew Judd* (probably Owner of *Berkfdon*) was one. These conveyed it to *Thomas Morley*, who had a Son *William* that succeeded him in the Manor. *William Morley* about the Beginning of *Charles I.* sold it to *Ralph Freman* of *Abseden*, Esq; From him it descended to *Ralph* his Son, and from him to the present *Ralph Freman* of *Hammels*, Esq;.

From the Augmentation Office it appears this was a free Chapel, founded by *John Morley* of *Suffex*, Esq; and dedicated to *St. Giles*. It had seven Acres one Rood of Glebe: Offerings, Tythes, and Profits 12s. per Ann.



The HUNDRED of ODSEY,



A TH on the North *Bedfordshire* and *Cambridgeshire*, on the East the Hundred of *Edwinstree*, on the South and West that of *Broadwater*. This seems to be named from *Odo* some great Saxon, so *Odos Heth*. And it is written *Odeseph* in the *Monasticon*, Vol. I. pag. 784. This Heath lying upon the Roman *Ikening Way*, was probably the Place where the Ceremony of the *Wapontake* was perform'd. There could never have been a Town here for want of Water,

nor is there any Appearance of Buildings from Ruins or Unevenness of the Ground where they have been. The present House that goes by the Name of *Odsey Grange* is in *Cambridgeshire*.

This Hundred, as *Edwinstree*, belongs to the Earl of *Essex*, and as that descended to him. It contains *Tardley*, *Cottered*, *Bradfield*, *Rushden*, *Clothall*, *Wallington*, *Bigrave*, *Radwell*, *Newnham*, *Caldecot*, *Henxworth*, *Ashwell*, *Therfeld*, *Kelshull*, *Sandon*, *Reed*, *Royston*.



TARDLEY,

IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Odsey* Hundred, hath *Walkern* on the South, *Weston* on the West, *Cottered* on the North, and *Berkfdon* on the East. The little River *Beane* hath its Rise in this Parish, which goes by *Walkern* and *Watton* to *Hertford*. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Erdelei*, in King *Athelstan's* Grant to the Church of *St. Paul*, *Ardelcage*. The Way of writing and pronouncing the first Syllable, seems to be from the Saxon Usage of *E* and *A*, making them as it were two Syllables. When we would imitate their *E* and *A* in *Edward*, we pronounce almost the same as if *T* were before *E*. And thus 'tis no Wonder the Name is corrupted to *Tardley*.

This seems contracted from *Ardenlei*, the first

Part of the Word signifying in the Celtic Language Woodland, to which the Saxons added their *Lei* for Land. Instances of this we have in *Warwickshire*, where the present Division of the Country is into *Feldon* and Woodland, the latter having been first called *Arden*. *Henley* in *Arden* is a Name still preserved amongst them. Mr. *Camden* brings to confirm it a great Wood in *France* called *Arden*, and a Town in *Flanders*, near another Wood, *Ardenburg*. This Parish is still fruitful in Woods, and hath been antiently much more so.

King *Athelstan* gave this Manor, with eight Houses, and *Luffenhale*, to the Canons of the Church of *St. Paul*, in his great Council of Bishops and great Men. The Record of the Conqueror

queror acknowledges it theirs, and they continue the Possession at present. There are three Manors in the Parish besides that of the Church, all which were derived from it.

In this there is a particular Custom, that upon the Death of a Copyholder that hath Daughters, the eldest goes away with the Inheritance.

The Manor House hath been for above two hundred Years in the Family of Sir Henry Chauncy by Lease for Lives.

The Church of St. Paul's had also an Estate in *Luffenhale*, which is a Hamlet lying Northward towards *Clothall*. According to *Domesday* here were three distinct Manors, one belonging to the Church, another to the Bishop of *Baieux*, the third to *Hardwyn d'Escalers*. None of these three are at present Manors, but are Farms holding of other Manors: Two pay Tythe to *Tardley*, the third to *Clothall*. Both the Bishop and *Hardwyn* had Lands in *Clothall*: But 'tis probable the latter gave his Tythes to *Clothall*, because *Tetbald* is the Name of the Man that held under him in both Villis. This Place may have its Name from the Hale or Seat of some Saxon Owner.

Tardley-bury being the Residence of Sir Henry Chauncy, where he wrote his History of this County, is not to be seen or spoken of without Respect to his Memory. The Labour and Expence he was at to pick up Memorials for the Use of Posterity out of the Dust and Rubbish, to which War and Rapine had exposed them, and to range the Fragments so as to afford present Entertainment to the Curious, as well as Footing for future Enquirers, hath established his Merit amongst the most Knowing in Antiquities.

His Family derive themselves from Ancestors whose Residence was in *Picardy* at *Chauncy* near *Amiens*. The Roll of *Battel Abbey* shews one of them came over with the Conqueror, as *Stow* and *Hollingshed* affirm. His eldest Son, named *William*, purchased the Manor of *Scirpenbeck* in *Yorkshire* of *Odo Balistarius* a Norman. There he resided in the Reign of *Henry I.* with *Walter* his Son, who succeeded him in the Title of Baron, and his Manor held of the King in *Capite* by the fourth Part of a Barony. *Walter* gave in the 5th of *K. Stephen*, 15 l. for Liberty to marry whom he pleased. He gave to the Monks of *Whitby* the Advowson of *Scirpenbeck*, and 50 Acres out of his Lordship. *Anfride de Chauncy* was his Son and Heir, who was a Benefactor out of his Lands to the Hospital of St. Peter's in *York*, to the Monastery of *Bella Launda*, to the Canons of St. Peter in *York*, by Consent of his Sons. In the 12th of *Henry II.* he paid five Marks, for Marriage of the King's Daughter; for five Knights Fees the fourth Part of a Barony. *Walter* was his Son, and succeeded. He confirmed his Father's Benefactions: But dying without Issue, *Roger* his Brother inherited. *Robert* was his Son and Heir, who left *Thomas*. *Thomas* married *Isabel* Daughter of Sir *Philip Chauncy* of *Willoughton* in *Lincolnshire*, and left a Son *William*, who inherited also the Estate of *Gerard*, his Mother's Brother. He had a Son *Thomas*, to whom another *Thomas* succeeded, and he left *William*, to whom *Richard II.* confirmed all the Charters and Liberties *Henry I.* had granted to the Family.

The Baron, upon the King's Leave of Alienation, parted with *Scirpenbach*, and had *Pishobury* and *Sabsworth* in its Room. He left a Son *John*, who married a Daughter of *William Giffard* of *Gilston* in this County. *Chauncy* of *Gilston* and *Pishobury* being mentioned in those Villis, I shall only repeat the Names of the Heirs of the Family. *John Chauncy* left a Son *John*, and he another *John*, who had three Sons, *Maurice*, *Henry*, and *Robert*. *Maurice* was educated at *Oxford*, and studied at *Gray's Inn*, but afterwards became a Monk in the *Charterhouse*. He and seventeen more of that Monastery stood the Fury of King *Henry*, denying his Supremacy, for which they suffered. *Chauncy* got out of Prison before the Execution, and settled at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, where he was made Prior of the *English Carthusians*. Upon Queen *Mary's* Accession to the Crown he came over, and was her Confessor: Upon her Death, he returned to his Convent. He published six several Treatises, which were printed Abroad, a great Part of which was History of the Martyrdom of *Fisher* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, Sir *Thomas More*, and others; with the Lives and Passion of the Prior of the *Charterhouse* and seventeen Monks. He died in the 23d of *Eliz.* and was buried at *Bruges*.

Henry his next Brother inherited the Estate: He left a Son *John*, and *John*, *William*, who died Abroad, and left no Children. Then *George Chauncy*, second Son of *Henry*, succeeded his Nephew, and married *Jane* Daughter and Heir of *John Cornwall* of *Tardley*, Esq; He purchased his Nephew *William's* Estate at *Gilston*, and died 1625. *Henry* was his Son and Heir, who married *Ann* Daughter of *Giles Alleyne* of *Haseley* in *Essex*, Esq; He died 1655. leaving *Henry* his Son and Heir. *Henry* married *Ann* Daughter and Heir of *Peter Park* of *Tottenham* in *Middlesex*, Gent. and died 1681. *Henry* his eldest Son succeeded. He had his Education first at *Stortford School*, then at *Caius College*, *Cambridge*. From thence he went to the *Middle Temple*, was called to the Bar in 1656; and Bencher 1675. The same Year he was made Steward of the Borough Court in *Hertford*. In 1680. he was Recorder there. In 1681. he was chosen Reader of the *Middle Temple*, and was Knighted by King *Charles II.* In 1685. he was Treasurer of the *Middle Temple*. In 1688. he was made Serjeant at Law, and Judge of one of the Circuits of *South Wales*. He bore, 12 Coats quarterly, the first and last, *Gules* a Cross Patonce Argent, on a Chief Azure a Lyon passant Or.

Sir *Henry Chauncy* married *Jane* Daughter of *Francis Flyer* of *Brent Pelham*, Esq; By her he had three Sons, *Henry*, *Henry*, *John*: And four Daughters, *Ann*, *Jane* married to Mr. *Francis Bragg*, S. T. B. Vicar of *Hitchin*, and Prebend of *Lincoln*; *Martha* to *James Forester* of *Bradfield*, Esq; *Mary* to *Humphrey Forester*, Esq; and after his Death to *John Throckmorton* of *Chisfield*, Esq; Sir *Henry's* second Wife was *Elizabeth*, Relict of *John Gouldsmith* of *Stredset* in *Norfolk*, Esq; His third was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Nathaniel Thruston* of *Hoxney* in *Suffolk*, Esq; by whom he had *Arthur* and *Elizabeth*.

Henry, second Son of Sir *Henry*, (the eldest being dead) married *Jane* Daughter of Sir *Nicholas Butler* of *Edmonton* in *Middlesex*: He had
by

by her five Sons, and died in his Father's Life-time. *Henry* was his eldest, and Heir to his Grandfather. He died 1722. without Issue.

The Manor of MOOR HALL,

As appears from old Writings yet in the Lord's Hands, was possessed by *John De la Moor*. Whether the House was named from the Owner, or the Owner from the House, it is not to be known. This was in *Edward I*'s Time. In *Edward II*'s Reign, Sir *John* sold it to *John Munden*. *Munden* sold it to *John de Wilye*, Rector of *Walton* in *Surrey*. *John de Wilye* granted it to Sir *Edward Kendal*, Knight, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. She survived, and in *Edward III*'s Time let a Lease of it to *Augustine de Hatch*.

No more is found of this Manor till the 36th of *Henry VIII*. when it was in the Hands of *Thomas Morley*. This *Morley* being a Jobber in Abbey Lands, and being possessed of this Estate upon the Dissolution, and in the very Year in which he bought such Lands in *Wakely* which had belonged to the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, would make one suspect this Manor to have been once in such Owners. There is, in *Henry VI*'s Charter allowing the Priory of *Rowney* in the neighbouring Parish to be dissolved, and the Lands assigned to maintain a Chantry, a Mention of the Name of *Gilbert de Mundane*, and *John* the Son of *William de Mundane*, who endowed *Rowney*. The Possessor of this Estate in *Edward II*'s Time being one *John de Mundane*, makes this Conjecture probable, and particularly his conveying it to a Clergyman, which was frequently the Method of giving Lands to Religious Houses. If *Kendal* had it but by Lease, as his Successor *Hatch* had, it might belong to *Rowney*. But of this I have no Proof.

Thomas Morley left a Son *William*, who in the 6th of *Eliz.* sold this Manor to *Edward Halfhide* of *Tannis*, and *Halfhide* sold it to *William Gurney* of the *Inner Temple*. *Gurney* conveyed it to three Persons, who joining with him and others, levied a Fine; and then it was by them sold to *Richard Saltonstall*, Alderman of *London*. He was afterwards Lord Mayor, and Knighted by Queen *Elizabeth*, and purchased the Rectory of *Barkway*. Sir *Peter Saltonstall* his Son, on whom it was settled, having only Daughters, sold it to *Robert Spence*, Citizen of *London*, and Master of the *Levant Company*. He had a Son *Robert*, who was his Heir. *Robert* had two Sons, *William* and *John*. *William* inherited, but dying without Issue, this Estate fell to his Brother *John Spence* of *South Malling* in *Suffex*, Esq; Barrister of *Lincoln's Inn*. He left a Son *John*, who was his Heir; from whom it descended to his Son *John Spence*, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, *Sable* a Fesse embattell'd *Argent*.

The Manor of CROMER,

Was in the Reign of *Henry III*. possessed by *Philip Lovel*, who had a Grant of Free Warren here. He conveyed it to *Roger de la Lee*, who in the 6th of *Edward III*. on a *Quo Warranto* before *John de Reygate*, and other Itinerant Justices, at *Hertford*, was found by the Jury to hold this Manor, and to have Free Warren in it.

In *Richard III*'s Time, Sir *William Catesby* was Lord here, one of the three grand Favourites the following Pasquinade was made upon, and set upon *Cheapside Cross*;

*The Cat, the Rat, and Lovel the Dog,
Rule all England under the Hog.*

Sir *Richard Ratcliff* was the second meant, and for the Hog, King *Richard* had a White Boar for his Cognisance. Sir *Richard Baker* tells us, the Pursuivant at Arms that carried his naked Body behind him hanging across a Horse, after the Battel of *Bosworth*, was named *Blanch Senglyer* or *White Boar*. This seems to have been from his Office of bearing that which was the King's Cognisance. *Stow* reckons this the Reason of the People's calling *Richard* the Hog. Their Jest might in part, if not principally, allude to the Deformity of his Back, and his voracious Appetite to Blood. Tho' it remains a Question, whether he were deformed or not. The Odium he had brought upon himself by his Parricide, prepared Posterity to receive any Story to his Disadvantage.

Thomas Catesby succeeded Sir *William*, and in the 18th of *Henry VIII*. sold this Manor to *George Clerk*, who held of the Dean and Chapter. *John* was Son and Heir apparent of *George*, but dying in his Father's Life-time, gave the Reversion of this Estate to *William* his second Son, which *Thomas* the elder Brother confirmed. *William* sold off the Manor, without the Lands, to *Mathew Scrivener* of *Walkern*, who held it by Fealty of the Lords of the Manor of *Tardley*, at the yearly Rent of 2s. 6d. The Lands were purchased by several People. No Courts have been held of late; the Tenants are admitted at the Court held at *Tardley-Bury*.

The Manor of LITES,

Is in the West Part of the Parish called *Wood-End*. Indeed all this Western Part seems to have been *Woodland* or *Arden*. *Richard de Harwedone* had it in *Edward I*'s Time: From him it came to *Maud* his Daughter, who in the Reign of *Edward II*. sold it to *Thomas de Bridebroke* and his Heirs. *John Norrys* of *Tardley* possessed it in *Henry V*'s Reign, and granted it to *John Hotoft* and other Trustees, who conveyed it to *John Bardolf* and *Joan* his Wife, who had a Son *John*.

But here is another Interruption of the Title till Queen *Mary*'s Time, and then *William Fann* was Lord, and suffered a Recovery. In the 6th of *Eliz.* he sold it to *George Brewster* and *Joan* his Wife. After their Death it fell to *Toby Middleton*, *Brewster*'s Heir, being his Sister's Son. He settled it in the 19th of King *James*, on himself for Life; the Remainder to *Henry Chauncy* and his Heirs. Mr. *Chauncy* died 1631. Upon this the Remainder came to *Henry* his Son, who outlived *Middleton*, and enjoyed the Estate till his Death 1681. Sir *Henry* was his Heir, upon whose Death it came to *Henry Chauncy*, Esq; his Grandson.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Laurence*, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. It is pleasantly situated upon a gravelly rising Ground, and hath a Ring of six tuneable Bells by the Procurement of Sir *Henry Chauncy*,

Chauncy, himself and Family contributing largely, as some of the Inhabitants and neighbouring Gentlemen did. The Patronage is in the Church of *St. Paul*. The present Vicar Mr. *Thomas Tipping*.

To the Augmentation of this Vicarage the Dean and Chapter did in 1667. give 10 Pounds *per Ann.* out of the Rectory, which is since confirmed by Act of Parliament. In 1688. the Dean and Chapter gave to the Vicarage a Freehold Estate of 4 Pounds *per Ann.* at *Wood End* in this Parish, occupied by *George Bond*. In 1723. Dr. *Henry Godolphin* Dean of *St. Paul's* gave 200 Pounds, to which the like Sum out of Queen *Anne's* Bounty was added. It lies at present in the Hands of the Corporation, who pay 4 *per Cent.* Interest till a Purchase can be had.

Mr. *Robert Strutt*, late Vicar, built a neat House for himself and Successors, upon the Glebe adjoining to the Church-yard; which, for the Agreeableness of the Situation, as well as the Building, adds much to the Value of the Living.

In the Chancel East Window are Arms of *Chauncy*: And the same empaling *Cornwall*, Argent a Lyon rampant Gules, within a Bordure ingrailed Sable Befanty. In the South Window *Chauncy* empaling, Or on a Fesse Vert, 3 Lyons rampant of the Field.

In the Windows of the North Isle are some imperfect Figures; one of a Bishop with his Crozier: One of *St. Michael*: Another of the Virgin *Mary*: And one with a Saxon Crown upon his Head.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, on the North Side the Altar, a Stone with Effigies of a Priest in Brass: *Hic jacet Philippus Medcalf, Legum Baccalaureus, dudum Vicarius hujus Ecclesie, qui obiit 29 die Junii A. D. 1515. Cujus anima propitiatur Deus.*

Another with Brass Effigies of a Man and Woman, four Sons and two Daughters: "Here lie the Bodies of *Thomas Shotbolt*, late of this Town of *Tardley*, Esq; and *Mary* his Wife, the second Daughter of Sir *John Boteler* of *Watton Wood-Hall*, Kt. who had Issue 4 Sons and 2 Daughters. He died June 9. A. D. 1599. in the Year of his Age 72."

"Here lieth the Body of *Henry Chauncy* of *Tardley-Bury*, Esq; Son and Heir of *George Chauncy* of *Gedelston* in this County of *Hertford*, Esq; who died Apr. 18. 1631. in the 58th Year of his Age. He had two Wives, *Ann* and *Mary*; by *Ann* he had Issue 2 Sons, *Henry* and *John*; and by *Mary* one Son *Thomas*. He lies buried here with his Wife *Ann*, expecting the joyful Resurrection of the Just."

"*Henry Chauncy*, Esq; 1722."

On the North Wall a Monument: "Near to this Place lieth buried the Body of *Henry*

Chauncy of *Terdley-Bury*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Henry Chauncy* late of the same Place, Esq; deceased, who was the Son and Heir of *George Chauncy* of *New Place* in the Parish of *Gedelston* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; and *Jane* his Wife, who was the Daughter and Heir of *John Cornwall* of *Tardley* aforesaid, Esq; which said *Henry* now deceased heretofore married *Anna Parke*, the Daughter and Heir of *Peter Parke* late of *Tottenham* in the County of *Midlesex*, Gent. and who lived in lawful Wedlock above 50 Years: They had Issue 4 Sons, *Henry*, *John*, *George*, and *Peter*; and 3 Daughters, *Ann*, *Eliz.* and *Mary*. The said *Henry* died May 1. 1681. in the 81st Year of his Age; and the said *Anna* lieth buried by him; both resting in Expectation of a joyful Resurrection."

In the middle Isle of the Church, an old Stone with this Inscription in Brass; *Hic jacet Johan. Clerk de Erdeley et Elizabetha uxor ejus; quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.*

"Near this Place lies interred the Body of *Mary Markham*, the Wife of *Robert Markham* of *Gray's Inn*, Esq; Daughter of *William Pearson* of *Tardley*, Gent. and *Frances* his Wife, who had Issue one Son, deceased. She died in 24th Year of her Age Feb. 19. 1673."

Near the South Door a Priest in his Habit: *Hic jacet Willielmus Cottysmere, quondam Vicarius istius Ecclesie, qui obiit in Festo Sanctorum Philippi et Jacobi Martyrum, An. Dom. 1437. Cujus, &c.*

In March 1659. a Spire 50 Foot high, standing upon the Tower of this Church, for want of pinning down the Tenents, was blown off into the Church-yard. It pitched upon the Weather-cock, and the Basis turned over without doing any Damage.

BENEFACTIONS.

The Lords of this Manor gave by Copy of Court Roll to Trustees, for the Use of the most Indigent of the Parish, a Piece of Pasture Ground called *Plaistows*, at 2 s. yearly Rent.

Edward Head, by Will dated 1655. gave 20 l. to purchase Land for putting Apprentices poor Children to Trades, at the Discretion of his Executors and their Successors, in *Tardley-bury*. With the Money was purchased 2 Acres and a Rood in *Church-Field*, at the Rent of 1 l. 2 s.

In 1659. the Parishioners purchased 2 Acres in *Church-Field*, for the Poor.

Henry Chauncy, Esq; gave a House, containing 2 Dwellings, for the Poorest, Aged, Impotent, to be placed by his Son *Henry* and his Heirs. He gave also an Acre and half of Pasture, inclosed, out of *Cromer Field*, to purchase for the same Persons 2 Loads of Faggots.

The Inhabitants of this Parish by Contribution raised 85 l. and added to the Stock of the Parish; the Interest for the Relief of the Poor.

C O T T E R E D,

IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Osney* Hundred, hath *Weston* on the West, *Throcking* on the East, *Rushden* on the North, *Tardley* and *Berkston* on the South. The Name in *Domesday* is *Chodrei*. The more modern one hath been *Coldridge*, and then *Cottered*. If we would derive it from *Cote-Red*, as a House built with Reeds, it answers to the present Pronunciation. We find it sometimes written *Codreth*; but the *th* and *d* are promiscuously used, and therefore nothing from thence to be regarded. The most antient Way of writing it next to *Domesday* is *Codruch*. And this hath a Sound so near that of *Coldridge*, that we may be allowed to suppose the *Norman* Scribe had *Caud-ridge* dictated to him, which he put down *Chodrei*. The writing of *Codruch* is as old as King *Stephen*, as will be seen a little lower.

There is a Ridge of Land in *Cottered* Field; extended from *Alney* Wood in the East towards *Weston*, which hath a dreary Vale on each Side, and bleak enough to denominate the Vill.

Walchelin Bishop of *Winchester*, who was advanced to that See four Years after the Conquest, had a Grant of this Manor, as appears by the Record, in his own private Right; not that of his See. Yet it is said in *Domesday* to lie in the Jurisdiction of the Church of *Winchester*. If it had belonged to the Bishoprick, it would have remained there. As this Bishop laid the Foundation of the present Cathedral, and built a Part of it, 'tis probable the Conqueror gave him this Estate, which he might sell to raise Money for his Work. The Lands of this Manor were parcell'd out afterwards, as appears from the different Names of those that granted them to the Knights Templars.

How much the Templars had here, 'tis not known. These few Donors Names are preserved in the Rent-Roll of the Bailiwick of *Weston*. *Maud* the Empress gave half a Virgate of Land, in the Tenure of *Reiner de Wivelline*; *Ralph Albi* gave two Acres in the Tenure of *Alice*, and three Acres more in the Tenure of *Henry de Hibentune*; *Luke de Abseden* one Acre in Tenure of *Brian de Abseden*.

In the 15th of *Edward I.* *William le Brevere* was Lord here: It is recorded, that *John Archer* demanded against him an Estate. *William* pleaded, *John* was a Bastard. A Writ was sent to the Bishop; upon whose Certificate, Judgment was given against him. In the 41st of *Edward III.* this Manor was divided. *Sir Ralph de Hemenhale*, Knight, and others, levied a Fine to the Use of *William Phelpe* and *Katharine* his Wife, and to *John Oredyn* and *Ellen* his Wife.

Sir John Fray had the Leet, and one Part in *Richard II.*'s Time. He was Knight of the Shire in *Henry V.*'th's Reign, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the next Reign, and in the 1st of *Edward IV.* died possessed of this and the Manor of *Rushden*, and his Daughter *Katharine* was

his Heir. This *Sir John Fray* we find in *Much Munden*, who had the Grant of *Rowney* Priory to endow a Chantry.

Katharine was married to *Humphrey Stafford*, Esq; who dying in *Henry VII.*'th's Reign, left a Son *Humphrey*, who inherited. He left a Son *Sir Humphrey*, who possessed the Estate, then reckoned at the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. His next Brother *John* was his Heir, who with his Wife *Bridget* levied a Fine, and sold this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, to *Edward Pulter* of *Much Wymley*, Gent. descended from the *Pulters* of *Hitchin*. He bore, *Argent* two Bendlets *Sable*, in Chief a *Cornish* Chough proper.

Mr. Pulter married *Julian* Daughter and Heir of *Edmond Cave*, Citizen of *London*, by whom he had a Son *Edward*, and a Daughter *Alice* married to *Sir Henry Boteler* of *Hatfield Woodhall*. *Edward* was Sheriff of this County in the 28th of *Eliz.* and at the Time of the *Spanish Armada* was Captain of a Foot Company of the Militia that marched to *Tilbury*. He married *Mary* Daughter of *Sir Rowland Lytton*, and Widow of *Thomas Harlestone*, Esq; He had seven Sons, and four Daughters; *Elen* married to *Thomas Moryson*, *Mary* to *Sir John Fish*, *Ann* to — *Pirt*, *Margaret* to *Ralph Wilson*, Esq; His eldest Son, named *Lytton*, married *Penelope* Daughter of *Sir Arthur Capel* of *Hadham*, but died in his Father's Life-time 1608. His eldest Son *Arthur* succeeded his Grandfather, and married *Hester* Daughter of *James Ley* Earl of *Marlborough*. He had six Sons, and as many Daughters; *Margaret* married to *John Forester*, Citizen of *London*, *Hester*, *Penelope* to *Sir Thomas Longueville* of *Berks*, *Ann* to *Thomas Fairclough* of *Weston*, Gent. *Elizabeth*, and *Mary* to *William Capel* of *Stanton* in *Suffolk*, Esq; They all died in the Life-time of their Father, and without Issue, except *Margaret* the eldest Daughter, Wife of *Mr. Forester*, who had Issue *James*. In 1681. *James Forester*, Esq; succeeded his Grandfather, married *Martha* Daughter of *Sir Henry Chauncy*. He died 1696. and *Pulter Forester*, Esq; then within Age, was his Heir, and is the present Possessor. He married *Agnes* Daughter of *William Harvey* of *Chigwell*, Esq; and bears, *Argent* a Cheveron *Vert*, between three Bugle-Horns stringed *Sable*.

The other Part of this Manor is called *CHEYNIES*, from an Owner named *Cheyne*, as high as *Richard II.* It hath been written *Sheine*, to follow the Pronunciation. But that Alteration was needless, for the *French* Way of pronouncing the other is the same. *Sir William Cheyney* was one that possessed it after King *Richard*'s Time. *John Stafford* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* held a Court here in his own Name, which is supposed to be as Guardian to one of the Family, because *Sir Edmond Cheyney* of *Brook* in

in *Wiltshire*, and *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, held a Court in both their Names. *Stafford* must have held Court in the Reign of *Henry VI.* for he was not Bishop sooner. And he was Lord Chancellor, so that possibly what he acted was by virtue of his Office, not as Guardian.

Edmond Cheyney had three Daughters Coheirs. *Ann* the eldest was married to *John Willoughby*, a younger Branch of the Family of *Eresby*, who had a Son *Robert* that was Knighted. Sir *Robert Willoughby* had a Part in the first unsuccessful Attempt of *Henry VII.* then Earl of *Richmond*, after which he made his Escape to *Bretagne*: But returned with that Prince, and experienced the contrary Fortune at *Bosworth Field*. After this he was highly rewarded, and made Lord *Brook*. He married *Blanch* Daughter and Heir of *Robert Champenon*, Esq; by whom he had *Robert* Lord *Brook*. This Lord married first *Elizabeth*, eldest of the three Daughters and Coheirs of the Lord *Beauchamp* of *Pomyck* in *Worcestershire*, and of *Alcester* in *Warwickshire*, and had a Son *Edward*. He had for his second Wife *Dorothy* Daughter of *Thomas Grey* Marquis *Dorset*, and by her two Sons that died of the Sweating Sickness; *Elizabeth* married to *John Pawlet* Marquis of *Winchester*, and *Ann* to *Charles Blount*, Son and Heir of the Lord *Montjoy*. He died in the 13th of *Henry VIII.* *Edward* his Son died before him, but left three Daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Ann*, and *Blanch*, who were Heirs to their Grandfather. They were under Age, and Sir *Edward Grevill* of *Milcot* in *Warwickshire* had the Wardship of the eldest, who became sole Heir upon the Death of her Sisters without Issue. Sir *Edward* would have married this Lady to *John* his eldest Son, but she had more Fancy to *Fulke* the second, who married her, and had with her, besides other Estates, the Manor of *Cottered Cheynies*. He was Knighted, and died in the 1st of *Eliz.* and *Fulk* his eldest Son succeeded. He was Knighted, and married *Ann* Daughter of *Ralph Nevill* Earl of *Westmorland*. He had Issue *Fulk*, and *Margaret*, married to Sir *Richard Verney* of *Compton Murdac* in *Warwickshire*. *Fulk* inherited, and was at the Coronation of King *James* Knight of the Bath. He was Under-Treasurer, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Privy Council, and at length Baron by the Title of *Beauchamps Court* in *Alcester*. This Lord, being 74 Years of Age, was murdered in his Bed-chamber by *Heywood* one of his Servants; who not being rewarded for his Services as he expected, stabbed his Lord in the Back, and then went to another Room and dispatched himself with his own Sword.

Upon his Death this Manor fell to *Margaret* his Sister, Wife of Sir *Richard Verney*, who was Sheriff of *Warwickshire* in the 2d of King *James*, and active in dispersing the Traytors met at *Dunchurch* under Pretence of a Hunting Match. He died in 1630. and *Grevil* his Son and Heir succeeded, and was Knighted. Sir *Grevil* married *Katharine* Daughter of Sir *Robert Southwell*, and was Sheriff of *Warwickshire*, and died 1642. He left a Son *Grevil*, and he Sir *Grevil Verney*, Knight of the Bath, who married *Diana* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Bedford*, by whom he had a Son *William*. *William* died unmarried, and then this Manor came to Sir *Richard Verney*, second Brother to *Grevil*, Grandfather to *William*.

Sir *Richard* in Parliament 1695. claimed the Barony of *Willoughby de Brook*, and the House of Lords allowed it. His Son's Widow hath this Manor in Jointure.

He bears, *Gules* 3 Crosses recercele voided Or, a Chief vary *Ermine* and *Ermines*.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. A Chapel on the North of the Chancel, built by *Edward Pulter*, Esq; used for the Family Burying-place. *Pulter Forester*, Esq; is Patron. Mr. *Angel Chauncy* Rector.

In the Chancel Window is an Old Man's Head, and underneath a Coat of Arms, Paly Bendy *Argent* and *Gules*, the Bends sinister.

In the North Window of the Church are some entire Figures, three of them Kings, with their Crown and Regalia. There is twice a Building that seems to be a Church or Oratory, with some Articles of the Creed about it in *Latin*.

MONUMENTS.

A Marble in the Chapel: "Underneath this Stone lieth the Body of *Edward Pulter* of *Bradfield* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; lineally descended as Heir Male from the *Pulter*s lying buried in *Hitchin* Church Chancel; which *Edward* did in this County bear divers worshipful Offices both Civil and Martial, wherein he was careful to do well: And had by *Mary Lytton* of *Knebworth*, his first Wife, seven Sons, *Lytton*, *John*, *Edward*, *William*, *Thomas*, *Shemuel*, and *Rowland*; and four Daughters, *Hellen*, *Mary*, *Ann*, and *Margaret*; whereof *John* his second Son, of good Parts, was slain in the defending the incomparable Besieging of *Ostend*; and *William* his fourth Son, very like to prove well, died in the *East India* Adventures."

"Here lieth the Body of *Mary Pulter*, late Wife of *Edward Pulter* of *Bradfield* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; eldest Daughter of *Rowland Lytton* of *Knebworth* in the said County, Esq; Governor of *Bullen Castle*, who died April 18th. A. D. 1620."

"Here under lieth buried the Body of *Lytton Pulter*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Edward Pulter*, Esq; who was married to *Penelope Capel*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Arthur Capel*, Knight, by whom he had Issue *Margaret*, *Ann*, *John*, and *Henry*; which said *Lytton* departed this Life the 26th Day of *June*, An. Dom. 1608."

"Here lieth the Body of *Henry Pulter* of *Bradfield* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; who died Sept. 19. in the 12th Year of his Age, A. D. 1619."

"Here lieth the Body of *Julian Cave*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Edmond Cave*, Citizen and Draper of *London*: Which *Julian* was first married to *Edward Pulter* of *Great Wymondley* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; whose Widow she was, and by whom she had only Issue *Alice*, now Lady *Boteler* of *Bradfield*, and *Edward Pulter*, now of *Bradfield* in the same County, Esq; And after she married the noble-minded, martial, and courteous Knight Sir *Thomas Cotton* of *Oxenheath* in *West Peckham* in *Kent*, whose Widow she remained. Which Dame *Julian Cotton* lived ever a virtuous and sober Life, made

"a godly End, and died in the 82d Year and upwards of her Age."

"Sacred to the Memory of
 "James Forester, late of Broadfield, Esq; (one of the
 "Justices of the Peace for this County)
 "Grandson and sole Heir of Arthur Pulter late of
 "the same Place, Esq; (the last Stem of that antient
 "Family, sprung from Loughborough
 "in the County of Leicester) by
 "Margaret his eldest Daughter, Wife of
 "John Forester late of London, Mercer.

"He married

"Martha

"The third Daughter of Sir Henry Chauncy, Kt.
 "Serjeant at Law;

"By whom he had Issue,

"Pulter, Margaret, Penelope,
 "James, Martha, Jane.

"He was

"A good Christian without Ostentation,

"Devout to God,

"Faithful to his Country,

"Kind and Prudent in his Family,

"Sincere to his Friend,

"Partial to none,

"Severe only to himself.

"He died

"March 28. 1696.

"in the 36th Year of his Age,

"Universally beloved,

"and

"no less lamented.

*Aeterna heic
 Memoria in Caelis
 Gloria.*

*Relicta Martha lugens
 mærensque posuit.*

In the Chancel, "Here lies interred the
 "Body of Margaret Forester, the Relict of John
 "Forester, Citizen and Mercer of London, a
 "Descendant from the antient Family of Fo-
 "rester in the County of Northumberland. She
 "was the Daughter of Arthur Pulter of Broad-
 "field in this County, Esq; and surviving all
 "her Brothers and Sisters, (who deceased
 "without Issue,) thereby became Heir ap-
 "parent to her Father, but died in his Life-
 "time, leaving Issue James her only Son and
 "Heir.

Obiit Anno atat. 58. 1686.

M. S.

Johannis Sykes A. M. hujus Ecclesie per quatuor
 fere Lustra Rectoris: Qui Pastoris, Patris fami-
 lias, Amici probe gnaviterque functus Officiis. Ob.
 Sept. 28. 1723. et. sue 43.

*Hoc monumentum Marito et quatuor Liberis
 (nullis eheu! Patri superstitis) sibi quoque comune
 futurum, Anna Isaaci Clinton Filia mærens posuit.*

A handsome Gallery is lately built at the
 West End of the Church, for the Use of the
 Parish.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Mr. Edmonds of Comberlow Green left some-
 thing to the Poor in every Parish where his
 Estate lay. Having a few Acres in this, he
 gave 5 l. the Interest for the Poor who are
 most frequent Communicants.

Mr. Robert Page, Rector of this Parish, gave
 by Will dated 1527. 44 Acres and 2 Roods of
 Arable and Pasture to Feoffees in Trust, that
 with the Profits the Churchwardens should
 discharge all the Fifteenths to be laid upon the
 Parish: 6 s. 8 d. to the Minister that shall
 preach on his Anniversary; 5 s. to the poor
 Inhabitants that keep the Anniversary; the Re-
 mainder to the Repairs of the Church.

Mr. Huntly, Successor to Page, gave 4 Milch
 Cows to be yearly let out at 4 s. a Cow; the
 Rent to the Poor.

The same Mr. Huntly gave 6 Pounds in Mo-
 ney to be lent out by 20 s. a Man, without In-
 terest, to poor decayed Farmers, and for want
 of such, to poor Artificers.

Mr. Brown, late Schoolmaster, gave 20 s. and
 Mr. Edward Pulter 10 s. for the same Purpose.

Philip Antissel gave to the Poor an Annuity
 of 20 s. out of a House and Land called Os-
 borns.

Mr. William Pulter gave 10 l. the Interest to
 be paid the Poor.

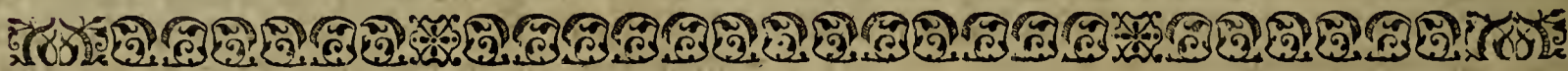
Edward Pulter, Esq; gave 20 l. the Interest for
 the Poor.

William Welch gave the Town-House, and a
 Close near Osborns, to the Poor.

Thomas Nottingham gave a House called Not-
 tingham to the Poor.

A House at Brook End, with 5 Acres and 3
 Roods of Arable and Pasture, belongs to the
 Poor: The Donor is not known.

Edmond Swallow gave 20 s. the Interest for
 the Poor.



B R A D F I E L D,

ATH Cottered on the West, Sandon
 on the East, Throcking on the South,
 and Rushden on the North. In Domef-
 day 'tis written Bradefelle. Brade is
 the same as Broad, and Felle means Field. An
 Instance we have of this in Brandtfield, which
 the Record hath Brandefella. And as high as
 Richard Ist's Charter we find this Vill written
 Bradefeld, which discovers the antient Pronun-

ciation of the Word before the Normans turned
 it into Latin. 'Tis true, this Parish consisted
 till lately most of Wood, but there may have
 been some large Field, which lying amongst
 the Woods, might be therefore so remarkable
 as to give the Name.

The Lands here were granted to four se-
 veral Persons, Robert Bishop of Chester, Earl
 Roger, Hardwyn de Scalers, and Sigar de Cloches.

We
 t

We have no farther mention of any but of Earl Roger, who had by Grant of the Conqueror for his Merits, both as Privy Counsellor, and Commander at the Battel of *Hastings*, where he led the main Body, no less than a hundred and fifty Manors, besides the City of *Chichester*, and Castle of *Arundel*, and the City of *Shrewsbury*, and the Honour of *Eye* in *Suffolk*. He was made Earl of *Chichester*, *Arundel*, and *Shrewsbury*. His Manors are reckoned up; in *Hertfordshire* 1, in *Wiltshire* 3, in *Surrey* 4, in *Hampshire* 9, in *Middlesex* 8, in *Cambridgeshire* 11, in *Gloucestershire* 1, in *Worcestershire* 2, in *Warwickshire* 11, in *Staffordshire* 30, in *Sussex* 77.

This great Man might be stiled a Conqueror too, if we consider the Appendage of his Laurels. But 'tis strange, amongst such vast Possessions, he should at such Distance from the rest accept Lands here, valued but at five, and antiently but at ten Shillings Rent, as his original Parcel in this Vill was. We may suppose, that these great Dividers sometimes wanted Information of the true Worth of what they asked; or that they apprehended some little Things improveable; or that there were less Men of their Retainers, whom they afterwards gratified with what was not worth their own keeping.

The Relation he had to Duke *William*, might have an Influence as well as his successful Council and Valour; for he was the Son of *Hugh de Montgomery* and *Jocelyne* his Wife, Daughter of *Turolfe de Pont Audomare* by *Weva* Sister to *Gunnora* Dutcheß of *Normandy*, Great Grandmother to the Conqueror. *Ordericus Vitalis* saith, that the Conqueror, at his Return from *Normandy*, where he had been after the *English* were subdued, and committed to the Government of the Bishop of *Baieux* and his Colleague, brought over *Roger de Montgomery* with him, whom he had left Governor of *Normandy*, during his Expedition to *England*. According to this Account he could not be at the Battel of *Hastings*. But if one reflect upon his Grant of 150 Manors, one would be tempted to distrust this Historian, and believe, according to others, his Merit was great at *Hastings*, and that he was not out of the Way in *Normandy*, but went back after the Conquest, and returned with the Court; and that his Father *Hugh* might be alive, and governed *Normandy* during the Expedition.

He married *Mabil*, Daughter and Heir of *William de Belesmo*, (a Castle in *Perche*) and had by her five Sons and four Daughters. *Robert* the eldest had his Mother's Inheritance; and *Hugh* the second Son succeeded in his *English* Honours and Estates.

Roger the first Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, by Consent of his Wife *Mabil*, was shorn a Monk in the Abbey of *Shrewsbury*, where he died in 1094, and was buried. Whether he had the other three Manors here, 'tis not said, nor how they all came afterwards to *Walter Espee*, whether he inherited of Earl *Roger*, or one of the other three who had the whole.

This *Walter Espee* was Lord here in the Reign of King *Stephen*, according to the History of the Abbey of *Rievallis*, a Man no less considerable for Letters than Arms. He married a Lady named *Adeline*, who had a Son *Walter*, who took great Delight in running Horses, and by a Fall from one of them was killed near *Kirkham* in *Yorkshire*. 'Tis expressed prettily in the History, *Equus*

sans graviter cespitavit. The Father advised with his Uncle *William*, Rector of *Garton*, how to dispose of his Estate, whose Counsel was to make Christ his Heir to part of it. Accordingly he founded three Monasteries, one of *Augustines* at *Kirkham* in 1122; a second and third *Cistercians*, at *Rievallis* in *Yorkshire*, and at *Wardon* in *Bedfordshire*. All these he endowed, and to *Wardon*, amongst other Things, gave the Grange of *Odeseth*, and the Grange of *Bradfield*, with *Fildenewood* and the Tythes of *Bradfield*. He became a Monk in his Abbey of *Rievallis*, and died there in 1153.

This was a Practice frequent amongst the Devout of that Age. Some gave their Estates to Convents only, and some gave them *cum Corporibus*, as they express it, to live and die there. Nor did the prime Nobility reckon it below them to discharge Offices in these Houses. In the Abbey of *Combe* in *Warwickshire*, *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, a little before the Dissolution, was their High Steward, and his Fee but five Marks a Year.

From the History of *Rievallis*-Abbey above mentioned, which is in the *Cotton Library*, it appears, that *Walter Espee* left a Son *William*; but no farther Account is given of this *William*, nor of his Father's Donation to *Wardon* Abbey out of this County, that I find, besides the Grange of *Odeseth*, and the Grange of *Bradfield*, with *Fildonwood*.

In the 14th of *Edward III.* there was a Precept to the Sheriff to distrain *John de Wengham*, that he might shew by what Right he claimed the Manors of *Bradfield* and *Abseden*. It appeared he held them only for Life at the Rent of 9*l.* 13*s.* And it was adjudged that he should perform the Services to the said *William*. But who this *William* was that had the Right, 'tis not to be found in any Authorities concerning this Vill, or *Abseden*.

John Clerk the elder, of *Yardley*, is the next Possessor to be found, who granted in Trust to *John Tyrrel* of the *Herne* in *Essex*, who in the 4th of *Henry VI.* conveyed it to *Humphrey* Earl of *Stafford*, Sir *John Fray*, and others. Sir *John* released it to *John Clerk* the younger, and *Thomas Clerk*, Clerk. It was afterwards conveyed to *Richard Whaplode*, Vicar of *Steeple Morden*, and others, who in the 27th of the same Reign granted it to *John Dunstable* and his Wife, *Ralph Grey*, and *Henry Wells*. *Wells* survived the rest, and left his Cousin *John Fayreware* his Heir, who conveyed it to *Henry Snow* and his Heirs. *John Snow* was Son and Heir of *Henry*, who left only two Daughters Coheirs, *Elizabeth* and *Dorothy*. These conveyed the Manor to *Edward Brocket* and his Heirs.

John Brocket of *Stowlonga* in *Cambridgeshire*, Gent. and *Katharine* his Wife, by Deed covenanted with *John Brocket* of *Brocket-Hall*, Esq; *George Horsey* of *Digswell*, Esq; and *Thomas Docwra*, Gent. to suffer a Recovery of this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, to the Use of *Edward Brocket* of *Bradfield*, Gent. for the Term of his Life, with Remainder to the Use of *Ellen* his Wife for her Life, the Remainder to the Executors of *Edward Brocket*, until *Michaelmas* Term then next following the Death of *Edward* and *Ellen*, and from thence to the Feast of St. *Michael* then next ensuing, also to the same Executors, the Remainder to *John Brocket* and *Ellen* his Wife, and his Heirs. *Edward Brocket* died,

died, and his Executors conveyed this Manor to *Ellen* and *Richard Bardolf* the younger of *Harpeden*, Gent.

Ellen Brocket and *Richard Bardolf*, in the 34th of *Elizabeth*, by Deed conveyed it to *Edward Pulter* of *Cottered*, from whom it descended, as his Manor in *Cottered*, to *Arthur Pulter*, Esq; and from him to *Pulter Forester* his Great Grandson, the present Possessor.

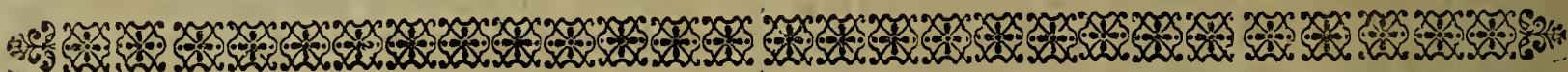
Queen *Elizabeth* by Letters Patents in the 30th of her Reign, demised the Parsonage to *Ellen Brocket*, Widow, to hold from St. *Michael* last past for Twenty-one Years, at the yearly Rent of 3 s. 4 d. Two Years after the Queen granted the Reversion of the Parsonage to *Jasper Horsey* and *John Whaly*, Gent. and the Heirs of *Horsey* for ever. These two the same Year by Indenture granted it to *Lytton Pulter* of *Cottered*, Esq; from whom it descended to *Arthur* his Son and to his Heirs, as the Manors of *Bradfield* and *Cottered*.

The Grange of BRADFELD

Was given with the Wood called *Fildenwood* to the Abbey of *Wardon* in *Bedfordshire*, by *Walter Espee*, as hath been said above, which Grant was confirmed by King *Stephen*. King *Henry* upon the Dissolution granted it to *Richard Andrews* of *Hayles* in *Gloucestershire* and *Nicholas Temple*, and their Heirs, to be held in *Capite* at 6 s. 8 d. yearly Rent. They obtained after-

wards the King's Licence to sell this Grange to *John Newport*, then Tenant to it, and his Heirs. From him it came to *Robert Newport* of *Sandon*, Esq; and from him to *Edward* his Son. *Edward* in the 28th of *Elizabeth* granted all his Manors in *Sandon*, *Kelsbull*, and *Risbden* to *James Ryland* and *John Nuthall*; that of *Gannock* to *Edward Newport* and his Wife as her Jointure, after their Death to *Edward Newport* and his Heirs, and also the Manors of *Risbden* and *Friars*.

King *James*, in the first of his Reign, granted Licence to *Edward Newport* to sell *Bradfield Grange* alias *Fryers Farm* to *John* and *William Rowley* and their Heirs, to be held of the King in *Capite*. These sold it to *John Stone*, Esq; Serjeant at Law, from whom it descended to his Son *Richard*, who was Knighted, and married *Eliz.* Daughter of *Thomas Bennet*, Alderman of *London*, by whom he had Issue. After her Death Sir *Richard* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Richard Geery* of *Bissmead Abbey* in *Bedfordshire*, and gave this Estate to *Thomas* his only Son by the second Wife. *Thomas Stone*, Esq; married *Penelope*, Daughter of Sir *Stephen Soame* of *ThurLOW*, by whom he had three Daughters, *Penelope*, *Katharine*, and *Beata*. He died 1696. His Arms are, Or on a Pale Azure 3 Scallop shells of the first. *Adolphus Meetkirk*, Esq; married *Penelope* one of Mr. *Stone's* Daughters, and is the present Lord of the Manor. He bears Gules 2 Swords in Saltire, their Points in Base Or. This Estate is reckoned a Part of *Risden* Parish.



R I S D E N,



IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Odsey Hundred*, hath *Cottered* on the South, *Clothall* on the West, *Sandon* on the North, and *Bradfield* on the East. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Risenden*, and is now pronounced *Risden*. Tho' Writings make it *Rushden*, for no other Reason, perhaps, than the Sake of deriving it from *Rushes*. *Rise* in *Saxon* is a *Rush*; and so a *Rushy Vale*. But this Vill is neither in a Vale, nor productive of *Rushes*.

Sigar de Cloches had a Grant of this Manor for his Services in the Conquest of *England*. He was also Lord of a Part of *Bradfield*, which might be contiguous to this of *Risden*; and that may be the Reason of parcelling out *Bradfield* amongst so many Lords, because some of them had Lands adjoining: *Hardwyn de Scalers* had a Manor at *Luffenhale*, and another at *Clothall*, to which that of *Bradfield* lay pretty near. If *Sigars* in *Bradfield* was contiguous to *Risden*, it was probably the Grange which was given to *Wardon Abbey*.

This Manor was afterwards possessed by the Family of *Basset* of *Drayton* in *Staffordshire*. The first Proof of this is from the Registry of the Church of *Lincoln*: That *William* the Son of *William*, and younger Brother of *Ralph Basset* of *Drayton*, Sheriff of *Leicester* and *Warwickshire* in *Henry II's* Reign, granted the Advowson of the Church of *Risenden* to the Monastery of St. *Peter's*, in *Dunstable*, *Bedfordshire*, for the Health

of his own Soul, his Wife *Alice's*, and the Souls of his Ancestors. Upon which a starving Vicarage was endowed: And at the Dissolution, the Tythes and Advowson of the Vicarage were granted to the Church of *Lincoln*, because that Church now presents to the Living, and lease out the Tythes. There is very little Light to be had concerning the Donors to the Monastery of *Dunstable*. The Originals are lost, and what we know of the Founder *Henry I.* and one *Morinus de Pinu*, who gave them *Catesby*, is but out of old Parchments or Copies in the Herald's Office.

In the 12th of *Edward I.* *Ralph Basset* was Lord here, as appears from a Suit between him and two others, upon a Claim he made to their Service, holding Lands under him. The next Owner we find is Sir *John Fray*, from whom it went with his Daughter *Katharine*, married to *Humphrey Stafford*, Esq; as *Cottered* did. He had a Son *Humphrey*, and he another Sir *Humphrey*, who sold all his Estate in *Risden*, to which *William Hide*, Esq; was then Tenant, and the Wood of *Westhaies*, to *John Newport* of *Sandon*. From *John Newport* it came to his Son *Robert*, and *Robert* by Will gave it to his Son *Edward*. *Edward Newport* sold it to *John Rowley* and *William Rowley*. From them it was conveyed to *John Goodman*, Esq; whose Residence was at *CumberLOW*, in the adjoining Parish of *Clothall*. This Goodman was Son or Grandson of *William Goodman*

man of *Cumberlow*, who bought that Seat of *Henry*, Son of *John*, Son of *Sir John Fortescue* of *Rivenhall* in *Essex*, who had it from the Lady *Oxenbridge*, to whom it had been granted by *Henry VII.* having fallen to the Crown from the Descendants of *John Cumberlow*.

Goodman sold the Manor of *Risden* to *Sir Thomas Stanley* of *Cumberlow*, Son of *Thomas Stanley*, Esq; Citizen and Scrivener of *London*, a Branch of the Earl of *Derby's* Family, as by the Arms is seen. *Sir Thomas* had a Son *Thomas*, who resided at *Cumberlow*, much esteemed for his Learning and Merit by all that had the Honour to know him. He wrote the Lives of the Philosophers, and gave a new Edition of *Æschylus*, with a Latin Translation, and a Commentary of his own. He sold the Priory of *Ware*, which descended to him from his Grandfather that purchased it. He bore, *Argent* on a Bend *Azure* 3 Stags Heads caboch'd *Or*, with a Mullet for Difference. On a Scutcheon of Pretence, *Argent* a Cheveron *Sable* between 3 Ravens proper, having married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Sir James Enyon* of *Flower* in *Northamptonshire*.

Thomas Stanley his Son, with *Dorothy* his Mother, sold this Manor and the Seat at *Cumberlow* to *Joseph Edmonds*, Esq; whose Arms were quarterly 1st and 4th *Argent* a Fesse *Sable* in Chief 3 Martlets of the second; 2d and 3d Per Cheveron crenelle *Gules* and *Sable* 3 Martlets *Or*. Mr. *Edmonds* had only one Daughter married to *Sir Cleve Moor* of *Bank Hall* in *Lancashire*, Bart. by whom she had a Son *Joseph Edmonds Moor*, Esq; who enjoys this Estate from his Grandfather. He bears, *Argent* 3 Greyhounds current in Fess *Sable*. His Seat at *Cumberlow*, the Residence of the Philosophers, has been some Years demolished.

JULIANS or RISDEN-PLACE

Is the Seat of the Lord of *Bradfield Grange*. The Lands belonging to it lie in the three several Parishes of *Risden*, *Cottered*, and *Bradfield*. It was purchased of *Edward Newport* of *Sandon*, Esq; by *Sir Richard Stone* and *William Stone* his

Brother. *Sir Richard* surviving, settled it upon *Thomas* his Son by his second Wife. *Adolphus Meetkirk*, Esq; married *Penelope*, Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Stone*, Esq; and is present Possessor.

The Earl of *Essex*, Lord of the Hundreds of *Odsey* and *Edwinstree*, keeps a Court in this Vill upon every *Easter Monday*, as Lord Paramount.

A Close next the Church-yard, called *Bury Close*, shews the Foundations of Buildings there.

A Farm of Mr. *Sperewhaws*, called *Pilewoods*, adjoining on the East to *Friars Wood*, hath a Piece of Ground moated in.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln* are Patrons: The present Vicar Mr. — *Ford*.

The Church of *Lincoln* granted to the Vicar for ever ten Pounds *per Ann.* out of the Parsonage, besides four Marks *per Ann.* which they paid him before. The Parsonage was demised to *Sir Thomas Field* of *Stansted Abbot*; upon his Death the Lease came to Dame *Mary* his Widow, who was married to — *Percival*; and with *Percival's* Daughter came to *John Pym*, Esq; who married her.

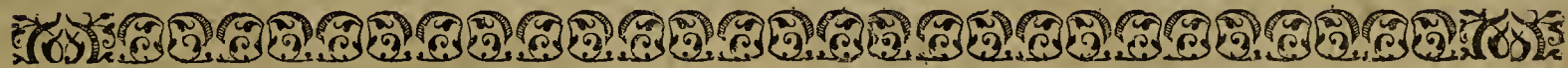
There are no Monuments, nor any thing remarkable in this Church. A Nich remains in the North East Part of it, where formerly an Image hath stood.

BENEFACTIONS.

Adolphus Meetkirk, Esq; gave a Set of Communion Plate, a Flagon, Chalice, and Paten.

Eighty Pounds are out upon Interest for the Benefit of the Poor. Sixty of which given some time since, and the Donor's Name forgot.

Five Pounds given by Mr. *Edmonds*, the Interest to be paid to the Poor who attend the Church and Sacraments most diligently.



C L O T H A L L,



N Lincoln Diocese, and *Odsey* Hundred, hath *Weston* on the South, *Risden* on the East, *Wallington* and *Bigrave* North, *Baldock* on the West. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Cladhele*, and seems to be denominated from the Clay, of which the enclosed Part of the Parish consists. Thus *Clayhangre* on the *Watling-street* near *Busbey*, where *Edmond Ironside* defeated the Danes, is called *Clay-Hill*. And *Stukely* in *Huntingdonshire*, as its Name-sake in the County of *Bucks*, is written *Stivecle*, which is always derived from stiff Clay. And this Vill was called *Cley-Hall*, before it was corrupted to *Clothall*. The Lands here were distributed by the Conqueror in four

several Parcels. *Odo* Bishop of *Baieux* had the chief. Some of the Tenants to this Manor were under Protection of Archbishop *Stigand*, and some of the Lands they held were upon the Conquest laid to this Vill, which in the Confessor's Time belonged to another, but the Record does not say to what. The second Part was granted to Earl *Alan*, of whom we have a large Account in *Cheshunt*. And this is said to lie now in *Mundene*, where it did not lie in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor.

This of *Mundene* seems to be a Mistake, because it no-where joins to *Clothall*, the whole Parish of *Tardley* lying between. I should rather suppose it to have been *Risendene*, the Sum which

which that Vill is valued at of 5*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. being too high for the Land at present contained in it: And the five last Letters of both Names are the same. The third Parcel was granted to one *William*, whose Surname or Place of Residence is left out: And this is said to have been antiently in *Weston*, as it might easily, being contiguous. The fourth belonged to *Hardwyn de Scalers*, who hath been often mentioned at *Widial*, and elsewhere.

The Bishop of *Baioux* was Lord also of many Manors in this County. He was related to the Conqueror by the Mother's Side, was entrusted with the Government here in his Absence. Afterwards aiming at the Popedom, took such Courses as brought him into Disgrace. Again, he endeavoured to bring in *Robert Curthose* against *Rufus*, but miscarried, and was forced to abjure the Realm, as hath been said.

He bore, *Gules* on a Lyon rampant *Argent* a Bishop's Crosier in Bend sinister *Or*.

We are not to expect any Continuance of the Manor in this Bishop's Family; 'tis probable he had it but for Life: And if he had it otherwise, his Power of giving it away, or selling, was forfeited, either to the Conqueror or *Rufus*. Till *Edward I.* no Owner here is found; and then, as appeared upon a *Quo Warranto* before the Itinerant Justices, the Abbot of *Westminster* had Demesne Lands here, which were held by *Roger de la Lee*, and also free Warren, which supposes a Manor. *Nicolas de la Lee* was also found to have free War: .. in *Clothall* near *Reedwell*, so that he must be allowed to have had a Manor here. There was one *Roger de la Lee* Dean of *Paul's* in the Reign of *Edward I.* the same Name that we find here. He died, Mr. *Newcourt* observes from the Registry, and a Manuscript of *Florilegus*, in 1285. He was King's Chaplain, Treasurer, Remembrancer, and Baron of the Exchequer, and having got many Ecclesiastical Preferments, held them all together; and probably of the Family of *De la Lee* of *Pelham*, which we find about that Time frequent mention of for Sheriffs and Knights of the Shire.

William Drewet of *Clothall* in *Odsey* Hundred, is one of *Henry VI's* List that could spend ten Pounds a-year. From him the Manor of *Quickswood* went in his Family till the latter End of *Henry VIII.* when his Daughter and Heir was married to — *Warner*. From *Warner* it came to *George Hide*, Gent. who probably married *Warner's* Daughter, because the other Manor of *Kingwood Bury* he held in Right of his Wife, as appears from his paying the Sheriff eight Shillings and five Shillings for it: And 'tis very likely that of *Quickswood* came with it. *George Hide* had only a Daughter *Elizabeth* his Heir, who was married to *George Burgoigne*, Esq; who had with her *Quickswood* and *Kingwood*. He paid the King for the last eight Shillings Rent. He bore, *Azure* a Talbot passant *Argent*: By which he seems related to the Family of *Burgoigne* of *Sutton* in *Bedfordshire*.

Thomas Perient of *Digswell*, Esq; Sheriff of the two Counties in the 27th of *Henry VIII.* was Lord of *Clothall*, I suppose, *Clothallbury*. Ann his Widow enjoyed it after him, with other Lands in the neighbouring Parishes. He had four Daughters Coheirs, *Mary* Wife of *George Horsey*, Esq; *Dorothy* of *George Burgoigne*, Esq;

Ann of *Anthony Carlton*, and *Elizabeth*. *Horsey* had his Share of the Inheritance at *Digswell*, and thereabouts. This Estate upon Partition came to *Burgoigne*, perhaps the same Gentleman that married Mrs. *Hide*, and had with her *Quickswood* and *Kingwood*.

Nicolas Trott, Esq; was the next Possessor, but whether by Purchase of *Burgoigne*, or any other, 'tis not to be found. In the 6th of King *James* he was Sheriff of the County, and 1610 was rated at 20*l.* per Ann. in the Subsidy. He built the House at *Quickswood*, which is a most agreeable Situation between the Champion and the Woodlands, and sold it, with the Estate that goes now by the Name of *Quickswood* and *Clothallbury* Manor, to *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, from whom it descended, as *Hatfield*, to the Right Honourable *James* the present Earl.

The Manor of KINGSWOOD BURY

Was purchased by *William Hale* of *King's Walden*, Esq; from whom it descended to *William Hale*, Esq; who is the present Lord.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Earl of *Salisbury* is Patron: *John Savage*, S. T. P. Rector.

There was a Chapel or Hospital of *St. Mary Magdalen* adjoining to *Baldock*, of which nothing is known but the Scite, and that the Rector of this Church hath been Master of it, as appears from an Epitaph.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel within the Rails. *Richardus Newell, Philomathes Magister Artium insignis et Collegii Divi Petri Cantab. socius, Roberti Newell Sa. Sanctæ Theologiæ Doctör. dignissimi, et hujusce Parochiæ Pastoris fidelissimi filius. Graphico huic Marmori suppositus (quasi de iniquitate Temporis subductus) acquiescit tutus; Julii 27 An. a Christo nato 1645, a seipso 28. Ingratum et sæculi et Vitæ tedium aternâ quiete commutavit.*

Ne erres Advena

*Tres erant e Whincoporum gente Theologi
Ex eodem utero fratres,
In eadem Academia socii,
Eodemque Doctöratus gradu cohonestati:
Tertius et natu minimus*

Johannes

*Post quam in familiâ Patrem egerat providum,
In Ecclesiâ Pastorem pium et proficuum,
In Republicâ Virum integerrimum,
Immaturâ morte a suis ereptus
Exuvias hic deponere voluit
Et placide reclinare.*

Obiit Maii 6^{to} Anno Æræ Christ. 1653. ætat. suæ 52.

Another, 1649 *Johannes Whincop resurget.*

In the Chancel:

Hic jacet Dominus Johannes Vynter quondam Rector hujus Ecclesiæ, qui obiit 5 Febr. A. D. 1404. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

Two other Stones have these Inscriptions :

Jacobo Stanleio
(filio natu tertio)
Thomas et Dorothea
Parentes maesti
posuere.
Dominus dedit
1658. Feb. 18.
Dominus abstulit
1659. Oct. 8.
Sit nomen Domini
Benedictum.

Jacobo Stanleio
(filio natu quarto)
Thomas et Dorothea
Parentes maesti
posuere.
Dominus dedit
1664. Decemb. 4.
Dominus abstulit
Decemb. 16.
Sit nomen Domini
Benedictum.

Within the Rails :

M. S.
Jacobi Sibbald, S. S^{ae} Theolog. Professoris
et hujus Ecclesiae 43 Annos Rectoris,
Pii, Eruditi, Integerrimi,
Et
Mariæ Sibbald conjugis ejus, præstantissimæ
Feminae
Omni Virtutum et Literarum et Morum apparatu
Qui Matronam Sanctissimam sapientem
aut Ornatam deceat.
Qui postquam 36 Annos
Ejusdem Tori fuissent consortes,
Et numerosam prolem felici ubertate susceperant
eodem demum tumulo requiescere voluerunt
et beatam una Resurrectionem præstolari.
Obierunt.
Hæc Annorum 60, Ille Octogenarius
Illustria exempla
Quod Egregiis aliquando producaturs ætas.

Below the Steps. " Of Mercy pray for the
" Soul of Master Thomas Dallyson, Batchelour of
" Law, and sometime Parson of this Church,
" and Master of the free Chapel or Hospital of
" St. Mary Magdalen, edified and situated in this
" Parish of Clothall next Baldock, which de-
" ceased May 9. 1541. Of whose Soul God
" have Mercy."

Hic jacet Johannes Wright, Clericus in Decretis
Baccalaureus Colleg. Sac. Sanctæ Trinitatis Cantab.
quondam Magister sive Custos ; ac etiam hujus Ec-
clesiæ de Clothall quondam Rector ; qui obiit 12
die Maii. A. D. 1519. Cujus animæ propitiatur
Deus.

" Here lieth the Body of Ann Branfield, late
" Wife of William Branfield of Clothall, Daugh-
" ter of John Byll of Ashwell, Gent. who had
" Issue 3 Sons and 10 Daughters, and died
" Nov. 5. 1578."

" Here under lieth interred the Body of Wil-
" liam Lucas, Master of Arts, and sometime
" Parson of this Church of Clothall ; which said
" William lived 96 Years, and dep. this Life
" Feb. 15. 1602."

" Here lieth the Body of Francis Rowley, late
" of the Parish of Burnt Pelham in the County
" of Hertford, Gent. who deceased May 17.
" 1686. aged 89 Years."

At the West End of the Church, in the Isle.
" Here lieth the Body of Esther, late Wife of
" Edward Berdall of London, Gent. Daughter of
" William Greene late of this Parish, who dep.
" this Life March 5. 1684. An. ætat. 40."

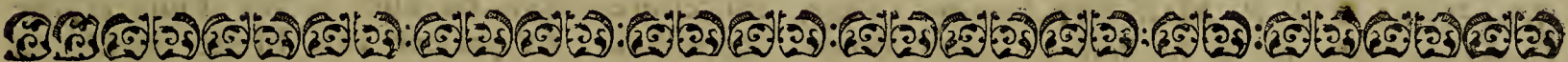
A Chapel or Burying-place on the North Side
the Church hath two old Stones, one quite de-
faced.

The other is in Shape of a Coffin Lid, with
a Cross fleury embossed on it, Johan. de v-vile,
gist-ici Dieu de sa alme eit Mercy. Perhaps John
de Neville or Neuville, Knight of the Shire in
the 25th of Edward I.

In the Chapel Window is a Shield, the upper
Part lost, Per Fesse Azure and Or a Cheveron
Gules.

BENEFACTIONS.

Fifty Pounds are at Interest for the Use of
the Poor: Dr. Sibbalds gave 30*l*. Dr. Savage
10*l*. Mr. Edmonds of Cumberlow, an Account of
whose Family is in Risden, 5*l*. The other five
were given by some Person unknown.



W A L L I N G T O N,



N Lincoln Diocese, and Odsey Hun-
dred, hath Clothall on the South,
Baldock on the West, Bigrave on the
North, and Sandon on the East. In
Domesday 'tis written according to
the modern Way of writing and pronouncing.
The Name, 'tis highly probable, comes from
the Saxon Weallan, to bubble out of the Earth;
for here are two Springs which make a small
Stream which waters the Town, and it was for
the Sake of these this was inhabited. In the
large Plains hereabouts the Lands lie sometimes
a great Way from a Town, because there was
no Convenience of Water for People to settle
at. This Stream is absorbed and lost at the
Bottom of the Vill, for which it might also be
more remarkable, and be a principal Reason of
the Name.

The Record shews five several Persons Lords
here, most of them so frequently mentioned in
other Manors, that nothing need be said of
them here besides their Names ; Earl Alan, Ro-
bert Gernon, Geoffrey de Magnaville, Geoffrey de Bel-
vace, and Hardwyn de Scalers. Except Belvace
the rest are well known. Which of these great
Men engrossed the whole, or which of them
continued longest in Possession, I do not find.
There is no Account fit to be depended upon
till Henry VIth's Reign, then John Prysor, a great
Lawyer, and Chief Justice of the Common
Pleas, enjoyed this Estate. That King gave
him 40*l*. and 13*l*. odd Money to support his
State, with 60*l*. odd Money for his Summer
Robe, and 106 Shillings for his Winter Robe.
His Arms were, Gules on a Chief Argent three
Crosses Azure. Whether in the Wars of York

Q q q q

and

and *Launcester* the Lord of this Place had forfeited for being of the wrong Side, and whether *Pryot* had the Manor by Grant of the Crown, 'tis no-where said. His Wife *Margaret* enjoyed it after his Death, and was one of the List that could dispend 10*l.* per Ann.

Upon the Death of *Margaret*, the Estate is said to have been sold to the Crown; but as there is no Proof of that Sale, 'tis much more likely *Edward IV.* stript the Family of it, for having been so heartily in the *Launcesterian* Interest. The Family of *Bolles* have thought their Ancestors purchased of *John Sewster*, who had a Grant of the Manor from the Crown, and that he sold it to the first *John Bolles* of *Wallington*. If so, the Family of *Sewster* was in Being in the 34th of *Henry VIII.* for *John Bolles* was Sheriff for the first half Year, and *John Sewster* for the latter. *Sewster* may have retained an Estate till that Time, and tho' we don't find him in *Hertfordshire*, he might be in *Essex*. *John Bolles* married *Ann* Daughter of *John Devenish* of *Weston*, whose Son and Heir was *John*. This *John Bollys*, Esq; (as he is written in the List) was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 21st of *Henry VIII.* Upon his Death, *Agnes* his Widow held it for Life. Upon the Death of *Agnes* it came to *Thomas Bollys*, Esq; who probably was the next Brother of *John*; for a Brother *Thomas* he had, but no mention is found of his having Issue. *Thomas* was Sheriff of *Hertfordshire* in the 18th of *Elizabeth*, *Essex* having been separated from it some Years before. He married *Mary*, Daughter of *Sir Ralph Sadlier* of *Standon*, and left a Son and Heir *Thomas*, who was Sheriff of the County in the 43d of the Queen's Reign. He married *Mary*, Daughter of *Robert Hayes* of *Enfield*. He was rated to the Subsidy in the 8th of King *James* at Ten Pounds. *Lewis Boles*, Esq; was his Son and Heir, who had two Sons, *John* and *Thomas*. The elder dying young, *Thomas* inherited. He married *Lucy Coles*, and left a Son *Thomas*. His Arms were, *Argent* on a Cheveron between 3 Boars Heads coupe *Sable*, as many *Scallops Or* within a *Bordure engrail'd Vert* besanty.

This *Thomas Boles*, Esq; sold the Estate to *John Breton*, S. T. P. Master of *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*, who left it by Will to *Thomas Breton* of *London*, Merchant. He married *Lucy*, Daughter of *Sir Dudley Carlton*. *Francis* was his Son and Heir, married *Ann*, Daughter of *Tanfield Vachel* of *Berkshire*, Esq;. They had a Son *Francis*, who died young, and a Daughter *Alice*, who was married to *Sir John Jennings*, Knight, Admiral of the White, one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*, and Burgefs for *Rocheſter*, who is present Possessor.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Master of *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*, is Patron. Mr. *John Browne*, S. T. B. Rector. This Advowson, antiently in *Bowles*, was purchased by Dr. *Breton*, Master of *Emanuel*, and thus settled.

It hath passed for Truth, that the Living of *Wallington*, with great part of the Lands, at least some Lands and great part of the Living were given to the Abbey of *St. Alban's* by *William de Montfitchet* and *Rohais* his Wife, by *William* his

Son, by *Eustace de Chauz*, by *Thurston le Archer* and *Julian* his Wife, by *Julian* and her second Husband *Hamon*, by their Sons *Ralph*, *Herbert*, and *Eudo*. Pope *Honorius* his Bull of Privileges to the Abbey of *St. Alban's*, dated 1218, mentions the Churches of *Waulingetune* and of *Bigrave* as belonging to that Monastery. This neighbouring *Bigrave* going along with it, carries some Evidence that *Wallington* is the very Place out of which *St. Alban's* was endowed.

On the other Hand, we find both this Church and that of *Bigrave* Rectories. We don't hear of any Vicarage erected, nor of the Patronage of these two Churches, nor, indeed, any Lands in either falling into the Hands of the Crown at the Dissolution, and conveyed to Lay-Patrons, as we might have expected, if they had been taken from *St. Alban's*. There is also an Account in the *Exchequer Rolls* of *William de Thorntoft*, Parson of the Church of *Waulington* in *Edward II*'s Time, suing the Abbot of *St. Alban's*, and getting Judgment against him for claiming Tythes in *Waulington*, by Virtue of an Exchange with the Prior of *Bermondsey*, who had a Right to two Thirds of the Tythe of the Fee of *Abbingworth*. Where *Abbingworth* is, and how the Priory of *Bermondsey* came by any Grant at our *Wallington*, I don't find. The Persons who are said to be Donors of the two Thirds of the Church of *Waulington* and other Lands, are *William de Montfitchet*, *Rohais* his Wife, and *William* his Son. Now these Persons are in the same Instrument said to have given the Church of *Lechworth* and some Lands to *St. Alban's*: And it appears from the *Exchequer Rolls* of *Edward I.* that when the Templars purchased *Lechworth*, it was acknowledged to be held of the Baronage of *Montfitchet*, which is a Proof too evident to be disputed: So that we must believe *St. Alban's* kept *Wallington* a Rectory, and had the Cure served by one of their Monks, or that the other 3d Part paid for serving the Cure; and that the Lands given to *St. Alban's*, and upon the Dissolution belonging to the Crown, passed from thence to private Hands, which might easily be to Mr. *Bolles* by the Interest of his Father-in-Law *Sadlier*, or some other Possessor, whose Title of Forfeiture might be sunk in the Time of the Rebellion. At present this Estate consists of two Manors, one called the Manor of *Wallington*, the other the Manor of *Monks*, both in *Sir John Jennings*.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel three old Stones, Brass and Inscription lost: One is thought to have been for the Chief Justice *Pryot*.

In a Chapel on the North Side two Altar Tombs: One in the Arch between it and the Chancel with Arms of *Boles* on the Side.

The same Arms there on another Stone for *John* Son of *Thomas Bolles* of this Parish, Esq; buried 1695.

In the Chapel Windows two Coats: One *Sable* with a *Bordure Argent* three Pickaxes of the 2d.

The other, *Gules* on a Chief *Argent* 3 Mallets (or something like) *Sable*.

This is also upon an Altar Monument in the same Chapel.

In the Window a King sitting.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Thirty Pounds given to the Poor is put out to Interest, which is distributed amongst them.

Joseph Edmonds, Esq; late of Cumberlow, gave five Pounds, the Interest for the Poor that are most constant Communicants. This is put out with the other.

Here is a House called the *Town-House*, bought with other Money belonging to the Poor.

B I G R A V E,

IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Odsey* Hundred, hath *Wallington* on the East, *Odsey Grange* on the North, *Ashwell* on the North West, and *Clothall* on the South. In *Domesday* 'tis written as at present, *Bigrave*. It seems derived from its Situation, and to mean the *House in the Wood*; *Bigging* being a House, and *Greave* a Wood. At this Time it hath Plenty of Trees, handsome and thriving, agreeably placed upon a rising Ground in the Middle of the Plains.

It was found to be the Possession of the Bishop of *Chester* when the Record was made, and that the Bishop's Name was *Robert*. This can only be meant of *Robert de Limesey*, whose Predecessor had removed the See from *Litchfield* to *Chester*; and tho' *Robert* removed it again to *Coventry*, it might with the *Normans* pass for the Bishoprick of *Chester*, because they had never known it by another Name. The Value of this Vill is pretty high, considering the Extent, at the Conquest ten Pounds, and in the Confessor's Time twelve. Which must be owing to its Situation on the *Ikening-street*, and the Market it probably had near *Baldock*. It is much about the same Time that we find the Templars erecting a Market, and claiming Privileges at *Baldock*, and *John de Wengham* labouring to maintain the same at *Bigrave*. The Templars had a Market and Fair, granted by *Henry III.* and former Privileges by King *John*. *John de Wengham*, upon the *Quo Warranto* brought against him in *Edward I*'s Time, produced the Charter of the same *Henry*, confirming to *Bigrave* the Grant of a Charter they enjoyed before. But it is no Wonder that *Baldock* should eclipse *Bigrave*, from the great Power of the Knights Templars, and their Riches too, as appears from the Fabrick of their Church there.

The earliest Account we have after *Domesday* is, that *William de Wedon* gave to *St. Albans* the Church of this Vill, with 500 Acres of Land. And this appears from *Henry I*'s confirming Grant of the Possessions of that Monastery. But 'tis strange there should not have been a Vicarage erected; and that we should not have one Tittle of the disposing of these 500 Acres, and the Advowson, upon the Dissolution. *Bigrave* is mentioned in *Henry I*'s Charter immediately before *Wienge*, (I suppose in *Bedfordshire*) then comes *Lecheworth* and *Waudelington*, whose Churches are also given (except a third of *Wadelington*) and other Parcels of Land, the Gift of *Robert de Waudelington*, *Eustace de Chauz*, *Thurstan*, *Julian*, her Husband *Hamon*, and their Sons.

That *Waudelington* Church (two thirds, I mean) and Lands there, were given to *St. Albans*, must not be disputed, since the Instrument makes it the Gift of *William de Montfitchet* and *Rohais* his Wife, joining it at the same Time with the Church of *Letchworth*, and 12 Acres of Land there; since it appears from the Exchequer Rolls of *Edward I.* that the Templars held *Letchworth* as of the Baronage of *Montfitchet*. And therefore we may believe this Rectory kept in the Hands of the Monastery, and served by one of their Monks: And that the Advowson, and the Lands of this Parish belonging to *St. Albans*, were granted to *Mr. Needham* by *Henry VIII.* who received the Manor from that King, and paid to *Edward VI.* eight Pounds yearly Rent: That *Mr. Appulyard* conveyed the Manor to the Crown, for *Mr. Needham* to take the entire Title from thence both of the Abbey Lands and the other, which perhaps by that Time might not easily be distinguishable, if the Lord of the one had been Tenant to the Convent for the other.

After the Time of *William de Wedon*, *Hugh de Somery* was Lord here. In the 4th of King *John*, he levied a Fine to Sir *John Somery*, from whom it came to *Adam Somery*. *Adam* gave it to *John de Wengham* for Life, who was Precentor of *St. Paul's*, and had the Manors of *Bradfield* and *Abseden*. He pleaded, upon a *Quo Warranto* brought, the Liberties *Henry III.* had granted to *Adam de Somery*, and they were allowed.

Sir *William Elrington* enjoyed this Manor in the Reign of *Edward III.* and his Wife *Elizabeth* held it in *Richard II*'s Time. She levied a Fine to *Margaret* Wife of Sir *John Maynard*, the Remainder to *Geoffrey Hulcoat* and his Heirs. But it was sold to Sir *John Thornbury*, who was Knight of this Shire in three Parliaments of *Richard II.* His Son Sir *Philip Thornbury* succeeded him in his Estate, and served for the County in the 5th and 9th of *Henry V.* Sir *Philip* left only a Daughter *Elizabeth* his Heir, who was married to *John Appulyard*, Esq; They had a Son *John*, who is in *Henry VI*'th's List for being able to dispend 10 Pounds per Annum. And he had a Son *John*, who conveyed the Manor to the Crown, from whence it was granted to *James Needham*, Esq; whom we find in *Wymley*. After the Death of *Needham*, it was sold to *William Warren*, Esq; whose Son *William* enjoyed it after him, and was rated to the Subsidy in 1610. at 10 Pounds per Annum. He built the Manor House.

He sold it to Sir *John Heveningham*, of a *Suffolk* Family, Knighted 1603. from whom it descended

descended to *William* his Son. He bore, Quarterly, Or and Gules, a Bordure engrailed Sable, charged with Scallops Argent. In 1646. he sold this Estate to *Francis Cleaver*, Citizen of London, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir of *Pierce Salusbury*. They had a Son *Charles*, Knighted 1660. He married first *Briana* Daughter of *Sir William Salter* of Bucks; afterwards, *Frances* Relict of *Edward Chester* of *Royston*, Esq; by whom he had a Son *Francis* his Heir. *Sir Charles Cleaver* sold this Manor to *James* Earl of *Salisbury*, from whom it descended to the Right Hon. *James* the present Earl.

The Church is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Earl of *Salisbury* Patron. Mr. — *Taylor* Rector.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel is a Nich, probably for the Founder's Monument, now lost.

On a Stone: *Stephanus Boughton hic sepultus resurget*. This seems to be for a Rector about 50 Years since.

In one of the Chancel Windows, a Man bare-headed kneeling.

In another these Arms: Per Fesse Or and Argent, a Lyon rampant Azure surmounted by 2 Bendlets Gules, empaling Azure 3 Crescents Argent between 9 cross Crozlets Or. The Man's Coat supposed to be Mr. *Warren's*, who was Lord here in the Reign of *James I*.

R A D W E L L,



IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Odsey* Hundred, hath *Bedfordshire* on the North and West, *Norton* on the South, and *Baldock* on the South East. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Radewelle*. It probably had its Name from the Spring here that receives a small Rill which rises in *Bigrave* Parish, comes hither by *Baldock*, and being reinforced by this Water, makes a Current into *Bedfordshire*, and at *Arlsea* falls in with the *Oughton* from *Ickleford*. We find it in Authorities as antient as *Edw. I*. written *Reedwell*. In *Nicolas de la Lee's* Grant of Free *Warren* at *Clothel*, 'tis *Clohal* near *Reedwell*. This Stream may lay claim to the Name of *Ivel*: It falls in with the *Oughton* at *Arlsea* in *Bedfordshire*; at *Langford* it receives a Brook from *Shefford*, which consisted of two small Streams that have their Confluence at *Shefford*, one of them rising about *Woburn*, the other near *Tuddington*. These running in one Channel from *Langford* to *Biggleswade*, and under the Camp of *Sandy*, are called *Ivel* till they are received at *Tempsford* by the *Ouse* from *Bedford*. The *Oughton* having its Name to *Arlsea*; those two that meet at *Shefford* having the Names of *Clophil* Brook, and *Campton* Brook: If the *Ivel* be so called from its Rise, it must be this from *Radwell*, to which it hath a Kindred Sound. The Name of *Ivel* is in *Baxter's Glossary*, p. 84. interpreted *Unda Caput*. So that *Radevel*; or rather *Radivel*, will signify the Stream that hath its Head near the Road, that is, near the *Ikening* Way. Road and Rade are much the same, and the Northern People keep that Pronunciation still. If Mr. *Baxter's* Interpretation be good, we may believe the Word *Well* we now use for a Spring or Spring-Head to be derived from *Ivel*.

The greatest Part of this Vill was upon the Conquest granted to *Odo* Bishop of *Baieux*, the other to *Peter de Valoines*, who had both of them great Possessions in this County. The next Lord after them was *Gilbert*, second Son of *Gilbert de Tonnebrugg*, made Earl of *Pembroke* by King *Stephen* 1138. He was Owner also of the

neighbouring Town of *Weston*, the Church of which he gave to the Knights Templars, and Lands in the Manor, upon which they built their Town of *Baldock*. He gave a Mill here to the Templars, which *Martin* the Miller held. This Estate remained in the Family, and went with that of *Weston* till *Richard* Earl of *Strigul* had it in Marriage with *Isabel* Daughter and Heir of *Richard Strongbow* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Clare*, who gave another Mill in *Radewelle* (*Radewellesheved* 'tis there written) to the Templars. Two Mills there were here, one in Possession of the Bishop of *Baieux*, the other of *Valoines*: One of them might be a Windmill, for there is one mentioned in *Bigrave*, which could be no other.

In the Reign of *Henry VI*. *John de Whethamsted*, the 33d Abbot, purchased this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, and gave to his Convent of *St. Alban's*. It was in a little Time granted by the Abbot and Monks to *St. Mary de Pree*, an Hospital at *St. Alban's*, built by *Garin*, the 20th Abbot, for Nuns Lepers. But this Infirmary underwent the Fate of Dissolution, chargeable with no other Vices than Endowment. This might have passed for a most inoffensive Charity, the Plunder of which would have been detested even by the present Age, as is proved from the generous Benefactions of that sort. In this we may be acquitted from the Poet's Charge;

*Ætas Parentum peior Avis
Tulit nos Nequiores,
Mox daturus
Progeniem Vitiosorem.* Hor.

Well may some of these razed Receptacles of the Sick, the Widow, and the Fatherless, be deemed the Mansions of Sprights and Goblins, if we consider the real Terrors that attend them. The Fruits of Religious Bounty must have a nauseous Taste to him that remembers he eats out of the Beggar's Dish, and looks at the Catastrophe of these Acquisitions.

King

King Henry VIII. granted the Manor here, with the Advowson, to Sir Ralph Rowlet, and his Heirs, who had also the Hospital of *de Pree*, and *Sandridge*, and other Things in the County. Sir Ralph was his Son and Heir, who left two Daughters, with whom this Inheritance passed. Mary was married to Sir John Maynard of St. Alban's, Elizabeth to Ralph Jennings of Church in Somersetshire. The other Part of this Vill was by the same King granted to Sir Henry Parker, who was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 28th of that Reign. John Parker was his Son and Heir, who purchased the Manor and its Appendage of the Heirs of Sir Ralph Rowlet. He married Elizabeth Daughter of Anthony Cage.

This Estate was afterwards conveyed to William Plomer, Esq; descended from William Plomer of *Arlsea* in Bedfordshire, Barrister at Law. He was Knighted, and died 1625. leaving Issue William, who married Ann Daughter and Coheir of John Stump of *Malmsbury*. His Arms were, Vert a Cheveron Or, between 3 Lyons Heads erased of the same, Guttee Gules. He sold the Manor and Advowson to Sir Robert Berkley, a Judge of the King's Bench in the Time of Charles I. But Sir Robert was soon made a Criminal, and sent to the Tower for his Loyalty, where he bore a long Confinement, and about the Year 1651. sold his Estate; and, like other Cavaliers, saw the Scum of the Nation displace their Betters.

If one were to look back upon the Vicissitude of Things, and view this glorious Spot of Earth under all its Distresses, brought on by the Hunger and Ambition of foreign Invaders, there is no Scene more mortifying than this of Forty-one. The Roman Conquests were indeed a Blessing, as they improved the Inhabitants, and introduced Arts, Sciences, and OEconomy: As they polished the People, and brought them from rude Shepherds to be equal with the most civilized Nations. Tho' their Armies were expensive, and their Tribute high, this all might be raised out of the Trade and Manufactures their Mistress had taught them. They enjoyed under her much more than their original Milk and Cheese. They had indeed the Privilege of Allies and Friends, and were enriched during their being a Province; or they could not have furnished so much Treasure to buy Peace from the Danes as their six several Tributes amounted to. This *Danegeld* is counted up to be in all near two Millions Sterling, of which a more full Account is in *Berkhamsted*. And if these Pounds there reckoned were indeed but Scotch or French Pounds, at the Rate of Twenty Pence, 'tis yet prodigious even that should be raised here: And it cannot be accounted for but by Roman Improvement, since *Cesar* informs us, the Britons in his Time had only Iron Rings, and the like, for Money.

Their next Guests made dismal Havock every where; but they acted only according to their kind. The Poultry are unfortunate when they fall into the Fox's Clutches; but he hath an Appetite to satisfy as well as they. The Picts, Saxons, Danes, were Creatures of Prey, spurred on by Hunger, and made cruel by Institution. But of all Sufferings, it would grieve one to be

devoured by a Spirit of Meekness: To be trampled upon by those that are of a levelling Principle, and have an Antipathy to Power, tho' ever so serene and beneficent: To be worried by Lambs, and eaten up by domestick Animals, that have been nursed by the Bounty of their Masters.

Thomas Cole of London, Draper, bought Radwell of Sir Robert Berkley. He married Katharine Daughter of Richard Cleaver of Norton, by whom he had three Sons and eight Daughters. In 1678 he sold to Richard Bell of Bedford, who was afterwards Sheriff of Bedfordshire. Upon his Death it came to Richard his eldest Son, who dying without Issue, was succeeded by Robert his next Brother, who about four Years ago sold it to William Pym, Esq; present Possessor. He bears, Sable on a Fesse Or, 3 Cross Crosets of the Field.

The Church, dedicated to *All Saints*, is in the Deanry of Baldock, and Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. The Lord of the Manor is Patron. Mr. Samuel Sparhauke Rector.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel an old Stone, with Effigies of two Men and a Woman: *Hic jacet Wilhelmus Whittaker et Joanna uxor ejus, ac Thomas Whittaker Capellanus, filius eorundem: Qui quidem Thomas obiit 23 die Decembr. A. D. 1484. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.*

Hic jacet Johannes Parker, Armiger, Socius Interioris Templi, et Conciliarius ad Legem, hujus Manerii totiusque oppiduli Dominus: Qui Mariam filiam J. Needham de Wimondley, Armigeri, uxorem duxit; Ex ea genuit unicum filium, cujus etas tempore mortis patris sue fuit 21 annorum. Idem Johannes obiit 23 die Martii, An. Regni Reg. Eliz. 38. A. D. 1595. et sepultus fuit 26 ejusdem Mensis. Eadem Maria obiit Dec. 11. 1574. cujus corpus templo Baldockii sepultum jacet.

" Here lieth buried the Body of *Eliz. Parker*,
" Wife of John Parker, Gent. eldest Daughter
" of Anthony Cage of Stow in the County of
" Cambridge, Esq; She died 1602. in the 26th
" of her Age."

" Mary the Wife of William Plomer, Esq; who
" died March 25. 1605. in the 30th Year of
" her Age, and of her eleventh Child."

Two Lines of an Inscription defaced, - - -
Filia Joan. Docwra.

" Here under lieth buried the Body of Ann
" Plomer, late the Wife of William Plomer, Esq;
" one of the Coheirs of John Stump of Malms-
" bury in Wilts, Esq; who died 1625. July 29."


In the Church, Effig. of a Man between two Women: " Pray for the Souls of John
" Bele, Gentyلمان, Anne and Agnes his Wyfes;
" the which John deceased A. D. 1516."

Against the Wall, Effigie of a Man kneeling with a Book before him:

Memoria

Virtutis et Honoris Ornamento spectatissimi Viri de Principe, de Patriâ, de Suis, de Omnibus optime merentis Gulielmi Plomer, Equitis Aurati, qui vitâ excessit Martii 2. An. a partu Virginis 1625.

NEWNHAM,

 N London Diocese, and *Casbio* Hundred, hath *Bigrave* on the South, and *Asbwell* on the North East. In *Domesday* 'tis *Newham*, and in that Record called the Land of the Abbot of St. *Alban's* in *Odsey* Hundred. *New Ham* is *New House*. When the Abbey of St. *Alban's* had the Jurisdiction of all their Lands given to them; this was thrown into the Hundred of *Casiboe*.

Upon the Dissolution, King *Henry* granted *Newnham*, the Scire of the Hospital de *Pree*, *Sandridge*, *Caldecote*, *Radwell*, *Westwick*, *Gorham*, and *Apsa* to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*. From him they came to Sir *Ralph* his Son, who had only two Daughters, his Coheirs. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, *Richard Hale*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, purchased this Estate, but it is not said from whom. He gave it to *Richard Hale*, his younger Son, who gave it afterwards to *Robert* his eldest Son.

About 1678. *Robert Hale* sold it to Sir *William Dyer* of *Tottenham* in *Middlesex*, made a Baronet in 1678. He died 1680. and gave it to *William Dyer*, Esq; his second Son, who was Sheriff 1694. and sold it to *Robert Cecil*, Esq; whose Lady sold it to *Mathew Hatton*, Esq; descended from the *Huttons* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*. He bears, *Gules* a Bar Or between 3 Cushions *Argent*, knotted of the second, charged with as many *Fleurs de Lys*.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Vincent*, is in

the Archdeaconry of St. *Alban's*. The Lord of the Manor is Impropiator and Patron. The present Vicar Mr. *Richard Finch*. The Vicarage was endowed with four Pounds per *Ann*. which being unpaid till there were forty Pounds Arrears, is paid now at two Pounds per *Ann*. with the four Pounds.

MONUMENTS.


" Here lieth *Joane Dowman*, Wife of *James Dowman*, who was the Daughter and Heir of *Henry Gonsbull*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Robert Gonsbull* of *Beford Howlderneß* in the County of *Tork*, Esq; which *Joane* died Nov. 10. 1607. in 61st of her Age, leaving 7 Children."

" Here lieth the Body of Sir *William Dyer*, Bart. who dep. this Life Jan. 27. 1680. He married the Grand-daughter and sole Heiress of Sir *John Swinnerton*, once Lord Mayor of *London*, and had Issue by her 4 Sons and 3 Daughters." His Arms are, Or a Chief indented *Gules*.

Against the Chancel South Wall, a Monument, " for the Lady *Thomasine Dyer*, Relict of Sir *William Dyer* of *Tottenham High-Cross* in *Middlesex*, Grand-daughter of Sir *John Swinnerton*. She died Apr. 13. 1697. at 73 Years of Age."

In the Church-yard, on the Ground, two old Stones together, with Cross fleury upon them.

CALDECOTE,

 N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Odsey* Hundred, hath *Henxworth* on the North, *Asbwell* on the East, *Newnham* on the South, and *Bedfordshire* on the West. That it is named from the bleak Situation of the first House that was considerable there, I make no Doubt. It comes from the Saxon *Ceald*. Sir *Henry Spelman* interprets *Calthorp* in *Iceniâ* by *Frigida Villa*. Near *Caldecote* in *Monmouthshire* we have *Iston* from *Ice-ton*. And in the Neighbourhood of this Place, across *Baldock Road*, is a Farm called *Bleak-Hall*. These Names are so frequently met with in other Counties, where is no Chalk, that I give up that Etymology. And even here there is Plenty of Clay, but I have not seen any Chalk.

Ralph de Limesay held it at the Time of making the Record, when the Value of this Manor was sunk to forty Shillings per *Annum*, which in

the Confessor's Time was five Pounds. He was a Baron, his Title was from *Wolverley*, adjoining to *Solihull* in *Warwickshire*. There is no such Place now, but in the room of it a small Hamlet called *Olton*, from *Old Town*, where is the Scite of a Castle moated in, now covered with Oak-Trees. This Estate descended, as that of *Pirton* in this County, till for want of Heirs Male of *Limesay* it was divided between *Basilia* and *Eleanor*, Sisters of *John*, Son of *Gerard*, Son of *Alan*, Son of *Ralph de Limesay*. *Basilia* was Wife of *Hugh D'Odingsels*, from whom a Manor at *Pirton* at this Day is called *Doddinsels*; *Eleanor* to *David de Lindsay*.

In the Keign of *Henry III.* *Gerard de Furnival*, Son of *Furnival* of *Sheffield*, was Lord here, perhaps by Purchase. Then *Gerard* the Son of *Gerard de Furnival* enjoyed it, from whom *Much Mundane* once was called *Mundane Furnival*. He fold

fold it to *William de Hirst*, with the Advowson, as appears from the Fine levied to corroborate the Title. In another Account it is, that this Estate was a Gift to *Hirst* from *Gerard* his Lord, which we may suppose a small Matter paid for, to make the Conveyance the surer. This *William* gave the Manor of *Caldecote*, with the Advowson, to the Church of the Blessed *Mary* at *Bybbemede* in *Bedfordshire*, for two Canons to pray for the Souls of the noble Martyr the Lady *Christian Leget*, Sir *Gerard* Son of *Gerard de Furnival* his Lord, the Wife of Sir *Gerard*, *Walter de Hirst* his Brother, and all their Ancestors and Successors. *Alice de Hirst*, his Wife, gave the same in her Widowhood to the same Uses, by which I conclude her Husband gave it not till after the Death of them both, which she, if she pleased, could put them into Possession of sooner. Her Conveyance was to Sir *Thomas de Cheddeworth*, Clerk, to which were Witnesses Sir *John de Somery* of *Bigrave*, *John de Blomville*, whose Family are buried at *Chisfield*, *William Legat*, related probably to the Lady they call Martyr, and others. This was in the 10th of *Edward II.* and in the 14th, Sir *Thomas de Cheddeworth* conveyed his Right to *Adam de Newnham*, Clerk, Vicar of *Newnham*.

John D'Odyngsells, Son and Heir of *Hugh*, by Deed dated at *Pirton*, on Sunday the Feast of St. *Andrew* in the same Year, granted License to *Hugh* Lord Abbot of St. *Albans*, to purchase of *Adam de Newnham* this Manor, which was of his Fee. Sir *Thomas de Cheddeworth*, in Consideration of 100 l. discharged the Abbot against the Right of *Alice de Hirst*, and her Sons and Daughters. *John d'Odyngsells*, with *Emma* his Wife, did also, in 2d of *Edward III.* release to *Richard* Abbot of St. *Albans* all Demands for Scutage, which had been excepted in the former Grant he made to that Monastery.

In the 15th of this Reign, *Robert* the Prior of *Bybbemede*, with his Convent, gave up all their Interest in this Manor, and the Advowson, to the Abbot of St. *Albans*, to which Sir *John de Mapereghale*, and others, were Witnesses. And they continued in Possession of the Manor and Advowson till their House was dissolved. This History is taken from a Manuscript in the Cotton Library. *Otho*, D. 3. fol. 164.

King *Henry* granted it to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, to whose Son Sir *Ralph* it descended, and from him to his Daughters, Coheirs, *Mary* married to Sir *John Maynard* of St. *Albans*, and *Elizabeth* to *Ralph Jennings* of *Church*, Esq; Sir *John Maynard* descended from *John Maynard* of *Devonshire*, whose Ancestor, according to *Stow*, was *Maig-nard*, according to *Hollingshead Mainard*, in the Roll of *Battel Abbey*. Sir *John Maynard* of *Axminster* in *Devonshire* served in the Wars of *France* under the Black Prince; from *Axminster* they came to St. *Albans*; from thence to *Easton*

or *D'Estaines* in the County of *Essex*, which is the Seat of the Right Honourable *Barrister Lord Maynard*.

In the 4th of Queen *Mary*, this Estate was in *John Sapcote*, who levied a Fine both of the Manor and Advowson. And in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, it was purchased by *Richard Hale*, Citizen of *London*. He gave it to *Richard* his younger Son, whose Son and Heir *Robert* enjoyed it after him, and sold it to Sir *John Hale* of *Stagenhoo*, seventh Son of *William Hale* of *King's Walden*, Esq; Sir *John* gave it to his Grandson *John*, second Son of Sir *John Austen*, Bart. and to *John*, second Son of *William Hale* of *King's Walden*. Upon Mr. *Austen's* Death, the whole came to *John Hale*, Esq; He bears, Azure a Cheveron embattelled *Ermine*.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Lord of the Manor is Patron. Mr. *Edward Brooke* Rector.

This Parish consisted of three Farms, which now are all in one: Tythe is paid from one of the three to the Impropiator of *Newnham*, which did belong to St. *Albans* as well as *Caldecote*.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel North Window is a Man in a blue Gown kneeling, underneath, *Orate pro Anima Domini Willelmi Makesey*.

An Inscription on the Floor, "Francis Bourn, Rector of this Parish, died July 18. 1712."

In the South Window of the Church are three Figures kneeling, all in blue; the first seems to be a Monk, the other two Women.

There are some broken ones in the North Window. A Nich for Holy Water in the Chancel.

In the Year 1724. between *Calcot* and *Henxworth* several Roman Antiquities were dug up: Some Workmen digging Gravel for the Repair of the great Northern Road, struck upon some earthen Vessels, or large Urns, full of burnt Bones and Ashes, but rotten. Near them a human Skeleton, with the Head towards the South East, the Feet North West. Several Bodies were found in this Manner, not above a Foot under the Surface of the Earth: And with Urns great or small near them, and Patera's of fine red Earth, some with the Impression of the Maker on the Bottom. There were likewise Glass Lachrymatories, Ampulla's, a Fibula of Brass, six small Glass Rings, two long Brass Beads of a green Colour, and other Fragments. Some of these are in the Hands of *Simon Degg*, Esq;

H E N X W O R T H,

IN Lincoln Diocese, and Odsey Hundred, lies in the Northern Extremity of the County. A sort of Lingula of Land here juts out into Bedfordshire, not unlike that on which Tring stands, towards the Chiltern. On the East it hath Ashwell. In Domesday 'tis written Hamsteword and Haingesteword. It may be derived from the Saxon Hengst, a Horse, and Worde or Worth, which signifies Habitation. And so it might either be the Habitation of some Querry by Office, or of a Breeder of Horses.

Upon the Conquest it was given amongst three great Normans, whom we frequently meet with Lords of Manors: William d'Owe, Peter de Valoines, and Hardmyn de Scalers. That Part belonging to Peter is in the Record said to have been a Berewyke (that is, Land taken off from a Manor) in Ashwell. If we look at the way of spelling this Town's Name in the Reign of Edward V. we shall be inclined to think the antient Pronunciation was Henchesteworth; for so it is in a Conveyance of the Bauds in that Reign, which is in Possession of the Earl of Essex.

About the Time of King John, this Vill became but two Manors. The first of them being in the Hands of William de Cantilupe, received its Name from him, and hath been since called Cantilupe, and Cantlow-bury. He was firm to King John during his Disputes with the Pope. He died in the 23d of Henry III. leaving Issue William his Heir, Walter a Priest, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, John Lord of Snitfield in Warwickshire, at present the Seat of the Earl of Coventry, Nicolas Lord of Ilkeston, and Thomas Archdeacon of Stafford. William his eldest Son married Millicent Widow of Almeric Earl of Eureux: He was Steward to the King, and in great Favour. He left two Sons; William his Son and Heir, and Thomas, Bishop of Hereford, Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, who was afterwards canonized 1304. His Tomb is yet remaining in the North Transept of the Cathedral of Hereford.

William inherited, but in a little Time the Manor was conveyed to Sir John Pamperley, who had a Daughter Joan, married to Sir Roger le Brian Lord of Throcking. In Edward III's Time, Sir Henry Garnet of Benington was Lord here: He was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 16th of that Reign. Afterwards it came to the Bauds of Little Hadham. Sir William Baud in the 14th of the same Edward, gave his Lands here, with others in Eddeworth, to Sir John Baud. He conveyed this Manor in Trust to Sir Robert de Welkey, and Welkey to Sir William Son of Sir John Baud: And it descended sometimes in Trust, sometimes otherwise, as that of Hadham Hall, to Thomas Baud, who in the Reign of Henry VII. parted with Hadham to the Lord Capel, and with this to — Bowles of Standon, Esq; Thomas Bowles his Son, in the 3d of Queen Mary, con-

veyed it by the Name of Cantlow-bury and Watton-bury, or Henxworth-bury, to Jasper Smith of Erlysyne in Bedfordshire, Gent.

Smith in the 12th of Eliz. granted it to Thomas Norwood of Pinner near Harrow on the Hill: And he by the Name of Thomas Norwood of Dallington in Northamptonshire, Esq; in 1613 sold it to Thomas Drayner of Hoxton in Middlesex, Esq; who by Will gave it to Margaret his Wife for Life, then to Drayner Massingberd, Esq; and his Heirs. Sir Alexander St. John married Margaret, and held it till her Death. Then Sir Drayner Massingberd enjoyed it, and after him his Lady. Upon her Death, it came to their Son, who sold it to John Izzard, and he left it to Robert Izzard his youngest Son, the present Possessor.

Arms of Massingberd are, Azure 3 Cinquefoils Or, in Chief a Boar passant of the second, charged with a Cross Patee Gules.

There are in this Manor no Copyhold Lands. It lies in the Dutchy of Lancaster. Some Lands here hold of it by Fealty, Suit of Court, certain Rents and Services. If any Tenant-Alien die seized of Lands here by free Deed, the Heir at Law must be admitted by the Rod, do his Fealty, and pay his Relief. If more than one Purchase or Descent hath happened since the last Court, upon the Presentments of the several Purchases and Descents, the Tenant shall be admitted, and pay a Relief upon every Alteration. The Steward's Fee for Admission 2 Shillings.

The Manor of PULTERS,

Had an Owner of that Name in the Time of Edward IV. who might perhaps be of the antient Family at Hitchin first, then Wymondley and Bradfield. One of this Name lies buried at Hitchin in Henry Vth's Time. It was held of the Crown at the yearly Rent of 6 s. 8 d. It was afterwards purchased by John Ward, Son of Richard Ward of Holden in Yorkshire, Lord Mayor of London in the 2d of Richard III. in which Year, 'tis said by Weaver, three Mayors and three Sheriffs of that City died of the Sweating Sicknefs. John Lambard was the next Lord here, Alderman of London, and Master of the Mercers Company, who died, as we find by his Epitaph, 1487. It appears from the Exchequer Roils, that Thomas Lambard was afterwards charged with the Rent of 10 s. 8 d. for this Manor of Pulters, who is therefore supposed to be the Son of John.

Then it was conveyed to John Gray, one of the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple, who read in that Society in the 17th and 25th of Eliz. He died 1614. and after his Death the Manor was sold to Thomas Hanchet of Braughing, Esq; whose Family are teen first at Letchworth, then Braughing, then Henxworth. Sir Paul Banning, who was made a Baronet by K. James,

was

was the next Purchaser. In the 3d of Charles I. he was made Viscount *Banning* of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, and married *Ann* Daughter of Sir *Henry Glemham* of *Suffolk*. He had Issue, *Paul*; *Cecily* Wife of *Henry* Viscount *Newark*, Son of *Robert* Earl of *Kingston*; *Ann* to *Henry* Murray, Groom of the Bedchamber to *Charles* I. created in the 26th of *Charles* II. Viscountess *Banning* of *Foxley*; *Mary*, first married to *William* Viscount *Grandison*, afterwards to *Christopher* Earl of *Anglesey*; and *Elizabeth* to *Francis* Lord *Dacres*. He died 1629. and *Paul* his Heir succeeded. He married *Penelope* Daughter and Heir of Sir *Robert Naunton*, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by whom he had two Daughters, *Ann* and *Penelope*. He died at *Bentley Hall* in *Essex* 1638. The Manor descended by his Daughter *Ann* to *Albery* Earl of *Oxford*, who joining with her, sold it and the Advowson, which had gone with this Manor, to Mr. Serjeant *Peck* of the *Inner Temple*. He married *Grace*, Daughter and Coheir of *William Green* of *East Bernet*, Esq; *William* his eldest Son inherited, who dying, left it to his Brother *Edward*. The same Mr. Serjeant *Peck* purchased the Manor of *Flamsted* in this County, which is enjoyed by the Family, whose Residence is at *Sandford* in *Essex*. His Arms are, Or on a Cheveron Gules 3 Crosses Formee of the Field. Mr. *Edward Peck* sold the Manor of *Palters* to *Richard Holden*, Esq; present Possessor.

The Church, dedicated to St. *Nicolas*, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. *Richard Holden*, Esq; Patron: Mr. — *Williams* Rector.

M O N U M E N T S.

In the Chancel, next the Altar: "Here lieth the Body of *Arthur Grey* of *Hinxworth* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; In his Life-time he was double Reader of the Law in the *Inner Temple* in *London*. He changed this Life for Immortality, Jan. 13. 1614. atat. 85."

In the Middle of the Chancel, a Stone, with Brass Effigies of Man and Wife, and six Children, with these three Coats; — — — A Saltire; that of the *Mercers Company*; the third, Per Cheveron — — — in Chief two Gryphons Heads erased. On the Verge this Epitaph, now defaced, but preserved by *Weaver*:

Orate pro Animabus Johannis Lambard, Civis et Merceri ac Aldermanni London, qui obiit 1487. et Annæ uxoris sue, quæ obiit — — — 14 — — — Quorum Anime per misericordiam Dei in pace eterna requiescant. Amen.

"Here lieth the Body of *John Cokayne*, Gent. who dep. this Life Feb. 6th. 1715."

Another, "For *Eliz.* his Wife, who died 1688."

"Here lieth the Body of *Oliver Sell*, late Rector of this Church, who died Nov. 20. 1697."

Another Stone, "for *Mary* his Wife, who died 1709."

In the Middle of the Church, a Stone, with

Brass Effigies of Man and Wife, the Inscription preserved by *Weaver*:

Orate pro — — — Symonis Ward et Elene uxoris sue. Qui quidem Simon obiit Decemb. 11. 1453. et Elena obiit Aug. 21. 1483. Quorum — — —

He hath also preserved this, written in a Window:

Orate pro Animâ Johannis Ward, Majoris London, qui istam Fenestram — — —

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

The Cow Commons were given to keep the Church in Repair. A Tax for that Purpose hath been ever since laid upon the Inhabitants, who keep 84 Cows upon the Common, and pay to the Repairs according to the Number of Cows they keep upon the Common, except the Rector, who keeps three, and pays nothing to it. This is kept in Memory by the Tolling a Bell on *Whitsun Eve*. There is a Tradition, this was given by two Maiden Sisters; but 'tis generally thought, *John Ward* the Lord Mayor was the Benefactor.

There are three Alms-houses for the Poor.

In the Parlor Window of the Manor House of *Palters* are many Coats of Arms, which seem to shew some other Lords there than are known; besides Alliances by Marriage. *Malory* is mentioned by Name before *Grey's Time*.

Argent a Bend Vert ingrailed *Gules*. This is single, and again impales another, Quarterly, *Sable* 3 Hands *Argent*, the first and fourth: The second, *Gules* 3 Cheveronels *Or*, (which seems also to be on the Roof of the Church:) The third, *Gules* a Bend ingrailed *Argent*, charged with some Water-Fowl *Or*. Underwritten, *Grey* and — — — *chet*, probably *Hanchet*. Below the first single Coat is 1570.

A third Scutcheon in the same Window, Quarterly, *Or* a Lyon rampant *Gules*, with *Azure* a Bend *Argent* between seven of this Figure [] *Or*, four and three. Underwritten, *Malory* 1570.

In a Chamber Window, Twelve Coats quarterly: The first, Barry of six *Argent* and *Azure*, in Chief 3 Plates. Underwritten, *The Earl of Oxford*.

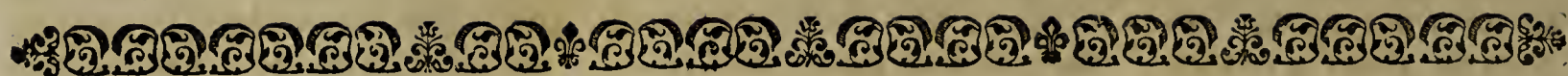
Another of four Coats: The first, *Argent* between two Bars *Sable*, charged with 3 Befants a Lyon passant *Or*, in Chief 3 Stags Heads caboched of the second: Under, *The — — — — — Mallory*.

In another seems to be underwritten, *Bromley* and *Fortescue*: The first, Per Pale *Or* and *Argent*; the other, a Cheveron *Or*.

Another, *Argent* 3 Cinquefoils *Sable*, a Chief *Azure*, impaling a Scutcheon consisting of nine Coats, the first that of *Grey* already mentioned. Underwritten, *Stone* and *Grey*.

In another eleven Coats, eight of them quartered: The first, *Argent* in a Chief of the same 2 Mulletts *Or*.

In Stone over the House Door, *Grey's Arms* quartered with three more.



A S H W E L L,

IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Osney* Hundred, hath *Henxworth* on the North-West, *Cambridgeshire* on the East, and *Bigrave* on the South. It stands upon the Source of the River *Rhee*, which breaks out of a Rock in this Vill from many Springs, with such Force as to form a Stream, remarkable for being clear, and so cold, that it gripes Horses not used to drink it. Around the Spring Head grow Ash Trees very kindly, which gave Occasion to the Name. The Water here bubbles out at as many Places, and in as great Abundance, and in just such a Bottom, under a Hill, as doth the famous *Isis* or *Thames* in *Gloucestershire*. It quits the County when it goes out of this Parish, and runs by *Shingay*, *Arrington*, and *Barrington*, to *Hazlingsfield*, where it falls into the *Cam*, whose Course is from *Essex* to *Cambridge*.

In *Domesday* 'tis written *Escewelle*, and recorded to belong to these four several Lords, the Abbot of *St. Peter's Westminster*, *Geoffrey de Magnaville*, *Peter de Valoines*, and *Hardwyn de Scalers*. That of the Church of *Westminster* was by far the greatest, and valued at 20 *l. per Ann.* *Peter de Valoines*, and *Geoffrey de Magnaville* are in that Article relating to the Abbey of *Westminster* said to hold of the Abbot some Land and a Mill. It's possible they held of him besides what they had of their own, and that it's no Repetition which we find in the Articles concerning them. They were indeed great Men, and it's hardly to be supposed they held of the Abbot, unless they had something of their own adjoining. This may be found in *Henxworth*, the next Parish, where they were Lords, and had the Lands contiguous. What *Peter* had there, is in the Record said to be a Berewyke of *Ashwell*. And that at last may be the Truth, that they had a Grant of some Lands in *Ashwell*, taken from the Abbot, and laid to their Estate in *Henxworth*.

This Town was Demesne of the *Saxon* Kings. Before the Confessor's Time it was granted to the Abbots of *Westminster*, to whom King *Edgar*, *Edward*, *Ethelred*, and *Emma*, were considerable Benefactors, as appears from the Confessor's Restoration Charter to that Church: For he calls himself not the original Giver, but Recoverer of what they had been deprived of by the License of War, and the Interruption of Hereditary Succession to the Monarchy. Amongst the rest of the Lands belonging to the Abbey, he confirms to it *Aescewelle cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus*. This was done in a great Council, with the Consent of the Queen, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Dukes, and Barons.

In *Domesday* *Ashwell* is expressly called a Borough, having fourteen Burghesses, and a Market by Grant of some *Saxon* King, the Toll and Rent of which to the Crown was 49 *s. 4 d. per Ann.* This appeared upon a *Quo Warranto*

brought in *Edward I*'s Time, and the Abbot's Privileges were allowed by the Itinerant Justices. There were here four Fairs antiently, on *Lady-day*, *St. Peter's*, *St. James's*, and *St. Ethelbert's* Day. The Feast that at present is kept up here is on the 6th of *July*, which being the next before *St. Thomas Becket*, may perhaps have been introduced in Honour of him. It is not for the Dedication of the Church, which is to the *Virgin Mary*.

Mr. *Camden* was heartily inclined to find here both *Roman* and *British* Antiquities; admitting the one was a Step to erect the other. He observed from *Gildas*, that the antient *Britons* were wont to give divine Honours to Mountains, Rivers, Fountains, and Groves, and supposed the Springs bursting out of the Creek shaded with tall Ash Trees to be of great Account with them. And if Honours were to be bestowed on River Deities, this and the Fountain of *Isis* are happy Situations. One may see now that Ashes thrive here; but if the Place were kept up for Worship, the Growth of them and Thickness were encouraged, and added much to the Solemnity of their Rites.

South of this Source of the *Rhee*, at half a Mile's Distance, is a Spot of Ground taken in by a *Vallum*, and generally thought to be one of the *Castra Exploratorum* of the *Romans*. It goes by the Name of *Arbury Banks*, and consists, as I guess, of twelve Acres. Mr. *Camden* takes Notice of *Roman* Coins found here, upon which he was willing to believe it *Roman* Work. Once he had judged it to be the *Magiovinium* of *Antoninus*; but desirous to keep the Text sacred, threw up that Opinion, and left *Magiovinium* to the Fortune of future Enquiries. And if that Article of Distance were as well observed by others, and Respect maintained to the Authority of the *Roman* Itinerary, more Discoveries might be made, and the blundering Numbers of *Antonine* (as our modest Criticks call them) be reconciled to Truth, and to one another. Did we not set Servants on Horseback whilst Princes go a Foot; did we not lend our Ears to bare Etymology, neglecting more edifying Assurances, the exploded Itinerary would triumph over the Babel of Conjectures, and out of its Ruins would the Phoenix Truth appear.

Far would I be from rejecting the useful Hints that may be had from Similitude of Names. They are beautiful when they illustrate, support, corroborate. They may adorn a Superstructure, but are too weak for a Foundation. Whoever considers the *Saxon* Usage of calling Places by Names of their own, instead of enquiring for the more antient Appellation, will not allow that Evidence to Etymology it hath of late usurped. If we trust to the *Roman* Accounts, we are upon surer Grounds than any of the modern Schemes have set us.

The common Opinion, that the *Saxons* purposely and wilfully altered Names, as if they would obliterate the Memory of all that was before them, I can by no Means come into. It may be rather imputed to their Ignorance and savage Contempt of Learning, that they made no Progress in searching after the Polity, Customs, and Oeconomy of the *Romans*. To me it appears they had no Design to raze the Monuments of that brave People, because they so frequently give the additional Name of *Cæster* to their Camps and fortified Towns: So that indeed if a Man had a Mind to enquire for *Roman* Settlements here, he need go no farther than the *Saxon* Word to find where many of their *Castra* were.

The World is highly obliged to the Labours of those, who by Study have endeavoured to bring to Light the lost History of our Island and its Inhabitants. But if they would like *Camden* have proved their Schemes by an *InspeXimus*, by viewing their Agreement and Disagreement with Remains, Distance, and Situation, which ought in great measure to determine them, they would, like the great Author last mentioned, give up many a Guess which at Home seemed plausible, or be liable to the Inconsistency *Horace* reprehends,

Delphinum sylvis appingit, fluctibus Aprum.

I own there is a Difficulty in reducing the *Roman* Miles here to any Standard. So far am I from hoping to see them regulated by *Italick* Measure, that I don't find they agree with that, or any other, or indeed with themselves. There is no disputing against Fact. And it is Matter of Fact that the *Roman* Measure is less within forty Miles of *London*, than it is farther off. Not that the Miles encrease the farther we go still from the Capital. Yet if we are allowed to know where *Verulam* and *London* stood; if we are sure of *Lincoln* and *Leicester*, of *Lincoln* and *York*, and many others that might be named, unquestionably *Roman*, 'tis visible the *Millia Passuum* about these latter, were not the same as about *London*. If we will suppose our computed Miles fixed in any other Age than that in which the *Romans* were Masters here, the Difficulty is still the same: For whether *Britons*, *Saxons*, or *Normans* did it, there's the same Pretence to ask why they were unequal. In *France* we find the same Inequality, the Miles nearest *Paris* being manifestly shorter than at a greater Distance. In this there is room only for Conjecture. Till I am better informed, I presume the present computed Miles of *England*, I mean those of the great Roads, not across the Country, were of *Roman* fixing; because I have in many Counties observed, the present Computation agrees with the Imperial Itinerary: And the Imperial Itinerary is not to be given up for every new Fancy and Etymon, none of which have pretended so to settle the Matter, as to make their Scheme of a Piece: And when allowing Authority to govern us, brings us into a better State than Innovation can propose, 'tis mere Giddiness to be fond of Change.

I will renounce the Trade of guessing when any Certainty is to be had. In the meantime, we know the *Romans* made their first Settlements about the *Thames*. If when they came to extend themselves, they thought fit to en-

crease the Value of their Miles rather than Number, and thereby make their Soldiers do a better Day's Work, they found their Account in so doing. We see a third Rate Ship built as large as a second was, which the Contriver proposes an Advantage by.

As to Coins found at *Arbury Banks*, there were some in Mr. *Camden*'s Time, and some have been in ours. These are a Proof the *Romans* were here, but the Earth that affords them was not always upon their Settlements. Those that are found in Urns with their Ashes, were probably to keep up their Memory; but these are scarce, frequently but one in an Urn. Where they are found in great Quantity, and of Gold, or fine Silver, and of great Value, we have little Reason to believe them buried by those that took their Leave of the *Britons*, never designing to return; nor is it the usual Practice of Soldiers so much to provide for the Morrow, and for a Morrow too that never might happen; nor could the Soldiers so easily hide from one another.

The Coin indeed is *Roman*, but the Treasure most probably was *British*. The Provinces in *Augustus* Time, by Advice of *Mæcenæ*s, were obliged to pay their Tribute in *Roman* Money: And for what appears, there was no other but that in *Britain*, during the Time of its being a Province. The *Britons*, through Commerce and Intercourse with the *Romans*, by help of Arts they had learned of them, and the Amity in which they lived, had acquired Wealth. For this the *Picts* came down upon them, and the *Saxons* crossed the Sea, and many a severe Battel was fought. Mother Earth was the only secure Hand in which their Money could be trusted; and whoever considers the Places in which 'tis generally found, will believe it was of *British* Hiding; sometimes in the Foundation of Houses; sometimes in Corn Fields, below the Course of the Plough; and sometimes in Meadows and boggy Ground. We see it most frequently in and about *Roman* Towns and Cities, because these the *Britons* inhabited when the other were gone, both for the Fortifications that had been made, and the Conveniencies of Life and of Trade, which that polite People had made Choice of with great Sagacity and Experience.

These Coins of *Arbury* may have been hid by the People of *Ashwell*, apprehensive of an Enemy, either *Danish* or *Saxon*. It was in the *Saxon* Times a Borough, and was perhaps a Town in *British* and *Roman* Times; but that *Arbury* was a *Roman* Camp, there is little Probability. It stands a Mile from the *Ikening* Way. It is not upon the Apex of the Hill, nor of the Sunny Side, as was their Custom; nor is there any Fosse, but only a *Vallum*, which made it proper for Sports and Exercises, or perhaps for *British* Sacrifice. Such another is that of *Wilbury* near *Hitchin*, through the Middle of which goes the *Ikening-street*; a Situation not fortified by Nature, nor by Art, any farther than a *Vallum*, fit to serve for Theatrical Entertainment.

There may be still much Money concealed in the Earth, which may never have the Chance to be brought to light. I will suppose the Owner to fall in Battel, to be expelled from Home, or to die in Exile; and then his Treasure dies with him, unless the Spade happens

pens to turn it up, or the Soil by long ploughing is worn away, so that the Plough makes the Discovery, or by the making or wearing of Water-courses.

Ashwell upon the Dissolution was granted to the Deanry of *Westminster*, erected in the Room of the Abbey, and *William Benson* the last Abbot was made Dean. Two Years after it was granted to *Thomas Thirleby*, made Bishop of *Westminster*, who was the only Bishop of that See; for he was translated to *Norwich* nine Years after; and then this Manor, with that of *Stevenage* and *Datchworth* in this County, and *Holwell* and *Cadwell*, with their Rights and Privileges, and the Rectory of this Church, were by *Edward VI.* settled on *Nicolas Ridley*, Bishop of *London*, and his Successors. Queen *Mary* vacated this Grant, because it wanted the Pope's Licence, and procuring a Licence by means of Cardinal *Pool*, granted it afresh to *Edmond Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, from whom it hath gone to his Successors. The Bishop hath here Jurisdiction of Court Leet and Baron. The Fine is certain; Admission to Copyhold by Descent is at 8*d.* the Acre, by Purchase 2*s.* Admission to a Messuage two Years Quit-Rent.

There are in this Parish three other Manors; but it's hard to say the Lands are the same which the three great *Normans* enjoyed here.

The Manor of KERBYS

Belongs to *St. John's College, Cambridge*. They have Court Baron: Fines of Admission at the Will of the Lord. This Body have antiently purchased Manors with Money given to them.

The Manor of WESTBURY

Contains Lands in the Town, and in the Western Part of the Parish next *Henxworth*, from which Western Situation it seems to have its Name. The Courts are kept near the Church. This was derived from the Bishop's Manor, is held by Fealty, Suit of Court, and the yearly Rent of 20*s.* By some it's called *Westbury Nernuytes*, supposed to have had the additional Name from Sir *John Nernuyt*, who possessed it in the 14th of *Edward I.* as appears from a Fine he passed of two Parts of a Messuage and a Mill here, and Manors in other Counties. After his own Life, the Estate was settled on his Sons *John* and *Thomas*. But no more of this Family are mentioned.

The Manor came afterwards to the *Waller*s. *Edmond* of that Name conveyed it to *Andrew Lant*, Citizen of *London*. He gave it to *Andrew Lant* of *Northamptonshire*, Esq; whose Arms were, Per pale *Argent* and *Gules* a Cross engrail'd counterchanged, in the first Quarter a Cinquefoile of the second. He left Daughters Coheirs, one of which was married to Sir *John Humble*, of *Northamptonshire*, Bart. who enjoyed this Estate in her Right. Upon the Death of Sir *John*, it came to Sir *George* his Son and Heir within Age.

The Western Part of this Manor is a Farm of Sir *Richard Hutchinson's*, which holds of Sir *George Humble*, by the Country People sometimes called *Turricks*, from a Tower or Turret which till lately was upon one of the Buildings. The Farmer and his nearest Neighbours call it

Nunwick, from which I presume *Nernuyts* is corrupted, and because it was once in the Hands of *Nernuyt*, the other Name to some seems corrupted from that. By the Form of the Building, as far as can be guessed by what is left standing, it seems to have been a Cell to some Religious Foundation. A Spot of about three Acres hath been moated in; on the North Side of which are two small Edifices adjoining to one another, that seem to have been part of one Side of a Square. They are built of Stone which a Quarry affords in *Ashwell* Field just by. Most of the Churches of this Side the County, and the neighbouring ones of *Bedfordshire*, seem to have been raised out of this Rock.

One of these Barns hath a vaulted Cieling lathed and plaistered. Near the Roof upon the cross Beams are some Shields yet remaining, but the Arms not distinguishable. One hath - - - A Cheveron between 3, it may be Stag's Heads or Phœons, but rather the former. The other Barn was a narrower Room with two Chimneys. Both seem to have been for Entertainment. On the East Side of this moated Square, (as I suppose it) without the Moat, in a Pasture Ground, is a small artificial Tumulus answering to the Middle of the Square. There is on each Side in the same Pasture an oblong Piece of raised Ground about twelve Yards in Length and six in Breadth, at about sixty Yards Distance from the Tumulus. These answer to one another and to the Square: With what Design they were made 'tis hard to guess. Whoever were Inhabitants here must love Retirement, for the Place is out of the Way of all Traffick, and in the Winter exceedingly dirty, and the Soil wet and coarse. If this were possessed by any Nunnery, I should believe it to be that of *Hallywell* in *Middlesex*, because in *Rich. I's* Charter, confirming the Donations to that Convent, there is mention of a Virgate of Land in *Henxworth*, of the Gift of *Theobald* the Son of *Fulk*. In *Henxworth* we don't find any Land belonging to a Religious House: But according to *Domesday*, *Peter de Valoigne's* Estate there had been taken out of *Ashwell*, and was called a Berewyke of *Ashwell*; so that it might be accounted in one Parish or the other. Another Lord of a Manor of *Henxworth* is in the Record said to be *Tetbald*, which answers to *Theobaldus* in *Latin*, and was probably the Son of *Fulco*, and the Benefactor recorded in King *Richard's* Grant. And *Geoffrey de Melicho* and *William* his Brother having given half a Virgate in *Dunton*, contiguous to this, to the Monastery of *Hallywell*, makes the Conjecture the more pardonable.

The Manor of DIGSWELL.

There have been antiently four several Fines pass'd for the Alienation of this Manor. The first in the 4th of *Henry III.* when *Roger de Bumerton* and *Margaret* his Wife passed away 200 Acres of Land, 10 of Meadow, and 14 Marks Rent in *Essewill* and *Henxworth*. Upon this, *Margery de Stanes* was possessed of the Manor, which she granted to *John* her Son for Life, Remainder to *Roger de Stanes*, then to *Thomas*. In the 12th of *Edward III.* *John de Marterne*, Clerk, and *William Garnet*, levied a Fine of one Messuage, one Mill, 180 Acres of Land, 14 of Meadow, and eight Marks Rent, in *Esseville*, *Henxworth*, and *Wallington*, the Estate of *William Garnet*, which

which he granted to *Henry Garnet* and *Joan* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Henry*. *Henry* was Knighted; upon whose Death *Joan* his Wife levied a Fine of this Manor to *Thomas de la Hay* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs, in the 19th of *Edward III.* They conveyed it to *Hugh Earl of Stafford*, who in the 8th of *Richard II.* with *Richard de Stafford* and *John de Feringham*, levied a Fine of these Lands to *William Barcestre* and *Margaret* his Wife.

Sir *William Acton* was afterwards Lord here, from whom it passed to Sir *William Whitmore*, Bart. and he sold it to *Samuel Gatward*, Attorney at Law, whose Son *Samuel Gatward*, Esq; Barrister, inherited it. Fines here upon Admission to Copyholds are arbitrary.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. It consists of a handsome Chancel, three large Isles, a lofty Tower at the West End, with a Ring of six Bells, and a Chapel on the North Side the Chancel. The Bishop of *London* is Patron: Mr. — Bell the present Vicar.

The Endowment of this Vicarage was settled in the Year 1241 by *Robert Grosthead* alias *Groutbed*, Bishop of *Lincoln*. This was done at several Times; that which stands at present was 1244. ordained by the same *Robert Grosthead*: That out of the Rectory belonging to the Abbey of *Westminster*, the Vicar should enjoy a third Part of the Corn Tythes of the Parish, and all the Profits of the Altar, and other Perquisites: And for his Dwelling, that Part of the Abbot's Grange, with the Court that stands East of the Church-yard: The Abbot and Convent to present; which they did till the Dissolution put it into the Hands of the Bishop.

MONUMENTS.

These are preserved by *Weaver*.

"Of yowr Cheritie sey for the Soul of *Elizabeth Aunfel* a Pater-noster and an Ave.
" — — — 1511."

*Presbyter egregius prostratus morte Radulphus
Howel Gramaticus jacet hic sub Marmore pressus.
Tullius ore fuit, Prisciani dicta resolvens,
Multos instruxit in Christo vota revolvens.
Erat in Ecclesia pia Numina semper honorans,
Mane, sero Bacchi fugiens loca, crimina plorans,
Dulcia frustravit, et fercula plena fugavit.
Sape jejunavit Christo, mentem reparavit
Mundum despexit, sic multa volumina scripsit,
Quæ regit et rexit, salvet Deus hunc rogo sic sit.
Anno Mil. C. quater octogeno quoque sumpto
Mensis et Aprilis decessit ille secundo.*

On the North Side of the North Isle is an old raised Monument without Inscription, which must be that which *Weaver* mentions for *John Henxworth* and *Martina* his Wife. The Epitaph he recites is at present defaced.

*Perpetuis annis memores estote Johannis
Henrici dictus proles hic jacet arbore strictus.
Bursâ non strictus hoc Templo gessit amicus,
Et meritis morum fuerat — — — sociorum,
Sic prece verborum scandit precor alta polorum.
M. C. quater septenis ter tres minor uno
Primâ luce Junii nunc vermibus hic requiescit.*

*Hic jacet Magister Thomas Colby, in Decretis
Baccalaureus et istius Ecclesie nuper Vicarius, qui
ob. 19 die mensis Septembr. An. 1489. Cujus*
— — —

Orate pro — — — Walteri Sommoner — — —

I read that one *Walter Sumner* (whether this here interred or no, I know not) held the Manor of *Ashwell* of the King by petty Serjeanty, viz. to find the King Spits to roast his Meat upon the Day of his Coronation. And *John Sumner* his Son held the same Manor by Service to turn a Spit in the King's Kitchen upon the Day of his Coronation. An. 6 of *Edward II.* and An. 35 of *Edward III.* This he hath from the Exchequer Office.

These three following are preserved by Sir *Henry Chauncy*, and lost since.

Gulielmus Dakins in Artibus Magister et Ashwelliæ Vicarius, cum septuaginta quinque annos in Deum pie, in Proximum juste, in seipsum sobrie transferat tandem occubuit. Feb. 18. 1598. et sepultus 20. die mensis ejusdem.

Fulcus Martialis Parochiæ Vicarius cum viginti et quinque annos diebus singulis Dominicis alternis vicibus ad Populum concionatus esset, tandem obiit ex occultâ tæbe Mart. 15. sepultus die sequenti Anno 1623.

"*John Bownest*, born at *Stonebury* in the Parish of *Hormead* in this County, was buried
" June 11. 1622."

"Here lieth the Body of *John Sell* of *Ashwell* in the County of *Hertford*, Mercer, who dep. this Life May 26. 1618. about the 55th of his Age."

A Marble in the South East Wall of the middle Isle. *Haud procul muro cum Majorum miscetur Cinis M^{tri} East Barley de Glyton infra hanc Parochiam, Qui dum 72 atatis annum ageret Peripneumoniâ correptus animam leniter efflavit XI Kal. Apr. A. D. 1717.*

*Honoris insignia et Genus si postcas Hospes
Scias sinceram erga Deum Pietatem et illibatos
Mores omni stemmate nobiliorem ei coronam in Cælis
(annuente Deo O. M.) esse comparaturos.*

In the middle Isle this. *Spe lætæ Resurrectionis mediante Christo hic requiescit East Barley, S. T. B. Coll. Christi apud Cantab. nuper socius, et Domini East Barley, paulo ante de Ashwell Filius. Ob. 20 Aug. 1720. æt. 32.*

Vigilate, quia nescitis horam.

A Stone on the North East Wall, "for *John* Son of *Ralph Baldwyn* of this Parish, Gent. who died 1688. aged 18."

*O quot quot estis Juvenes
Fato dissimiles Virtute sitis pares.*

In the Chancel are Nitches for three Images at length, for one at half length. A Treasury for Vestments, &c. over the Porch. In the North Window *Dnus Jacobus*. In the next some Sentences of the Creed. In the highest Window of the middle Isle are the Royal Arms, *Gules* two Lyons passant Or, which must be before *Henry II*'s Time, by whose Match the Lyon of *Aquitain* was added.

Another, *Azure* a Bend *Argent* between six *Roses Or*.

Another *Lozengewise*, *Gules* a Cross *Or*.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

Laurence Williams, Fishmonger of *London*, gave 40*l.* to be lent to four *Laurences*, young Men of this Parish, upon Security to begin a Trade. He gave a Sum to the Fishmongers Company to pay yearly to the Poor in Bread 2*l.* 12*s.* Two Shillings to the Parish Clerk, Six Shillings to repair the Church.

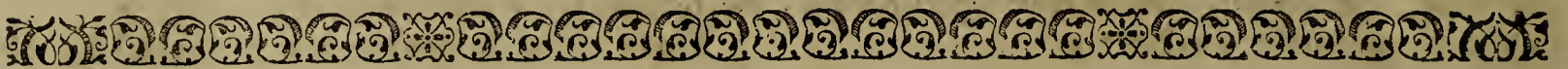
Mrs. *Jane Geare* gave 20*l.* to the Poor to remain as a Stock.

John Sell gave Lands to the Poor of the yearly Value of 10*s.*

Thomas Chapman, Clerk, (whom we find in *Stevenage*) gave 20 Yards of Cloth, at 2*s.* the Yard Yardwide, and 20 Dozen of good Wheaten Bread, to be distributed on St. *Andrew's* Day, or Sunday following. The Land engaged for it see in *Stevenage*.

A Free-School was built and endowed by an Owner of Sir *Richard Hutchinson's* Estate.

The Salary is paid by the Merchant Taylors Company.



T H E R F E L D,

IN *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Odsey* Hundred, hath on the North Side the *Roman Ikening-street*, dividing here this County from *Cambridgeshire*; on the North East *Royston*, of which this Parish makes a Part; on the South it hath *Kelsbull* and *Sandon*; its Western Border is upon the Plains of *Bigrave* and *Ashwell*; and the Extremity on the East is one Side of *Buckland-street* upon the Northern Post Road.

In *Domesday* 'tis written *Thurrewelde*, in later Authorities *Terefeld*. It seems to owe its Name to the *Saxon Thyrre*, and so to be *Siccus Campus* or *Collis*. The dry bleak Situation answers to that. The *Weld* may have been by the Transcribers mistaken for *Feld*, or it may mean a Hill, those of *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire* retaining still the Name of *Wolds*.

According to the Record, this Parish was upon the Survey acknowledged to belong to the Abbot of *Ramsay* in *Huntingdonshire*. A-

mongst the Possessions of that Monastery which *Edward the Confessor* confirms by Charter, *Therrefeld* is one: And in the List of their Benefactors, with their particular Donations, in the Registry of that House, *Therrefeld* is said to be given them by *Ethelric* Bishop of *Sherborn*, who was advanced to that See in 978. This Prelate was a great Benefactor, and gave them Lands in eleven Parishes more, of which one is *Westmill* in this County. The History of *Ramsay* Abbey, Cap. 86: p. 443. saith, this Manor was possessed by a *Dane*, and by him sold about 1030 to *Eadhericus* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who immediately gave it to *Ramsay* Abbey. This might be a Manor distinct from the Bishop of *Shirburn's*, and both made afterwards into one.

But another Grant of Lands here to the Abbey of St. *Alban's* was of a much earlier Date in 796, by *Egfrid* Son of *Offa*; which is thus exemplified by *Mat. Paris*.

Ego Egfridus Gratia Dei Rex Merciorum, Anno Dominice Incarnationis septingentesimo nonagesimo sexto, Indictione quartâ, primo vero Anno Regni nostri Terram X. Manentium nomine Thyrefeld cum Terminis suis Domino meo Jesu Christo et ejus pretioso Martyri Albano liberaliter aternaliter, cum Consensu ac Testimonio Optimatum meorum in Jus Monasteriale pro Animâ meâ et Parentum meorum devotissime tribuo et libenter concedo. Sitque prædicta Terra ab omni terrena servitutis Jugo semper aliena; atque eadem Libertate sit libera quâ cetera Terra Monasterii beati Albani conscripta atque concessa sunt a glorioso Offa Genitore meo.

- | | |
|--|---|
| + <i>Ego Egfridus Rex hanc meam Donationem cum signo Crucis confirmare curabo.</i> | + <i>Ego Ethelhardus Archiepiscopus consensi.</i> |
| + <i>Ego Cynedrid Regina consensi.</i> | + <i>Ego Eobing Dux.</i> |
| + <i>Ego Unwona Episcopus.</i> | + <i>Ego Forthred Abbas.</i> |
| + <i>Ego Weothunus Episcopus.</i> | + <i>Ego Sighere filius Sighere.</i> |
| + <i>Ego Beonna Abbas.</i> | + <i>Ego Esne Dux.</i> |
| + <i>Ego Elfhun Episcopus.</i> | + <i>Ego Cydda Dux.</i> |
| + <i>Ego Beorda Dux.</i> | + <i>Ego Winbertus Dux.</i> |
| + <i>Ego Wigbertus Dux.</i> | + <i>Ego Heardbertus Dux.</i> |
| + <i>Ego Wiega Dux.</i> | + <i>Ego Beorda Dux.</i> |
| + <i>Ego Alhmundus Dux.</i> | |
| + <i>Ego Cuthbertus Dux.</i> | |

How these Lands came to be lost to St. *Alban's* after the Conquest, 'tis hard to say. If the Confusion brought by Wars had been the Occasion, the Registry of the Monastery could have directed to recover them. It seems most probable that an Exchange was made with the Crown, or with the Abbot of *Ramsay*

some Years after. In Pope *Honorius* his Confirmation of the Privileges of the Abbey of St. *Alban's*, which was in 1218. we find the Church of *Therfeld* appropriated *ad Cameram Monachorum*. So that it must either have passed from them by Exchange before the Dissolution, or being at that Time in the King's Hands, came with the other

other to the Dean and Chapter, without its proper Distinction from the Lands of *St. Benedict of Ramsay*.

Two Things are observable from this Instrument of *Egfride's*. That the most antient Way of Writing the Name of the Vill was *Therfeld*, not *Thurreweld*, unless *Mat. Paris* took upon him to modernize it. The second, That it lay in the Kingdom of *Mercia*; which confirms the Supposition of that Kingdom's being divided from the *East Saxons* by the *Ermine-street*, as I have from some obscure Traces endeavoured to shew; from the Bank in *Cheshunt*, pointing by *Berkamsted* to *Hertford*, so by *Standon*, to the Mounds between *Barley* and *Chresol*, taking into *Mercia* all the Lands on the Western Side that *Roman Way* in this County.

If there should be at last any other Vill named *Thyrefeld*, where the Monastery of *St. Alban* had Lands, we may believe that the Place. I know of no such Name elsewhere; but *Mercia* was a large Dominion, and we have no neighbour Town mentioned in the Grant. On the other Hand, *Therfeld* lies in the County where the Monastery had its chief Possessions, and bordering upon *Caldecot*, *Newnham*, *Bigrave*, *Wallington*; in all which they had Estates.

Having thus far mentioned this famous Abbey of *Ramsay*, we must not forget the Founder, the noble *Alwyn* Aldreman of all *England*, Kinsman to King *Edgar*, as his Epitaph styles him. He was Son of Duke *Athelstan*, who had the Title of *Healf Kineg*, or Half King. There is nothing now remaining but a Piece of the old Gate-house, and the Founder's forlorn Statue near it.

In the History of the Monastery we have this Account. That one *Wifget*, a Fisherman of *Alwyn*, with his Boat's Crew, had been trying in *Ramesmere* to get a Dish of Fish for his Lord, but in vain. Being fatigued he lay down to rest, and *St. Benedict* appeared to him in a Dream, ordering him at Day-break to let down his Net, which should enclose a great Number, and amongst the rest a vast Pike (in those Days called *Haked*). This he should present to his Lord *Alwyn* from *St. Benedict*, and let him know 'twas that Saint's Desire he should immediately set about building a Monastery in Honour of the pious Mother of Mercy, of himself, (*Benedict*) and all holy Virgins. He advised farther, that *Alwyn* should go out and see how his weary Cattle took up their Layer in the Night, and where a Bull rising pawed the Ground with his right Foot, he should plant the Altar of the Church. For Proof of his Commission, *Alwyn* was to be suddenly relieved from a Fit of the Gout, of which he had been many Years a Cripple. At the same time he bent the Fisherman's little Finger so crooked, that it could not be extended till *Alwyn's* gouty Fingers should be able to set it straight.

So said, so done. *Alwyn* pulled *Wifget's* Finger out, accepted the *Haked* with profound Acknowledgments, the Gout left him, and out he went overjoyed to his Isle of *Ramsay*, as it was called. The Cattle he found lying in the Form of a Cross, the Bull in the Middle, who got up and gave the Sign expected. Then he went to felling Timber, and to building, which he completed in five Years, and the Convent was consecrated by *St. Dunstan* of *Canterbury*, and *St. Oswald* of *York*.

This merry Narration tastes of the Simplicity and Superstition of the Age. These Figures with them had the Innocency of Fable. The End, if it was good, justified the Means. They made no more of cooking up a History fit to lead Posterity into the Practice of what they esteemed Piety and Devotion, than a Painter doth by Drapery and Embellishment to a Face he would compliment.

This Part of the Miracle seems to be useless, which we so frequently meet with, appointing the particular Spot of Ground on which the Altar or Convent should stand; unless they thought so formal a Designation procured a more abundant Respect to the Place; or that they would prevent Competition, and have no Rival Fancy or Interest to encounter.

The great Quantity of *Roman* Coins found at *Ramsay* about five Years since, I believe the Treasure of the Abbey hid by the Monks upon some Inroad of the *Danes*, the Owners being killed, or dying at a Distance, or lost in the Ruins of the Place, which the Men that concealed, if they had returned, could not find. This will be more probable, if we consider the Revenue of that Convent, according to *Henry VIII's* Valuation, was 1716*l.* per *Ann.* for the Maintenance of 60 Monks.

In the 6th of *Edward I.* it was found that the Abbot of *Ramsay* held the Manor of *Therfeld*, paying one Shilling per *Ann.* for the Sheriff's Aid. Two Years after the Dissolution, King *Henry* granted it to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul*, who held upon it a Court Leet and Baron, and who are present Possessors.

The Manor of the Rectory

Hath Power of Court Baron. Its being distinct from the Dean and Chapter's Manor, is not a Proof that it was derived from theirs; but rather supports the Relation of *Mathew Paris*, that it was given by *Egfrid* to the Church of *St. Alban's*, however it came out of their Possession. It is at present in the Right Reverend *Dr. Thomas Sherlock* Bishop of *Bangor*, and Master of the *Temple*. He bears, Per pale *Argent* and *Azure* 3 *Fleurs de Lys* counterchanged.

The Manor of MERDLAY,

In *Domesday* written *Merdelai*, possessed by *Robert Gernon* and *Alward* under him. This being in the Eastern Extremity of the Parish toward *Reed*, is called *Reed-End*, which might occasion its Name, as being a Ley or Land upon the Mere or Border of the Vill. The Record farther informs us, that *Alward* the Tenant upon the Conquest, was Owner in the Confessor's Time: But that was no more than Neighbours Fare, upon such a Turn to pay Rent for his own Estate.

Philip de Merdelay, named from the Manor, had Land here in the 13th of *Edward I.* who, it appears from the Exchequer Rolls gave to *William de Bernet*, Clerk, 140 Acres of Land, three of Wood, and 20 Pence Rent in *Datchworth* and *Merdelay*, to be held by him and his Heirs for the Rent due to three Men, acquit of all Services, except Suit of Court, to Sir *Robert* Son of *Thomas* in this Vill: Which Sir *Robert* seems to have been Lord.

In the Reign of Edward III. Giles Badlesmere had this Manor, who attended the King to Scotland, and was summoned to two Parliaments. He died in the 12th of that Reign, leaving his four Sisters Coheirs; *Maud* Wife of *John de Vere* Earl of Oxford; *Elizabeth* of *William de Bohun* Earl of Northampton; *Margaret* of Sir *John Tibetot*; and *Margery* of *William Lord Roos*. *Elizabeth* his Wife survived him, who was Daughter of *William de Montacute* Earl of Salisbury: She had for second Husband *Hugh le Despencer*, and enjoyed this Estate in Dower. Upon her Death, it came by Partition to *Margaret* Wife of *John Tibetot*, Chevalier. This Sir *John* was summoned to Parliament from the 9th to the 39th of Edward III. and died in the 41st of that King.

This Estate was afterwards for a great while in Possession of the Turnors. *William Turnor* in 1630. sold it to *John Willymot*, Gent. whose Son *John* inherited it after him. He married *Ann* Daughter of *James Willymot* of *Kelsball*, Esq; and gave the Estate to her, who in her Widowhood sold it to — *Fisher*, Esq; whose Widow married — *Bertie*, Esq; the present Possessor.

The Manor of GLEDSEW,

Was probably derived from that of *Merdelay*, and called after the Owner's Name. In the 6th of Edward I. *Joan* Wife of *John Gledshew* demanded of *Robert de Gledshew*, that he should render the Custody of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee in *Terefeld*, which he held there by Homage and the Service of ten Shillings at Escuage, and two Shillings per Annum Rent, whereof he was seized, therefore detained the Custody of the Heir.

The next Lord we find was *John Gill*, Esq; from whom it came to *George Gill*, and thence to his Son Sir *George Gill*, whom we have seen in *Widial*. Sir *George* sold it to *William Clerk*, who married *Susan* Daughter of *William Aylet* of *Mayland* in *Essex*, by whom he had *Thomas*. *Thomas Clerk* left four Daughters Coheirs, *Esther*, *Susan*, *Elizabeth*, *Sarah*. *Susan* by Will left her fourth Part to her Sister *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Thomas Sandford* of *Gray's Inn*, Esq;. From him his two Fourths descended to his Son and Heir *John Sandford*, Esq; who sold them to *Ralph Freman*, Esq; and he sold them to *Thomas Tooke*, S. T. P. who by Will gave them to Mr. *John Tooke* his Brother, the present Possessor. He bears, Per Cheveron Sable and Argent, 3 Gryphons Heads erased counterchanged.

Esther, who had another fourth Part, was married to *Henry Mead* of *Gamlingay*. They in 1666. sold to *Geoffrey Godfrey*. He and his Son conveyed to *J. Green* alias *Thorp* of *St. Martin's* in the Fields. *Thorp's* Widow afterwards married — *Dingle*, and is present Possessor.

Sarah was married to *John Higham* in *Suffolk*, Clerk; their Son sold his fourth Part to *Ralph Baldwyn*, Gent. whose Son and Heir *Ralph* succeeded. But this fourth Part is at present possessed by — *Rumbold* of *Royston*.

This Manor is sometimes called *Bullers*, and tho' esteemed in *Thersfield*, hath some Part of it in the Parish of *Buckland*.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry

of *Huntingdon*. The Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* have the Patronage. The present Rector the Right Reverend Bishop of *Bangor*.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel:

M. S. P.

*Uxori incomparabili,
Maritus inconsolabilis,
Fran. Turner, S. T. P. hujus Ecclesie Rector,
Qui hoc e Ruinis instaurato Choro,
Quo florentissima Heroine corpus inhumatur,
Donec Vere magno Planta ad instar ossa reflorescant
Ipsam Ecclesiam erigi voluit,
In dilectissima Anima
Quae decorem Domus Dei perdilexit
Cedro perennius monumentum,
Anno Salutis 1677.
Etatis 28.*

*Affixos Aris, pie Lector, oculos huc flectas,
Ubi grande Pietatis exemplar
Alio te accersit, et illuc remittat.
Illic enim merito suo juxta positam agnoveris
Annam Turner,
Matronam Honoratissimam, Sanctissimamque
Nata est Cattonii in Agro Derbieni,
Ex utraque perantiqua Familia,
Paternâ Hortonorum, Maternâ Ferrersiorum,
In Urbe & prope in Aula ut in Academia aut Monasterio
Docta atque Educata,
Literas coluisset ad Invidiam, nisi et Bonitatem ad Miraculum
Istiusmodi Faminas,
Populum venerari fas est, Sacerdotes ducere.
Hoc virum primo partu Filiolâ auctum sese orbavit
Iniquâ quidem permutatione nisi quod sibi ex optata,
Quae e Conjugali statu ad Angelicum ascendit.*

Francis Lord Bishop of *Ely* is buried in the same Vault, under the Chancel: Upon the Stone that covers it is written only, *Expergiscar*. He died Nov. 2. and was buried Nov. 5. A. D. 1700.

His Arms on an Atchievement above; Or a Lyon rampant Gules between 3 Cross Molines of the second; impaling Sable a Stag's Head caboched Argent, horned Or.

There was an Inscription in the East Window of the North Isle, which is entirely defaced, but preserved in the Register:

Orate pro Animabus Domini Willielmi Paston et Agnetis uxoris ejus, Benefactorum hujus Ecclesie. A. D. 1418.

According to the same Register, he is said to have founded the North Isle. *Fuller*, in his *Worthies*, calls this Gentleman *William Paston*, Esq; who in the Inscription seems to have been a Knight, for nothing else can I understand by *Dominus*. It had been easy to put in *Armiger*. The Writer perhaps had a mind to express something more by it than Sir *William*, because he was a Judge in the Common Pleas; as appears by *William Hide* of *Throcking* passing a Fine before him. He was in great Favour with *Henry VI.* and by Letters Patents had, besides the Salary of other Judges, 110 Marks allowed him, with two Gowns to be taken out of the Exchequer. *Fuller* might begin to speak of him whilst he was but Esquire, and continue so. If none but a Knight was capable of the Office of a Coroner, we may suppose the Judges had frequently

quently the Honour of Knighthood. This Sir *William Paston* was born at *Paston* in *Norfolk*, Son of *Clement Paston*, Esq; descended from *Wolstan de Paston*, who three Years after the Conquest came into *England* to *William* Earl of *Glandville*. From the same Family, *Fuller*, upon *Norfolk*, faith, descended Sir *William Paston*, a worthy and charitable Man, since the Reformation.

There is no other Inscription or Effigies upon any Stone, except one with the Head broke off, which seems to be for a Clergyman.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

John Mountford, S. T. P. rebuilt the greatest Part of the Parsonage House with Brick.

Francis Lord Bishop of *Ely*, once Rector of this Parish, paved the Chancel with Free Stone, the Area of the Altar with Marble, wainscoted the Walls, made it into the Form of a Choir, and cieled it with Fretwork.

The same Prelate laid out Fifty Pounds upon Repair of the Schoolhouse adjoining to the Church-yard, which, with an Orchard belonging to it, is settled for the Use of a Schoolmaster. If none such there be, as is the present Case, the Rent is to go to the Poor of the Parish. It is let for 1 l. 7 s. 10 d. per Ann.

William Holder, S. T. P. gave the Treble and the Saints Bell, and built the Gallery in the Belfrey.

There are Charity Lands in this Parish, 41 Acres and 3 Roods, according to an Account taken 1718. which agrees with a Terrier of them given in 1609. These go by the Name of *Boteman's Stock*, because one *Boteman* of *Sandon* was a considerable Benefactor here in some

of these Parcels, or some other. The yearly Rent of these, including that of the Schoolhouse, is 13 l. 10 s. 4 d. This is distributed on *St. Thomas*, and *Good Friday*, to the Neceffitous: If none such there be, 'tis laid up to put out Apprentices.

There were till lately a Set of Kitchin Furniture of all Sorts, very strong and durable, for the Use of poor Peoples Weddings, such as we have seen at *Braughing*. These Utensils are all now lost, or converted to other Uses, even literally to Ploughshares and Peasehooks. They have, however, lasted their Time, if they were given, as such in other Places, by way of Equivalent, to amuse the Vulgar upon the Plunder of their Churches. The Plate and rich Vestments of the Priest and Altar would furnish out many a Present of this kind, and enough be left to curse and eat up the Stock of the zealous Opposer of Superstition, whose Abhorrence of that drew him into Sacrilege.

Upon the Hill West of the Church stood one of the four Beacons of this County. It commanded the whole Vale of *Ringdale*, as the Plains to be seen from hence have been called. It was within a Mile of the *Roman Basilical Way*, called by the Saxons *Ikening*, as derived from its *Terminus*, *Colchester*, and so *Via ad Icanos*. *Icani* by its Name was probably the chief Town of the *Iceni*. It may be observed, all the Beacons of the County stood upon, or very near, or within two or three Miles of some *Roman Way*. This might be seen upon three, as I conclude till better informed, the *Ikening* in the same Field, the *Ermine* in its Course from *Braughing* by *Barkway* to *Essex*, the *Watling* from *Ravenfborough* by *Shefford* to *Sandy*.



K E L S H A L L,



N *Lincoln* Diocese, and *Odsey* Hundred, hath *Therfeld* on the North, *Reed* on the East, *Sandon* on the South, and a Point of *Cambridgeshire* on the West, which helps to make up the Heath from whence this Hundred is named. In *Domesday* 'tis written *Cheleshelle*, and acknowledged to belong to the Abbot of *Ely*, to lie in the Demesne of that Church, and to be of ten Pounds yearly Value. The Name is derived from the Saxon *Cele* or *Cold*, from whence our *Chill*, and so the *Cold Hill*. In the Parish of *Abseden* is a Field called *Chilly Hills*. This hath been in some later Records *Kelswalde*, which *Walde* will signify the same thing as we observed in *Therfeld*.

This Manor was granted to the Church of *Ely* before the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, as appears from his Charter confirming it to that Church. The Monastery had been destroyed by the *Danes* under *Inguar* and *Hubba* in 870, and restored and endowed by *Edgar* his Grandfather, and *Aldred* his Father, as the same Charter sets forth; and amongst their other Possessions, these three *Hertfordshire* Manors are mentioned in it, *Hadham*, *Hatfield*, and

Kelshull. This and *Hadham* were given, says the History of *Ely*, by *Ædelfleda* Sister of *Brithnoth*, (who is stiled *Northanimbrorum Dux*) and Wife of *Athelstane*, a noble Saxon. It remained in the Monastery till about the 3d of *Henry* I. the Abbot having petitioned to have a Bishoprick erected out of it, that he might be free from Obedience to the Bishop of *Lincoln*. The Project took Effect, but the Contriver never had the See. *Hervey* Bishop of *Bangor* was the first of *Ely*. In the 6th of *Edward* I. a *Quo Warranto* was brought against *Hugh Balsam* the Bishop, who justified his Possession and Privileges from the Confessor and five Kings afterwards, and they were allowed.

This Manor was exchanged with the Crown in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, for Tenths of the Diocese of *Ely*, and Advowsons in Gift of the Crown: And the Queen possessed it. It is not said whether this was done in the twenty Years Vacancy of the See, or afterwards; but it was confirmed at least by *Heton*, the 35th Bishop, who was advanced next after the Vacancy. The Queen granted it to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London*, and they sold

fold it to *Ralph Freman of Abseden, Esq;* and he conveyed it to *James Willymot, Attorney at Law.* Mr. *Willymot* married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Thomas Moryson of Sandon, Esq;* by whom he had *James, Thomas, Elizabeth* Wife of *William Turner, Rector of Throcking; Ann* of *John Willymot of Therfeld, Gent.* *Mary* of *Richard Fordham* of the same; *Helen* of — *Ball, S. T. P. Master of the Temple.* He died 1662. and *James* his Son succeeded. He married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir of *Alexander Dorrington of Gray's Inn, Esq;* He was Sheriff 1683. He bore, *Argent* on a Fesse *Sable* 3 *Besants*, in Chief a *Greyhound* current of the second.

He sold it to *John Poynter, Esq;* who married *Sarah* Daughter of *Edmond West, Esq;* and dying 1718. left *Samuel Poynter, Esq;* his Son and Heir. He bears, *Pily Counterpily* of six Traits *Or* and *Sable*, the Points ending in *Cross formee*, 3 in Chief, 2 in Base.

The Manor of WOODHALL,

The Lords of this Estate are not known higher than the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Then

Robert Newport, Esq; possessed it, whom we have seen in *Rushden.* From him it came to *Edward* his Son, who granted it, with others, to *James Ryland* and *John Nutland.* *John Brograve, Esq;* was Owner afterwards, and held Court here in the 38th of *Eliz.* In the Reign of *Charles I.* *James Willymot*, who purchased the chief Manor, purchased this also, and gave it to *Thomas* his second Son, who married *Rachel* Daughter of — *Pinder, S. T. P.* He settled this Manor upon her. She survived him, and is present Possessor.

In the Heathy Part of this Parish, parted from *Cambridgeshire* by the *Ikening Way*, is a long Valley going yet by the *British* Name of *Comb.* Above are some *Tumuli* of *Danish* erecting, as I presume, of which this *Vale of Ring-tale* affords Plenty.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Faith*, is in *Baldock* Deanry, and *Huntingdon* Archdeaconry. The Bishop of *Ely* is Patron: Mr. *Thomas Wren* the present Rector. Here is a Ring of five Bells.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, within the Rails:

“ To the Memory of
“ *Alexander Dorrington, Esq;*
“ Who by his Wife *Mary,*
“ Daughter of *John Porter, Gent.*
“ left *Elizabeth*
“ His sole Heir, now Wife of
“ *James Willymot*
“ of *Kelshall, Esq;*
“ He died in } our Lord 1673.
“ the Year of } of his Age 72.

“ Here lieth the Body of
“ *Mrs. Mary Dorrington,*
“ Daughter of *John Porter, Gent.*
“ and Wife of *Alexander*
“ *Dorrington, Esq;* who
“ dep. this Life *Decemb.*
“ 9th, in the Year
“ of our Lord 1685.
“ and of her Age 85.”

A Marble, with Arms of *Poynter*, and Arms of *West* on a Scutcheon of Pretence, which are also impaled.

“ Here lieth the Body of *John Poynter, Esq;*
“ who dep. this Life *Oct. 7. 1718.* in the 47th
“ Year of his Age. He married *Sarah* Daugh-
“ ter and Heiress of *Edmond West* of *Mersworth*
“ in the County of *Bucks, Esq;* Serjeant at Law,
“ by whom he had Issue *Samuel, Sarah, John,*
“ and *Edmund.* *John* died in his Infancy, and
“ is buried near this Place.”

Against the North Wall, a Monument:

Deo et Posteris.
In hoc Sacrario
Inhumatus jacet Edvardus
Franklyn, quondam Rector hujus
Ecclesie, qui pavit Gregem suum
Doctrinâ, Vitâ, Eleemosynâ.
Et Rebecca uxor ejus, ex qua suscepit
Tres filios et tres filias: Matrona
Dei timens, Viri amans, Familie prospiciens.
Qui quidem Edvardus obiit diem suum ultimum
Ultimo die Augusti 1597. etatisque suæ
69. Rebecca vero migravit ad sinum Patris sui
Abrahæ mense Martii 1597. et. suæ 44.

M. S.

Geo. Wren, gen. Tho. Wren hujus Eccles. Rector.
Fil. Uxorem duxit Eliz. Croke, Gul. Croke de
Chilton in Agro Buck. Arm. Filiam, ex qua unicam
suscepit filiam Eliz. Ob. Feb. 22. 1709. An. et. 28.

In the Body of the Church:

“ To the Memory of
“ *James Willymot* of *Kelshall, Gentleman,*
“ Who married *Elizabeth* second Daughter of
“ *Thomas Moryson*
“ Of *Sandon* in this County of *Hertford, Esq;*
“ By whom he had Issue,
“ *James, Eliz. Mary,*
“ *Thomas, Ann, Hellen.*

“ An Affectionate Husband, a Provident Father,
“ a Kind Master;
“ Charitable to the Poor, Hospitable to his Neighbours,
“ Cordial to his Friends.
“ Living, Beloved; Dead, Lamented
“ by All.
“ In his Profession Knowing, in his Practice Just;
“ In the Times of Apostacy and Rebellion,
“ Pious, Loyal.
“ After a long Sickness, he resigned his Spirit
“ To the Father of Spirits,
“ His Body to the Earth,
“ In Expectation of a joyful Resurrection,
“ *Sept. 12th, in the } our Lord 1662.*
“ Year of } of his Age 81.

“ Here lieth the Body of *Mrs. Eliz. Willymot,*
“ second Daughter of *Thomas Moryson* of *Sandon*
“ in the County of *Hertford, Esq;* Wife to
“ *James Willymot* of *Kelshall* in the said County,
“ Gent. buried *July 6. 1634. etat. 34.*

Another
†

Another, with Effigies of two in Brasse, which for the quaint Poetry, and wholesome Advice to do Good in our Life-time, must not be omitted.

*Here lyth the Bones of Rychard Adane and Maryon his Wyff,
God gyve ther Soules evlasting Lyff,
The whych Rychard dyed - - - -
In the Yer of our Lord MCCCC.
The whych Rychard Adane, as y now say,
Leyd her yys Ston be hys Lyff day.
The Yer of our Lord was yam truly
MCCCC five and thritty.*

*Man ye beboveth ofte to have in mynde
That you gevest wt you hound; yat shalt you fynd;
For Women ben slowfull, and Chyldren bey unkind,
Executors bey coveytous, and kepe all that yey fynd.
For our boye Soules unto the Tnyte
Seyth a Pat. nr. for Charite.*

Boye signifies both, y is as much as th. We read oyer for other in Robert Glocestrensis.

On Mr. Fordham's Chimney-piece, taken out of the Church: "Of your Cheritie pray for
"the Soul of John Fordham, Elen and Johan his
"Wyffes; which John decessed the 6th of
"Marche, the Yere of our Lord God 1527. On
"wos Soulis Jesu have - - - -

In the North Isle, "Here lieth the Body of
"Mrs. Mary Willymot, second Daughter of James
"Willymot of Kelsball in the County of Hertford,
"Esq; and Eliz. his Wife, who dep. this Life
"July 26. 1685. atat. 24."

In the Chancel Window, a Lamb upon a Pedestal, adorned with Gilding, supported by a Man's Hand.

At the Top of the West Window, in Glass, under the Steeple, a Shield, Gules 3 Saxon Royal Crowns Or. The same upon the Breast of a Cherubim at the Roof. On the Roof a great deal of old Painting, the Figures all pretty plain, but the History not discovered.

In the Windows are many Saints, Apostles, Evangelists, but much defaced.

At the West End, a Head with a Saxon Royal Crown upon it.



S A N D O N,

IN Lincoln Diocese, and Odsley Hundred, is South of Kelsball, as Kelsball is of Therfeld, the Churches of all the three standing in a Row on the Top of the Hill overlooking the Champion, and beyond it Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire on the West. On the East it hath Buckland, and Throcking on the South. In Domesday 'tis written Sandone, probably named from a Vein of Sand upon the Hill. It is in that Record said to belong to the Canons of London, to be worth sixteen Pounds per Annum, and to lie in the Jurisdiction of the Church of St. Paul.

From the History of the Church of St. Paul's it appears, that King Athelstane, between the Years 926 and 941, when he reigned, gave to this Church ten Mansions in Sandone, with Rode, as he did some at Yardley in this County, at Belchamp, Rothing in Essex, and other Places. This was at the Request of Theodred surnamed the Good. This was confirmed to them upon the Conquest, and has been ever since a Manor. It was afterwards appointed for the Dean's Use alone, exclusive of the Chapter. At the same Time, saith this History, was the Manor of Cadington in Bedfordshire given by that Prince to the Church.

For 300 Years the Family of Hide, who had their Residence at Throcking, held this Manor of the Dean. Sir Leonard Hide kept Courts here in the Time of Henry VIII. He gave the Remainder of his Term to William his second Son, who also farmed it, and kept Courts. From him it came to George Hide, then to William in the Time of Philip and Mary, and from him to William Hide the younger, in Queen Elizabeth's Reign: From him to Elizabeth his Widow, and next to Lucy Daughter of William, in

the same Reign; and all these kept Courts upon it. In 1661. Dr. Nicolas Dean granted a Lease of it to Sir John Nicolas, Kt. He built a handsome Brick House, and Barns of the same upon it, and from him the Remainder came to Dr. John Nicolas, who bore, Argent a Fesse between 3 Ravens proper.

The Lease is thought to expire with the Name of Hide: But that Name was at Sandon in Possession of some Lands till about the Year 1686. 'Tis probable this Manor underwent the Fate of other Church Lands, and was divided amongst those that held Dominion founded in Grace, till the Restauration made them disgorge it, and then Dr. Nicolas came into it. At present the Lease is to Franklyn Miller, Esq; who purchased it of Dr. Nicolas, and whom we find Lord of the Manor of Hide Hall.

The Manor of HIDE HALL,

The House stands upon a rising Ground, well wooded, at the South East Point of the Parish. It hath gone by many Names, Southall, East-End, Olivers. The first perhaps was taken from its Situation with respect to the Church and chief Manor House; the second from Bradfield, or some considerable Man's Residence in that Quarter of Sandon; the third is from Robert Oliver, who was Lord here in Henry VIth's Time. Its present Name was given by Queen Elizabeth, who was entertained there by William Hyde, or some Hyde about his Time, in Allusion perhaps to Hide Hall of the Jocelyns at Sapsworth. And she wrote something with a Diamond in the Parlor Window, which lately was to be seen. Oliver came into this Estate by Right of Alice his Wife, as appears from a Fine passed between

between them, Deforceants, and *Walter Freeman* and *Alice* his Wife, Plaintiffs. In the 7th of *Henry VII.* the following Gentlemen granted it to *Leonard Hide* of *Throcking*, and others, after this Form: *Richard Fyehide* (perhaps it should be *Halfhide*, because the rest are Neighbours, and one of that Name dwelt at *Tannis*) alias *Low*, Gent. *Sir William Clifford*, and *Sir William Say*, Knights, *John Butler*, *William Barley*, Esq; *Ralph Jocelyn*, *John More*, *Thomas Ingram*, *James Senger*, *Henry Cok*, and *Richard Bolday*, Gentlemen, by Deed dated at *Sandon*, March 16. granted to *Leonard Hide* of *Throcking*, Gent. *Ralph Hide*, Clerk, *John Chittock*, Citizen of *London*, *John Emere*, Clerk, *Robert Hutchinson*, Citizen of *London*, and *Henry Snow*, Gent. their Manor of *Olivers*, one Tost of 300 Acres of Land, 20 of Meadow, 40 of Pasture, 100 of Wood, which they held jointly in *Sandon*, to them and their Heirs, by the Grant of *Richard Illingworth* and *Thomas Bibbesworth*, lately recovered by Writ of Right in *Michaelmas* Term, 20th of *Edward IV.* against *Richard Exton* and *Maud* his Wife.

In the 21st of *Henry VII.* *Leonard Hide* and the other Feoffees granted this Manor to *Sir Robert Drury* and others, who conveyed it to *Thomas Sandon*, which *Thomas* had Issue *Agnes* Wife of *John Fisher*, by whom he had a Daughter *Rose*, married to *John Bird* of *Ansty*. *John Bird* and *Rose* his Wife sold this Manor, by the Name of *East-End*, or *Olivers*, to *Simon Prat* and his Heirs, levying a Fine. *John Prat*, a Descendant, as supposed, of *Simon*, and *Audrey* his Wife, suffered a Recovery of this Manor, declaring the Uses to *William Hide*, Gent. and his Heirs. *William* conveyed this Manor of *East-End* to *Francis Fitz-Geoffrey* of *Harlow* in *Essex*, Esq; And *Francis* in the 32d of *Henry VIII.* conveyed it to *George Hide* of *Throcking*, Esq; *Prat* and his Wife by Feoffment conveyed the Manor to *William Hide*, as they had done by a Recovery, and levied a Fine. *William Hide* the younger, Esq; Cousin and Heir of *George Hide*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Leonard Hide*, Son and Heir of *George Hide* of *Throcking*, Esq; lately deceased, by Deed dated the 4th of *Eliz.* conveyed this Manor to *William Hide* the elder, and his Heirs executing Livery and Seisin. About this Time the House was built. *Sir Leonard Hide*, Knighted in the 1st of *King James*, and *George Gilson* of *London*, Esq; sold it in the 5th of *King James* to *Sir Thomas Cheek* of *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, and his Heirs.

Sir Thomas, in the 7th of the same Reign, granted it to *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, who married for second Wife *Frances* Daughter of *William* Lord *Chandos*, Relict of *Sir Thomas Smith*, and they, two Years after, conveyed it to *Sir Julius Caesar*, Judge of the Admiralty, and afterwards Master of the Rolls. His Family is seen at *Benington*. In 1636. he died, having settled this Manor upon *Sir John Caesar* his second Son. From him it came to *John* his Son and Heir, who sold it to *William Franklin* of *Grays Inn*, Esq; in 1656. *Mr. Franklin* died without Issue, and *Mary* his Sister was his sole Heir. She was married to *Nicolas Miller* of *Rygate* in *Surrey*, Esq; Knighted afterwards at *Windsor* 1681. From *Sir Nicolas* it descended to his eldest Son *Franklin Miller*, Esq; who married *Jane* sole Daughter and Heir of *Sir Reginald Forster* of *Greenwich*, Bart. and is present Possessor. He bears, Er-

mine a Fesse Gules between 3 Wolves Heads erased Azure.

The Manor of DANIELS,

Was once possessed by the Family of *Stafford*, whom we find to have Manors at *Cottered* and *Rushden*; one of them sold this to one of the *Newports*, which I suppose *John*, and that he purchased it of *Sir Humphrey Stafford*, because *Sir Humphrey* had License from *Queen Eliz.* to alienate. From *Newport* it came to *Thomas Bowles*, Esq; who levied a Fine of this Manor, with 20 Messuages, with Lands in *Sandon*, *Rushden*, and *Wallington*. From *Bowles* it came to *Thomas Moryson*, who had *Charles*, and *Elizabeth* married to *Mr. Willymot* of *Kelsball*. *Charles* succeeded, and sold the Estate to *Thomas Floyer* of *Brent Pelham*, Esq; from whom it came to *Francis* his Son, who sold it to *Sir Gregory Page*, from whom it descended to his Son *Sir Gregory Page*, present Possessor.

The Manor of GANNOCK,

Was possessed by *Robert Newport* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and by him given to his Son *Edward*. It was possessed by one *Edward Newport* in the Time of *Queen Eliz.* and hath been sold, and was lately possessed by — *Chapell* of *Norwich*.

These Manors, except that of the Church of *S. Paul's*, seem all to have been derived from that of *Rode* or *Rodeangre* in *Domesday*: For there are two such in the Record, the one belonging to *Goufride de Bech*, valued at four and forty Pence by the Year; the other called the Land of the King's Thanes, held of the King by *Alward de Merdelai*, valued at five Shillings per Annum. There is nothing here founding like it but *Rode Green*, and *Rode* I have seen in old Charters without the additional *Angre*. In the tumultuous Times of *Tork* and *Lancaster*, when Possessors were driven out by Force, or forfeited upon Change of Government, 'tis no wonder such Confusion was made as to overturn every thing but the Earth itself.

The Church, dedicated to *All Saints*, is in the Deanry of *Baldock*, and Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. The Dean of *St. Paul's* is Patron. *Mr. Sackville Turner* Vicar. The Vicarage was endowed by *Dr. William Sancroft*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who purchased a Fee Farm Rent issuing out of the Church of *Litchfield*, of the Value of 8 l. per Annum, and settled it upon the Vicar: And farther, he gave to the Vicar for ever a Rent-Charge of 20 l. per Annum out of the Impropriation here.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, on the North Wall, one with this:

M. S.
Edvardi Nicolai
de Sandon-Bury, Gen.
Hujus Ædis benef.
Qui
Uxoris, Prolis sue
superstes.

(Quod
+

(Quod potioris sinceriorisque
est Famæ)

Ab Amicis, a Bonis
Deflendus,
1683.

On the Floor below :

Hic jacet

Edwardus Nicolaus, gen.
Filius Matthæi Nicolai, LL. D.
(Ædis Paulinæ Decani)
Natu secundus, obituque
Fratrem unicum, sorores duas
Heredes ex æsse reliquit,
Qui (triginta per annos
Civis olim Londinensis)
In Sacris Deum et Ecclesiam,
In vitæ muniis honestam Famam,
In re lucris, conscientiam
Semper habuit in concilio.
Ob. Feb. 7. 1683. An. ætat. 54.

" Here lieth buried the Body of *Eliz. Moryson*,
" son, the youngest Daughter of *Francis Mount-*
" fort of *Walsale* in the County of *Stafford*, Wife
" to *Charles Moryson* of *Sandon* in the County of
" *Hertford*, Gent. who died in Childbed of her

" first and only Daughter *Eliz. Moryson*, Nov. 23.
" 1626. æt. 30."

In the Body of the Church, with Effig. and
three Sons and six Daughters:

Hic jacent Johannes Fitz-Geoffrey Arm. et
Eliz. uxor ejus; qui quidem Johannes obiit tertio
die mensis Augusti, A. D. 1480. et quæ quidem
Eliz. obiit - - - A. D. 14 - - Quorum Anim.
prop. Deus.

In the North Window are Arms, which
seem to be these, Vaire of *Argent* and *Sable*, on
a Bend of the second 3 Besants.

BENEFACTIONS.

Thomas Edwards gave to the Churchwardens,
for the Benefit of the Poor, 22 l. the Interest
to be paid them the Sunday after *St. Peter*.

John Jones, Gent. of *Hertford*, by Will dated
Octob. 20. 1702. gives to the Poor of *Sandon*
out of a Farm called *Killops* in this Parish, a
Rent-Charge of 40 Shillings yearly for ever,
upon the Feast of *St. Thomas* the Apostle, to be
distributed then by the Churchwardens and
Overseers. They receive this Tax-free, and
are not to charge it with any Payment.

R E E D,

IN London Diocese, and Odsey Hundred,
hath *Barkway* on the East, *Therfeld* on
the West, *Buckland* on the South, and
Royston on the North. Between the
two latter it lies upon the Northern Post Road.
In *Domesday* 'tis written *Reith*. *Th* and *D* being
promiscuously used, 'tis no wonder to find it
pronounced *Reed*. By this Pronunciation too
we get an Etymology, which I think not worth
accepting, That 'tis named from the abundance
of Reeds antiently growing here, because the
highest Ground of the Parish is wet. Yet it is
not wet enough for Flags and Reeds, which are
never seen but about running or standing Water.
The Termination of the Word seems to be from
Heath. If there were any Earth hereabouts
Red, which indeed I have not met with, it
were a more natural Account: Or if *Rye* will be
allowed the Name of that Grain before the
Conquest, it might thence be called *Ryeheath*;
for there is some Part of their Land which will
bear it.

The Record informs us, that upon the Divi-
sion this Vill was shared by no less than five
great Normans, one of which had two several
Parcels in it. These were Earl *Eustace*, *Hard-*
wyn de Scalers, *Eudo Dapifer*, *Odo* Bishop of *Bai-*
eux, and Earl *Alan*, under whom *Hardwyn* and
Alward both held. There is room enough for
Conjecture, that these Manors have been dis-
membered, and a Share got into *Barkway*; ano-
ther to *Therfeld*, because there seems not to be
enough here now to answer to the Valuation of
Domesday, thirteen Pounds per Annum, which is

higher than *Therfeld* then was. *Eudo* Lord of
Nufelles, and *Hardwyn* of a great Part of *Barkway*,
might adjoin their Lands of *Reed* to *Barkway*,
their Residence: And *Alward* the great Saxon
in *Merdelay* at *Therfeld* might have a Part to
that Vill. The Support of this Presumption is
the Terrier of 1610. which Mr. *Newcourt* hath
copied out of the Office, signed by the Rector
and Churchwardens. There the Rector of
Reed claims Glebe Land lying in *Therfeld* Parish.
There 'tis said Lands and Houses in *Therfeld* pay
Tythes to *Reed*: That the Baulks and Meres
have been ploughed up and altered; and that
those who are Copyholders of *Reed* Manor still
pretend to be in *Therfeld*. Farther, that the
Lord of the Manor of *Reed*, and others, have
Lands in *Barkway* Parish, some of which still
pay Tythe to *Reed*. And lastly, that there is a
Pension of 4 Marks paid from *Barkway* Parsonage
to the Rector of *Reed*. When this Confusion
began 'tis not known; at first probably in the
Barons Wars, or the turbulent Times of *Tork*
and *Lancaster*; which might increase by some
Farms being in two Parishes: a good Opportu-
nity for smuggling Tythes.

These Manors in some little Time seem to
have been reduced to two, the one in the Fa-
mily of *De Scalers*, the other in the Crown.
The oldest Account of a Lord here, after *Domes-*
day, is in *Edward* Ist's Time, when a Trial was
between *William* and *Hugh de Scalers*, Grandsons
of *Hardwyn*, for two Carucates of Land here.
The Jurors found, that *Hardwyn*'s Estate here
was given to his two Sons, the Fathers of this

X x x x

William

William and *Hugh*, but Judgment was given for *Hugh* the Defendant for want of Proof, the Plaintiff's Father had Possession.

This seems to be the Manor now called *Chawlers* and *Chamberlins*, which, according to the Terrier mentioned, went above 100 Years ago by that Name. It appears to have been the Principal, both from the Scite of the Manor House, and from the Patronage of the Rectory, as well as the Scite of the Church adjoining to the *Curia* of it. The House hath been defended by a Moat, and three other Spots of Ground have been also moated in, with all which perhaps there was a Communication. These all remain in their antient State, except that the Ground is sometimes even, where the Entrance to one or other was. They are not indeed within one another, by Way of Retrenchment, but are all capable of being attacked at once.

This hath gone of late with the Manor of *Queenbury*, but hath been long in other Hands, and, which is strange, seems once to have been a Church Estate, and after held by private Persons, long before the Dissolution. It's evident from the Registry, that the Prior and Convent of *Lewes* in *Sussex* presented eight times to this Rectory, from the Year 1361 to 1431; and that afterwards private Patrons have had it to this Time. Mr. *Newcourt* is of Opinion, that the Advowson was an Appendant to *Chamberlin's*, and that the Manor was an Estate belonging to the Convent of *Lewes*: That the Lay Patrons till the Dissolution presented upon the Strength of a Power granted them by the Prior, to whose Estate they were Tenants: And that upon the Reformation the Crown Title came to *Bowles*, and descended with the Manor to those that possessed it after him.

To this may be objected, That there is not to be found in the Register of *Lewes* any Donation or Confirmation of an Estate in *Reith*; nor upon the Dissolution any Grant or Patent for the Manor: Nor does it appear that the Title ever did, or could pass from the Prior to private Hands. We may therefore, with as much Pretence, guess at a Reason why the Prior and Convent once had the Advowson, and afterwards had it not. It might be taken from the Patron by the House of *York*, and restored by that of *Lancaster*: Or the Monastery might have it sued out of their Hands by Law, having no proper Right to it. Nor do I find in this County any Churches belonging to that Monastery, nor in the neighbouring one, more than *Whaddon* and *Caxton*. Nor was this made a Vicarage, which (though not always) generally happened upon the Livings coming into Religious Hands.

We may, from the Authority of the London Registry presume the following Persons have been Lords of this Manor in their own Right, or in Trust, by their presenting to the Living: But that being all our Evidence, and no Notices of the Conveyance, we will suppose this and *Queenbury* to have been in the same Hands about the Reign of *Charles I.* In 1431 and 1444 *Everard Flite*, Lord of *Chamberlins*. In 1450 and 1461 *Ralph Gray* and others. In 1492 died *Ralph Gray*, Gent. at *Brent Pelham*, who seems to have been the Man. *John Horn* alias *Littlebury* presented three Times after *Gray*, the last was 1477. This must be the same we

meet with a Benefactor to *Buckland*, who presented to that Church the Year after he presented to this. In 1479 *John Shakburgh* presented to *Reed* in Right of his Wife's Inheritance, who was Daughter of *Horne*, and again in 1511. In 1536 *Dormer* and *Basse* were Patrons. In 1554 *William Hide* presented, having his Right from *Thomas Bowles*. *Bowles* and *Hide* were Names well known at *Wallington*, *Throcking*, and *Sandon*. In 1556 *Richard Turner* presents by Right of the same *Bowles*, and again 1562. In 1569 *William Hide*, Esq; presented. In 1613 *Stephen Hawke* presented by Grant of *Thomas* and *John Payton*, who had the Right. No more Patrons are mentioned in the Register for some Years, the Crown having presented 1693.

Thomas Newland, Esq; Son of *William*, sold this Manor to Sir *John Jennings*, whom we see in *Wallington*, and other Places of this County. *Newland's* Arms are, *Argent* on a Cheveron between 3 Lyons rampant *Sable* crowned *Or*, as many Crescents of the Field.

The Manor of QUEENBURY

Was given by Queen *Eleanor* to the Hospital of *St. Catherine's* near the Tower. She was second Daughter of *Raymond* Earl of *Provence*, Wife to *Henry III.* with whom she lived 37 Years, and was a Widow nineteen. In the Reign of *Edward I.* (her Son) upon a *Quo Warranto* brought, this Manor with its Privileges was allowed to the Hospital. This Manor is supposed to have its Name from *Eleanor*. Since the Suppression it hath been continued an Hospital, and leased out for Lives at the yearly Rent of 8*l.* The Family of *Cesar* had it, from whom it came to that of *Newland*. *Thomas Newland*, Esq; sold it to Sir *John Jennings*.

The Tythes of *Queenbury* Farm being granted away, the Rector hath yearly in lieu half an Acre of Wheat and half an Acre of Barley appropriated to him.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, and Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. The Lord of the Manor Patron: Mr. *James Wendy* Rector.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel are two Stones thus inscribed:

" Here lies interred the Body of *John Cesar*, Esq; born on the 14th Day of *June* 1658, and died *May* 2. 1659."

" Here lies the Body of *Julius Cesar*, Son of *John Cesar*, Esq; who died at five Months old, and was buried on the first of *March* 1659."

These Arms are in the South Window, *Argent* on a Bend *Sable* 3 Swans of the Field.

In the North Window, *Sable* on a Cheveron *Argent* a Phœon pointed downward of the first between 3 Roses of the second.

BENEFACTION.

Richard Turner of *Reed* in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth* gave 20*s.* per *Ann.* to the Poor, out of a Farm called *Couzins*, and the Croft adjoining, to be distributed at *Christmas*.

R O T S T O N,

R O Y S T O N,

IN London Diocese, and Odsey Hundred, stands upon the Northern Extremity of the County, where the Roman Ikening-street separates it from Cambridgeshire. It is not mentioned in Domesday, being erected since. The Ground it stands upon is in the Parishes of Berkway and Therfeld in Hertfordshire, and in those of Melbourn, Basingbourn, and Kneefworth in the County of Cambridge. The History we have of it is, That a great Lady, named Robesia, by some called the Countess of Norfolk, by some Daughter of Aubrey de Vere, Wife of Geoffrey de Magnaville Earl of Essex, and by others the Wife of Richard de Clare, set up a Cross here in the Highway, from her called Roise's Cross. Soon after a Monastery being built here by Eustachius de Mere and others, and Houses for Inhabitants, it had the Name of Roise's Town given it, which came afterwards to Royston.

Here are several Ladies Candidates for giving a Name, and 'tis not agreed which shall have the Honour. The Story looks like the Invention of some Monk afterwards of the Place. I do not find it a common Practice to call Crosses after their Founders. The Places they stand at, or the Persons in whose Honour they were built, or the Occasion upon which they were built, bear generally the Name. And if at last this Cross was erected by any of these Robesia's, the Place, as I presume, was called Roise before.

The Northern Nations about Scandinavia had different Forms of Sepulture, one of which was called Royser, or At Roise, as Olaus Wormius informs us in pag. 40. of his *Monum. Dan.* This was burning the Body, and covering the Ashes with a large Tumulus or Barrow, which expresseth a Funeral Monument. The Fields about Royston having upon almost every Eminence one of these, and particularly some lying by the Ikening-street East of the Town very thick, gives room for a Conjecture, that this Place was named from Danish Sepulture.

Much hath been said by learned Men upon the Original of these Monuments. Some would have them Celtic, others Roman, others Danish. In this they seem all to have been right, had they not confined them to be the Work of one particular Nation. That in the British Times the Druids had them for some Sort of Sacrifices, will not be disputed. As a Proof some were here before the Roman Settlement, we need go no farther than those that are half cut off by the Roman Agger, where they stood so as to obstruct its Direction. That the Romans used them is as plain, from Tacitus, Pliny, and other Authors. The first of these, in lib. 1. cap. 62. of his Annals, mentions the Soldiers carrying every Man a Turf to cover those slain in Battel to raise a Monument, and that Germanicus with

his own Hand set the Example. Pliny in the 54th Chapter of the 7th Book of his *Natural History*, tells us, Burning was not the antient Way of that Nation, but Burial, till the Time of Sylla the Dictator. Caius Marius his Body was dug up, mangled and exposed, with the rest of the Slain, by a Sort of brutal Revenge, to prevent which, they reduced them afterwards to Ashes. The Danes, Wormius says, erected their Tumuli over the Dead with great Solemnity. The Figure of these was different, sometimes they erected a Pile of Earth in Form of a Ship; probably being a Seafaring Nation, and getting their Plunder by that Method. This was frequent for the greatest of their People. And these are what we call their Long Barrows, which are often met with, but not so often as the Round. It's a Question whether all these long ones were in Imitation of a Ship, if they were, Time and Weather may have taken off the Extremities.

This Method of Sepulture by Tumuli has doubtless been most antient, one Nation receiving it from another. The Romans had it from the Greeks, as appears from Homer and Virgil, and they from the Egyptian Pyramids. If from Egypt came to the Eastern Nations, and so to the West, their Philosophy and Religious Rites, 'tis no Wonder their Method of Sepulture came too. 'Tis worth considering, that the Romans had altered their Fashion of Burying for the other of Burning before their coming hither; and therefore we have less Reason to suspect the great Number of Barrows we meet with theirs. That they are Danish amongst us, these two Arguments to me are convincing.

First, that History is positive in the Matter. Giraldus Cambrensis saith, "Harold, the very last
"Foot Soldier, with a Company of Foot lightly
"armed, and stocked with such Provision as
"the Country afforded, marched both round
"the whole Country of Wales, and through and
"through it, insomuch that he scarce left any
"alive behind him. In Memory of which
"total Defeat, he threw up many Hillocks of
"Stones after the antient Manner, in those
"Places where he obtained Victories, which
"bear this Inscription,

Hic fuit Victor Haraldus.

Mr. Camden was inclined to guess those called by the Welsh *Carneddau Terwion* are of this Kind. Those Ravagers, whom Hunger had made fierce and desperate, might have two several Views in this. They honoured the Memory of some Commander dying in the Bed of Honour, which encouraged the rest to hope for the same Monument: And at the same Time they set up a Memorial of their Victories, for Terror to those they were subduing, and daily got

got Ground upon. Some of these Barrows, upon digging down, have been found to cover only the Bones of one Man; others have under them great Quantity of Bones. Of this latter Sort we may suppose those that are sunk in. One in *Ammwell* Parish of this County is low, the Field still called *Barrow Field*. One in *Henlow* Dane in *Bedfordshire* elevated but a little. And the Concave upon the *Ermine-street* in *Suffolk*, two Miles North of *Iklingham*, seems to have happened by the Consumption of a great Number of Bodies.

The second Argument is, that this History is confirmed by Fact. Where-ever we see these Barrows in abundance, we find the *Danes* have been. In the West Country they are very thick, in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, *Hertfordshire*. Upon the Sea Coasts they came first, then upon Rivers and great Roads, by which they gathered in their Plunder, and shipped it off. In *Buckinghamshire*, and the midland Counties, they are found in no Proportion to these already named, and all about the West of *England*. Had this been *Roman* Work we might have expected them where was the chief Seat of War with the *Britons*. The most remarkable that I know of is *Marlborough Mount*, if that will be allowed me *Danish*. The three at *Thetford* in *Norfolk* will be admitted such, both for their Place and Figure. That Town was destroyed by the *Danes*, and probably the whole Country; upon which this large round *Tumulus* and the two long ones seem to have been thrown up. They make a most august Appearance over the flat Country towards *Disf*. The round and more lofty one hath the other two before it as the Wings of a half *H*. To mention no more, the long Barrows of *Bedfordshire*, tho' Mole-hills in Comparison of these at *Thetford*, are just by the Interfection of the *Watling-street* and *Ikening* Way upon *Luton* Downs, if I may be allowed to call that *Watling-street*. And this very Memorial, by the Way, may have its Force to carry the *Watling-street* through *Luton*, as I would trace it, and not *Dunstable*. *Mathew Floreus* in his Hist. under the Year 914. writes thus, *Eodem anno facta est Danorum strages maxima in finibus Luitoniæ et Provinciæ Hertfordensi*; for so it is to be read, and not as published by *Archbishop Parker*. *Henry* Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, pag. 353. fixes it about 911. the 10th of *Edward* the Elder; that King *Edward* having finished *Hertford* Castle, and built the Town of *Witham* in *Essex*, during his Residence at *Maldon*, he recovered those Parts from the Subjection of the *Danes*, who the Year following went into *Oxfordshire*, and made a great Slaughter of the *English* at *Hocks-Norton*, *Et postquam redierunt domum statim exiit alia Caterva et ivit ad Ligetune, i. e. Luton*.

To fortify this Notion, that the Place where the Cross was set was called *Royse*, we may remember but a few Years since the Earl of *Oxford*'s Workmen levelling the Ground to make an Avenue from the great Post Road here to his House at *Wimpole*, turned up the Bones of Men buried in no Order, with broken Pieces of Iron, which might be of Swords, Spears, and Bridles.

To excuse the Freedom I have taken, in offering this Etymon of *Royston* as derived from *Danish* Sepulture, I can only produce another for the Name of *Dane*, which seems as far

fetched, and yet exceeds all that have been offered before it. *Mr. Camden*, not satisfied with the Story of the Giant *Danus*, the Son of *Humblus*, looked farther. He owns the Name not to have been heard of till the Time of *Justinian* the Emperor. Their Occupation being Pirates, they were therefore called *Wiccingi*, and professing no Religion *Pagani*. *Jacobus Venetus* found the Name in *Sinus Codanus* mentioned by *Pomponius Mela*. The Northern People pronounced these *Cdan* and *Cdanonum*, of which the first Letter was dropt, after the Vowel was gone: So the Pronunciation of *Cnute* was almost the same with the *C*, as without it. As this *Sinus Codanus* was the Passage from *Scandinavia* to the *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, by which these People came to the Country of the *Angles*, after those *Angles* were come to *Britain*, the Conjecture hath a good Foundation.

Eustace de Mere founded here a Monastery in Honour of *St. Thomas a Becket*. He was Lord of *Nucelles*; and *Ralph de Rovecester* and others endowed it with Lands and Churches. This is confirmed to them by the Charter of *Rich. I.* who grants them also a Fair during the whole *Whitsun* Week, and a *Wednesday's* Market, with the same Privileges the Canons of *Dunstable* enjoyed. *Henry III.* granted them a Fair on the Vigil and Feast of *St. Thomas Becket*. Their Privileges were allowed upon a *Quo Warranto* brought in the Reign of *Edward I.* In King *John's* Time the Prior here was so great as to dispute a Privilege with the Men of the Knights Templars of *Baldock*. These complained of Stallage taken from them to the Loss of thirty-seven Shillings, which the Prior was forced to restore.

About this Time the Town grew populous, which is attributed to the Building of the Priory; but in Truth it was owing to the deserting the *Ermine-street* which led thro' *Barkway*, and erecting the present Post Road. The ancient Way from *Huntingdon* to *London*, which lay by *Papworth*, *Croxton*, *Waseley*, to *Biggleswade*, was in great measure disused for this, which was a shorter Cut. If the Encrease of People and Trade had been from the Priory, we should not at the same Time have seen the same Advances at *Buckland*, *Chipping*, and *Buntingford*, the last of which we find grow into a Market Town, as this did, and the Inhabitants of *Layston* remove thither.

Caxton is the same, whose entertaining Houses are upon the Street, and the Inhabitants in general got from the Church, which stands at some Distance in the Fields. The Travellers from that Part of the Country, I believe, fell into the *Ermine* near *Berkway* or *Barley*, which they quitted upon another being made through *Arrington Lanes*. But if this Post Road had been the *Ermine-street*, as some of our Maps would persuade us, or if it had been any Street at all, 'tis much there should not be an Inn upon it from *Hertford* to *Huntingdon*, even in the Days when there was least travelling: And if we look for them at the modern Places, *Puckridge*, *Buntingford*, *Buckland*, *Royston*, *Caxton*, I believe we shall find neither in publick nor private Writings any Footsteps at all. The Country only between *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon* could use this *Royston* Way if they had it, and from one Side they could fall into the *Biggleswade* Road, from the other into the *Ermine-street*.

This

This Town in a little more than 200 Years was grown so considerable, that the Fire which almost consumed it in *Henry IVth's* Time, is taken Notice of by our Historians. At the Suppression the Priory was valued at 89 *l.* 16 *s.* *per Ann.* There was also an Hospital here valued at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* *per Ann.* dedicated to the Honour of *St. John* and *St. James*, which underwent the same Fate. This innocent Establishment might have met with Pity, if not merely for its Name, from the Plenty of Plunder that came in from other Places; but the undistinguishing Torrent swept all that was before it, and puts one in mind of a *Danish* Inroad, as much as of a Christian Antipathy to Superstition. The Founders of this Hospital are not known, but their Piety is recorded where it's not in the Power of human Hands to defeat them of their Reward. This Spirit of Dissolution, which promiscuously throws down all, hath too gentle a Name if it passeth for ludicrous; and is hardly expressed by the *Lucanthropia* of the Antients.

The Monastery, with all its Lands, were granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Robert Chester*, Esq; Gentleman of his Privy Chamber, in Consideration of 176 *l.* 5 *s.* in the 34th of his Reign, together with the Privileges of the Manor, a *Wednesday's* Market, and three Fairs, upon *Ashwednesday*, *Wednesday* in *Whitsun* Week, and *St. Thomas Becket*. Mr. *Chester* married *Katherine* Daughter of *Christopher Throckmorton*, Esq; and was Knighted by King *Edward VI.* in the last Year of his Reign. He was Sheriff of the two Counties in the 7th of *Elizabeth*. His Family is seen at *Berkway*. *Edward* his Son and Heir succeeded him, married *Katharine* Daughter and Heir of *Sir James Granado*, and left *Robert* his Son and Heir. He was Sheriff of *Hertfordshire* in the 41st of *Elizabeth*, and married *Ann* Daughter of *Henry Capel*, Esq;. He entertained King *James* here in his Journey from *Scotland*, and was Knighted by him in 1603. *Edward Chester*, Esq; succeeded him, who married *Katharine* Daughter of *John Stone*, Esq; by whom he had *John*; and after her Death, *Ann* Daughter of *Sir Peter Saltonstall* of *Berkway*, by whom he had *Edward*. *John Chester*, Esq; his eldest Son succeeded him in this Estate, which *Edward* his eldest Son inherited upon his Death. He married *Frances*, Daughter and Heir of *Sir Goffe* of *Norfolk*, and left two Sons under Age, *Robert* and *Granado*. He died in the Year of his Sheriffalty, and *Robert Chester*, Esq; his eldest Son succeeded. He married *Catherine* Daughter of *John Davies* of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;. He bears, *Ermine* on a Chief *Sable* a Gryphon passant *Argent*.

This Family had the original Grant from the Dissolution. There are but four others in the County, in which the Name hath continued to this Time, *Aston*, *Shephal*, *Wimley*, and *Watford*, (the last of which was granted by King *James I.*) out of the 98 Manors, 48 Impropriations, and 3 Hospitals.

In the Time of *Robert Braybroke*, Bishop of *London*, his Commissioners at a Visitation disputed the Claim of the Prior and Convent here to small Tythes, Oblations, and Mortuaries, which the Bishop allowed them under his Seal 1396. In the Time of *Richard Fitz-james*, Bishop of that See, he had two Petitions from the

Convent; one, that the annual Feast of the Dedication of their Conventual Church upon *St. Alban's* Day, interfering with the Feast of the Place of *Royston*, (as it's called) which is two Days before the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, should be altered, and it was altered to the Day of *St. Luke*.

The second Thing they desired, was to have the Use of *Sarum* instead of the Use of *Bangor* in their Offices, which in those Days was thought to be for the Increase of Devotion. In Singing they had hitherto used the Service of *Bangor*, which the Petition sets forth as imperfect in itself, and the Performance still more imperfect from their worn out and torn Books, which they were loth to be at the Charge of changing, unless for a better. They were indulged in their Request; but Church Musick at present is so low, that we should hardly understand the Difference.

The Church, dedicated originally to *St. Thomas Becket*, is in the Deanry of *Braughing*, but subject to the Bishop and his Commissary. The Lord of the Manor is Patron; Mr. *Daniel Draper* present Vicar. Upon the Suppression of the Priory, the Church belonging to it was by the Inhabitants purchased for the Use of the Parish. And by Act of Parliament in the 32d of *Henry VIII.* called the Parish Church of *St. John Baptist* in *Royston*. A Vicar was appointed. The King Patron. The Vicar was enabled to sue and be sued, and purchase Lands for himself and Successors. The Tythes of Corn, Hay, Wooll, Lamb, Calf, remained to the Rectors and Vicars of the five Parishes, as they had done the other Ecclesiastical Dues settled upon this Vicar.

King *Henry* presented once to the Vicarage, and then granted the Advowson to *Sir Robert Chester*, with the Priory. Another Act in 1660 gave the Vicar One Shilling in the Pound out of all the Rents in the Town, which Rate was to be for the future the standing Rule for his Revenue. No Stalls or Pens for Cattel in Fairs or Markets were rateable, nor any Shops distinct from Houses that should be made after that Time. The Vicarage House, Yard, and Garden, with the Church-yard, are his. These last he holds of the Lord by Service of his Court at the Rent of a Pair of Hawks Bells.

MONUMENTS.

*Sub lapide hac recubat Leonardus
Hamondus amandus
Christe Cubile tuum, dulce Cubile suum.
In Peace did live, in Peace did die,
In Peace doth live eternally
Leonardus Hamondus, qui obiit
Maii 27. A. D. 1629.*

*Hic jacet Dominus Johannes - - - quondam
Prior istius Locī, qui obiit 26 die mensis Aprilis,
A. D. 1473.*

At the East End of the North Isle, a Stone in the Wall thus inscribed, " All yee that this Monument shall read; praise God for our Father *William Chambre*, who before his Departure, by his last Will and Testament ordained one Sermon yearly to be preached in this Parish Church of *Royston* on Rogation
Y y y y
" Monday

"Monday by Collegians in St. John's in Cambridge; who departed the second Day of Novemb. A. D. 1546.

Hic jacet Robertus White, quondam Prior istius Loci, qui obiit primo die mensis Aprilis. A. D. 1534.

Upon the Reader's Seat;

Memoria Sacrum

Robertus Warden Rostoni, gen. defunct. Jun. 3^{to} 1600, legavit solidum in panibus quoquo Dominico distribuendum Pauperibus hujusce Oppidi incolis in eternum per discretionem Incumbentis et Gardianorum hujus Ecclesiae.

Thomas Greene, Minister, obiit Solstitio aestuali. A. D. 1618.

In the middle Isle is a large Stone with Effigies of a Clergyman, which about eight Years ago was found four Foot deep in the Church, thus inscribed,

*Willms Tabram jacet hic sub Marmore strat
De Terfeld, quondam Rector Legista p batus
Scanderat hic arci Celor' Lumie Marci.
An. CCCC quat seml M semel j bis xxxter.*

In the Church is an Alabaster Figure of a Knight lying with his Hands in a praying Po-

sture, a Lyon on one Side the Cushion his Head rests upon; there was another Lyon on the other Side, but broken off. This was in the Priory, and supposed to be one of the Founders. Tradition will have it to be one of the D'Escalers, but more probably 'tis Eustace de Mere, or Ralph de Roncester.

On the Outside the Church Wall, next to the Priory, are these:

"Near this Place lieth the Body of Richard Glenister, late of this Parish, Gent. who was buried Apr. 20. 1696."

"Also the Body of Agnes, Widow of the said Richard Glenister, buried Octob. 19. 1706."

"Also the Body of Ann, eldest Daughter of Edmond Glenister, Esq; and Helen his Wife, buried Jan. 28. A. D. 1713. etat. 20."

"Also the Body of the said Edmond Glenister, who was buried Apr. 15. A. D. 1715. etat. 49."

"Also the Body of John, eldest Son of the said Edmond Glenister and Helen his Wife, buried Apr. 24. A. D. 1715. etat. 21."

A School House was built here by Contribution of the Gentlemen of the Town and Country, about the Year 1716.



A P P E N D I X.

KNIGHTS for the County of *HERTFORD*,

As far as they can be recovered.



BEFORE the 39th of *Henry III.* there was no particular Summons to Parliament, to distinguish the Barons from other great Men. The following List was communicated by the accurate *Brown Willis*, Esq; who hath compared the several Copies.

E D W A R D I.

- A. R. Parliam. at*
- 18 *Westminst.* John Fitz-Simon, Will. de Ayette
 - 23 *ditto.* John Fitz-Simon, Roger Bryan
 - 25 *London.* Roger Bryan, John de Neville
 - 26 *Tork.* Rob. de Hoo, John Aygnell
 - 28 *Lincoln.* Rog. de Patemer, Rob. de Melkeley
 - 28 *London.* Rob. de Melkeley, John de Neville
 - 29 *Lincoln.* Rob. de Melkeley
 - 30 *London.* Randal de Munchensy, John Aygnell
 - 33 *Westm.* Rand. de Munchensy, John Aygnell
 - 34 *ditto.* Rand. de Munchensy, John Aygnell
 - 35 *Carlisle.* John de Somery, Gerard de Braybroke

E D W A R D II.

- 1 *Northampt.* John de Aygnell, Gerard de Braybroke
- 2 *Westm.* Rand. de Munchensy, Joh. Aygnell
- 4 *ditto.* Rob. de Roos, Waleran de Rochford
- 5 *ditto.* Rob. de Roos, Waleran de Rochford
- 5 *ditto.* Waleran de Rochford, Rob. de Roos
- 6 *ditto.* Waleran de Rochford, Joh. Somery
- 6 *ditto.* Philip de Peletot, Ralph de Braden
- 7 *ditto.* John de Somery, Robert Baynard
- 8 *ditto.* Walran de Rochford, Geoffrey de la Lee.
- 8 *Tork.* John de la Hay, Geoffrey de la Lee
- 9 *Lincoln.* Rich. de Perers, Geoffrey de la Lee
- 10 *ditto.* Rich. de Perers, Geoffrey de la Lee
- 12 *Tork.* Rich. de Perers, Geoffrey de la Lee
- 12 *ditto.* Geoffrey de la Lee, John de la Hay
- 15 *Westm.* Rich. de Perers, John de la Hay
- 16 *Tork.* Not legible.
- 17 *Westm.* Rich. de Perers, Rog. de Munchensy
- 20 *ditto.* Geoffrey de la Lee, Rich. de Munchensy

E D W A R D III.

- A. R. Parliam. at*
- 1 *Westminst.* Geoffrey de Brockholes, Geoffrey de la Lee
 - 2 *Northampt.* Simon Flambard, Geoff. de la Lee
 - 2 *Tork.* Geoffrey de Brokholes, Geoffrey de la Lee
 - 2 *N. Sarum.* John de Mareschall, Hen. Dosevill
 - 2 *Tork.* Henry Dosevill, Rich. de Montchensey
 - 4 *Westm.* Rich. de Monchensey, Walter de Aflakeley
 - 4 *Winchest.* Phil. Peletot, Rich. de Monchenfy
 - 5 *Westm.* Rich. de Monchenfy, Joh. de la Hay
 - 6 *ditto.* Philip Peletot, Ralph de Braden
 - 6 *ditto.* Philip Peletot, John de la Hay
 - 6 *Tork.* Rich. de Perers, Tho. de la Hay
 - 7 *ditto.* Rich. de Montchenfy, Rich. de Keleshal
 - 8 *Westm.* Rich. de Monchenfy, Geoff. de la Lee
 - 9 *Tork.* Edw. de Kendal, Roger de la Lee
 - 10 *Nottingham.* John de Walkefare, Henry atte Hall
 - 10 *Westm.* Stephen de Basingborn, Roger de Louth
 - 11 *ditto.* Philip Peletot, John Mallour
 - 11 *ditto.* Hugh Fitz-Simon, Rich. de Monchenfy
 - 11 *ditto.* Will. de Lodowick, Rog. de Louth
 - 12 *ditto.* Philip de Aylesby, John Aygnell
 - 13 *ditto.* Stephen de Basingborn, John —
 - 13 *ditto.* Hugh Fitz-Simon, Roger de Luda
 - 14 *ditto.* Hugh Fitz-Simon, Joh. de Bornouls
 - 14 *ditto.* Steph. de Basingborn, Rog. de Luda
 - 14 *ditto.* Rich. de Montchenfy, Geoffrey de la Lee
 - 15 *ditto.* Steph. de Basingborn, Joh. Mallory
 - 17 *ditto.* Rog. de Luda, Geoff. de Brokehole
 - 18 *ditto.* Rog. de Luda, Geoff. de Brokehole
 - 18 *N. Sarum.* Rich. de Perers, Rich. de Monchenfy
 - 20 *Westm.* Rich. Purser, John Maheu
 - 21 *ditto.* Steph. de Basingborn, Phil. Peletot
 - 22 *ditto.* Steph. de Basingborn, Phil. Peletot
 - 25 *ditto.* Gilb. de Ellesfeld, Rich. de Bideford
 - 26 *ditto.* Roger Gerberge, John de Chiltern
 - 26 *ditto.* Roger de Louthe
 - 27 *ditto.* John de Lodowick
 - 28 *ditto.* Gilb. de Ellesfeld, Joh. de Lodowyke
 - 29 *Westm.*

A. R. Parliam. at

- 29 *Westm.* John Atte Lee, John de Chiltern
 30 *ditto.* William de Hatton
 31 *ditto.* Edw. de Kendale, John de Lodowyke
 34 *ditto.* Gilb. de Ellesfeld, Tho. de Godesfeld
 34 *ditto.* Gilb. de Ellesfeld, Rich. de Bideford
 36 *ditto.* Gilbert de Ellesfeld, Guy de Bois
 37 *ditto.* Gilbert de Ellesfeld, Tho. Fitling
 38 *ditto.* Tho. de Fitling, John Foxcote
 39 *ditto.* Will. de Watton, Luke Vineter
 42 *ditto.* Edw. Fitz-Simon, Tho. de Fitling
 43 *ditto.* Nic. Golafre, John de Henxteworth
 45 *Winchest.* Thomas de Fitling
 46 *Westm.* Tho. de Fitling, Tho. de Bassingborn
 47 *ditto.* Tho. de Bassingborn, Will. Baud
 50 *ditto.* Tho. de Fitling, *Chlr.* John de Westwycomb
 51 *ditto.* Walter at Lee, John Westwycomb

RICHARD II.

- 1 *Westm.* Nic. Fitz-Simon, John Onenyld
 2 *Glocester.* Rob. Turk, *Chlr.* John Onenyld
 2 *Westm.* Walter atte Lee, *Chlr.* John Westwycomb
 3 *ditto.* Walter atte Lee, *Chlr.* John Henxteworth
 4 *Northampt.* Walt. at Lee, *Chlr.* John Onenyld
 5 *Westm.* Walter at Lee, Tho. Morewell
 5 *ditto.* Robert Turk, *Chlr.* John Thornbury, *Chlr.*
 6 *ditto.* Rob. Turk, *Chivaler*, John Thornbury, *Chlr.*
 6 *ditto.* Rob. de Lowth, John Westwycomb
 7 *ditto.* Rob. de Louth, John Westwycomb
 7 *N. Sarum.* Edw. de Bensted, Edm. atte Brooke
 8 *Westm.* Rob. Turk, *Chlr.* Joh. Westwycomb
 9 *ditto.* Walter at Lee, *Chevaler*, John Thornbury, *Chlr.*
 10 *ditto.* Walter at Lee, *Chlr.* Tho. Atteley
 11 *ditto.* Walt. at Lee, *Chlr.* Rob. Turk, *Chlr.*
 12 *Cambridg.* Walt. at Lee, *Chlr.* Rob. Turk, *Chlr.*
 13 *Westm.* Walter at Lee, *Chlr.* John Thornbury, *Chlr.*
 14 *ditto.* Walt. at Lee, *Chlr.* John Ruggewyn
 15 *ditto.* John Thornbury, *Chlr.* John Northbury
 16 *Winchest.* Rob. Turk, *Chlr.* John Ruggewyn
 17 *Westm.* John Ruggewyn, Rich. del Panetrie
 19 *ditto.* Tho. Morewell, *Chlr.* Jo. Ruggewyn
 21 *ditto.* Edw. Benestede, *Chlr.* Jo. Ruggewyn

HENRY IV.

- 1 *Westm.* John Benstede, *Chlr.* Joh. Lodowyke
 2 *ditto.* Tho. Barry, *Chlr.* Rob. Newport
 4 *ditto.* Edward Bensted, *Chelr.* Rob. Corbet, *Chlr.*
 5 *ditto.* Rob. Corbet, *Chlr.* John Pounteney, *Chlr.*
 6 *Coventry.* John Pounteney, *Chlr.* Henry Parker de Langley
 7 *Westm.* John Pounteney, *Chlr.* John Goul-dington
 9 *Glocester.* Tho. Fitzmichel, *Chlr.* Tho. Mille
 12 *Westm.* Thomas Barry, Robert Newport

HENRY V.

- 1 *Westm.* John Hotoft, John Leventhorp
 2 *ditto.* John Hotoft, William Flete
 3 *ditto.* John Leventhorp, John Hotoft

A. R. Parliam. at

- 5 *Westm.* Philip Thornbury, John Hotoft
 8 *ditto.* John Barley, John Fray
 8 *ditto.* Thomas Barry, William Parker
 9 *ditto.* Philip Thornbury, John Kirkby

HENRY VI.

- 1 *Westm.* John Leventhorp, John Hotoft
 2 *ditto.* John Barry, *Esq;* William Flete
 3 *ditto.* Robert Leventhorp, John Kirkby
 4 *Leicester.* John Montgomery, *Chlr.* Philip Thornbury, *Chlr.*
 6 *Westm.* John Tirrel, *Esq;* Will. Newport, *Esq;*
 8 *ditto.* John Barley, *Esq;* John Kirkby, *Esq;*
 9 *ditto.* Tho. Poulteney, Edmond Bardolf
 13 *ditto.* Tho. Brokett, Nicolas Morley
 15 *Cambridg.* Nicolas Morley, Ralph Astley
 20 *Westm.* John Troutebeke, *Esq;* Nicolas Morley, *Esq;*
 25 *Cambridg.* John Troutebeke, *Esq;* Peter Paul
 27 *Westm.* Tho. Chival, Barth. Halley, *Esqs;*
 28 *ditto.* Rob. Wingfield, Henry Barley, *Kts.*
 29 *ditto.* Will. Oldhall, *Kt.* Phil. Boteler, *Esq;*
 31 *Reading.* John Say, Barth. Halley
 33 John Say, John Clay

EDWARD IV.

- 7 *Westm.* John Say, Tho. Leventhorp, *Kts.*
 12 *ditto.* John Sturgeon, John Forster
 17 *ditto.* John Say, *Kt.* John Sturgeon

The Writs, Indentures, and Returns from the 17th of Edward IV. to the 1st of Edward VI. are all lost throughout *England*, except one imperfect Bundle Anno 33 of Henry VIII.

HENRY VIII.

- 33 — Broket, *Esq;* Ralph Sadleir, *Kt.*

EDWARD VI.

- 1 *Westm.* Anthony Denny, Ralph Rowlet, *Kts.*
 6 *ditto.* Ralph Sadleir, *Kt.* John Cock, *Esq;*

MARY.

- 1 *Westm.* John Boteler, *Kt.* John Brocket, *Esq;*
 2 *Oxford.* John Cock, Francis Southwell, *Esqs;*

PHILIP and MARY.

- 1 & 2 *West.*
 2 & 3 *ditto.* Will. Brocket, *Kt.* John Cobbys, *Esq;*
 4 & 5 *ditto.* John Fowler, John Furney, *Esqs;*

ELIZABETH.

- 1 *Westm.* Tho. Parry, Ralph Sadleir, *Kts.*
 5 *ditto.* Ralph Sadleir, *Kt.* Hen. Capel, *Esq;*
 13 *ditto.* Ralph Sadleir, *Kt.* Geor. Cary, *Esq;*
 14 *ditto.* Ralph Sadleir, *Kt.* John Broket, *Esq;*
 27 *ditto.* Ralph Sadleir, Henry Cock, *Kts.*
 28 *ditto.* Ralph Sadleir, Henry Cock, *Kts.*
 31 *ditto.* Rob. Cecil, Phil. Boteler jun. *Esqs;*
 39 *ditto.* Rob. Cecil, Rowland Lytton, *Esqs;*
 43 *ditto.* Rob. Cecil, *Esq;* Henry Cary, *Kt.*

JAMES I.

- 1 *Westm.* Henry Cary, Rowland Lytton, *Kts.*
 12 *ditto.* - - - - -

18 *Westm.*

A. R. Parliam. at

- 18 *Westm.* Henry Cary, *Kt.* Charles Moryson, *Kt. and Bar.*
21 *ditto.* Charles Moryson, *Kt. and Bar.*
William Lytton, *Esq;*

CHARLES I.

- 1 *Westm.* John Boteler, *Kt. and Bar.* John Boteler, *Esq;*
1 *ditto.* John Boteler, *Kt. and Bar.* John Boteler, *Esq;*
3 *ditto.* Will. Lytton, Tho. Dacres, *Knts.*
15 *ditto.* Will. Lytton, *Kt.* Arthur Capel, *Esq;*
16 *ditto.* Will. Lytton, Tho. Dacres, *Kts.*

CHARLES II.

- 12 *Westm.* Rowland Lytton, Hen. Cæsar, *Esqs;*
13 *ditto.* Richard Franklyn, *Kt.* Thomas Fanshaw, *Kt. of the Bath*
In the Place of Franklyn, deceased,
Henry Cæsar, Kt.
In the Place of Cæsar, deceased,
James Viscount Cranborn
In the Place of Lord Cranborn, called
up to the House of Lords, William
Hale, Esq;
30 *ditto.* Cha. Cæsar, *Kt.* Sir Jona. Keate, *Bar.*
31 *Oxford.* Will. Hale, Silas Titus, *Esqs;*

JAMES II.

- 1 *Westm.* Ralph Freman, Tho. Halsey, *Esqs;*

WILLIAM and MARY:

- 1 *Westm.* Tho. Pope Blount, *Bar.* Sir Charles Cæsar, *Kt.*

A. R. Parliam. at

- 2 *Westm.* Thomas Pope Blount, *Bar.* Ralph Freman, *Esq;*

WILLIAM III.

- 7 *Westm.* Thomas Pope Blount, *Bar.* Tho. Halsey, *Esq;*
In the Place of Blount, deceased,
Ralph Freman jun. Esq;
10 *ditto.* Tho. Halsey, Ral. Freman jun. *Esqs;*
12 *ditto.* Tho. Halsey, Ral. Freman jun. *Esqs;*
13 *ditto.* Tho. Halsey, Ral. Freman jun. *Esqs;*

ANNE.

- 1 *Westm.* Ralph Freman, Tho. Halsey, *Esqs;*
4 *ditto.* John Spencer, *Bar.* Ralph Freman, *Esq;*
7 *ditto.* Ralph Freman, Tho. Halsey, *Esqs;*
9 *ditto.* Ralph Freman, Tho. Halsey, *Esqs;*
12 *ditto.* Ralph Freman, Tho. Halsey, *Esqs;*

GEORGE I.

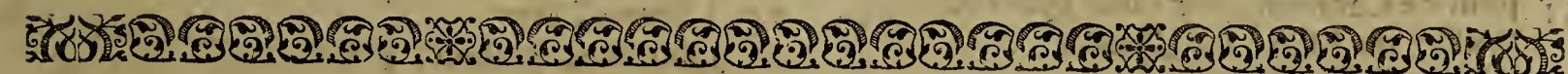
- 1 *Westm.* Sir Tho. Sebright, *Bar.* Ralph Freman, *Esq;*
8 *ditto.* Sir Tho. Sebright, *Bar.* Ralph Freman, *Esq;*

GEORGE II.

- 1 *Westm.* Sir Tho. Sebright, Char. Cæsar, *Esq;*

Borough of } Sir Thomas Clerk, *Kt.* George
Hertford, } Harrison, *Esq;*

Borough of } Lord Grimston, — Lomax, *Esq;*
St. Albans, }



A List of the SHERIFFS of Hertfordshire, which were also Sheriffs for Essex till the 9th of Eliz.

WILL. I. WILL. II. HEN. I. STEPHEN.



ALBERT

Peter de Valongies
Edward de Saresbery
Geoffrey de Magnaville

In the 5th of STEPHEN.

Alberic de Vere }
Richard Basset } *Justices of England*
Geoffrey de Magnaville }

HENRY II.

- An.*
1 Richard Basset, Alb. de Vere
2 Richard de Lucy, 2 Years
4 Maurice de Tiretie, 6 Years
10 Tuelle de Bovilla
11 Nicolas the Dean, 4 Years
15 Nicolas the Clerk

An.

- 16 Robert de Mancell, 12 Years
28 Oto Son of William, 9 Years

RICHARD I.

- 3 Geoffrey Son of Peter
4 Geoffrey Son of Peter and Rich. Heriot
5 Geoffrey Son of Peter
6 Geoffrey Son of Peter and Simon Puteshall
7 William de Longo campo, *Chancellor*
8 William Pointell
9 Hugh de Nevil, 4 Years

JOHN.

- 3 Richard de Montfitchet, 3 Years
6 Hugh de Nevil
7 Mathew Mancel, 4 Years
11 Earl Alberic, 5 Years
16 Mathew Mancel
17 Robert Mancel

Z z z z

HENRY

HENRY III.

An.

- 1 Robert Mancel
- 2 William Mareschal, 2 Years
- 4 Walter de Verdon, 2 Years
- 6 Stephen de Segne, 2 Years
- 8 Richard d'Argenton
- 9 William de Cultwarden, 4 Years
- 13 William de Coleworth, 4 Years
- 17 Robert de Waltham, *first half Year*
William de Holewell, *last half Year*
- 18 William de Colewell
- 19 William de Coleworth, 2 Years
- 21 Peter de Thany of Hunsdon, 2 Years
- 23 Peter de Tany, *first half Year*
Richard de Gray, *next Quarter*
Bertram Criol of Albury, *last Quarter*
- 24 Bertram de Cryol
- 25 John de Watton
- 26 John de Watton, *first half Year*
Richard de Montfitchet of Ayot, *last half*
- 27 Richard de Montfitchet, 3 Years
- 30 Richard Montfitchet, *first half*
William Son of Reynald, *last half*
- 31 William Son of Reynald, 4 Years
- 35 Richard de Whitland, *first half*
Henry de Helegeton, *last half*
- 36 Henry de Helegeton, 3 Years
- 39 Ralph de Ardene, 2 Years
- 41 Thomas Rameden, *first half*
Robert Delval, *the last*
- 42 Hubert de Montecampo of Chairsfeld, 2 Years
- 44 Richard de Taney of Hunsdon, 2 Years
- 46 Mathias Delamar, and Will. Delamar, 2 Years
- 48 Math. and Will. Delamar, *first half*
John Bocking, *last half*
- 49 Nicholas de Espigornel
- 50 Richard de Suchirch, 2 Years
- 52 Richard de Suchirch, *first Quarter*
Richard de Herlawe, *three last*
- 53 John de Canimill, *first three Quarters*
Walter de Essex, *last Quarter*
- 54 Walter de Blummil
- 55 Walter de Essex, 4 Years

EDWARD I.

- 3 Thomas de Sandwic
- 4 Laurence de Scaccario, 3 Years
- 7 William de Sancto Claro
- 8 Reginald de Ginge, 5 Years
- 13 Reginald de Ginge, *first three Quarters*
William de Lamburn, *last Quarter*
- 14 William Lamburn, *first half*
Hugh de Blund, *last half*
- 15 Hugh de Blund
- 16 Hugh de Blund, *first half*
Ralph Boxted, *last half*
- 17 Ralph de Boxted, 2 Years.
- 19 Henry Grapinel
- 20 Henry Grapinel, *first half*
John Carronel, *last*
- 21 William le Grosse, 2 Years
- 23 William de Sutton, 3 Years
- 26 Simon de Bradenham, 2 Years
- 28 John de Lee, 2 Years
- 30 William de Harpeden
- 31 John de Wenegrave
- 32 John de Basingborn
- 33 John de la Lee
- 34 John de la Lee, *first half*
John de Basingborn, *last*
- 35 John de Harpesfend

EDWARD II.

An.

- 1 Walter le Baud
- 2 Alan de Goldingham, 2 Years
- 4 Geoffrey de la Lee, *first half*
John de la Lee, *last half*
- 5 John de la Lee
- 6 John Aygnel of Pentlai
- 7 John Ward of Hoo
- 8 Richard Perers, 4 Years
- 12 John de Doure, *first half*
Ralph Gifford, *last*
- 13 Ralph de Gifford
- 14 John de Doure
- 15 Nicholas Engain of Hunsdon
- 16 Thomas Gobyn, 2 Years
- 18 Richard de Perers, 3 Years

EDWARD III.

- 2 William Baud of Coringham
- 3 Richard de Perers, 2 Years
- 5 John de Wanton of Wallington
- 6 John de Wanton *first half*
John de Hay, *last*
- 7 John de la Hay, *first half*
Adam Bloy, *last*
- 8 Adam Bloy, *first half*
William Baud, *last*
- 9 John de Cogeshale, 6 Years
- 15 William Atemore
- 16 Richard de Monte Caviso, *first half*
Henry Garnet, *last*
- 17 Henry Garnet
- 18 John de Cogeshale, 4 Years
- 22 John de Cogeshale, *first half*
Peter de Boxted, *last half*
- 23 William Bret, *first half*
Humphrey de Walden, *last*
- 24 Peter de Boxted
- 25 Thomas Lacy
- 26 John de Cogeshale, 3 Years
- 29 Hugh Fitz-Simon
- 30 William de Enefeld
- 31 Thomas de Chabham, 2 Years
- 33 Roger de Lough, 2 Years
- 35 Hugh Blount
- 36 William de Lyre
- 37 Guy de Boys
- 38 Thomas Fitling
- 39 John Jernoun
- 40 Thomas de Helpeston
- 41 John Oliver of Sandon
- 42 John Oliver, *first half*
John Shardelow, *last*
- 43 John Henxteworth
- 44 John Henxteworth, *first Part*
Roger Keterich, *last Part*
- 45 Thomas de Basingborn
- 46 William Baud of Little Hadham
- 47 John de Bampton
- 48 John Filiol
- 49 Edward Fitz-Simons of Hatfield
- 50 John Battaile
- 51 Robert Fitz-William

RICHARD II.

- 1 Robert Goldington of Hunsdon
- 2 John Fitz-Simons
- 3 Edward Bensted
- 4 John Sewale

An.

- 5 Walter Godmaſton
- 6 Geoffrey de Derſham
- 7 Thomas Battaile
- 8 John Walton
- 9 Geoffrey Brockhole
- 10 John Rugewyn, 2 Years
- 12 Henry Engliſh
- 13 Walter Attelee
- 14 Geoffrey Michale
- 15 Sir William Cogeshale, Kt.
- 16 Adam Frances
- 17 Thomas Cogeshale
- 18 Thomas Sampkin
- 19 William Bateman, 3 Years
- 22 Robert Turke

HENRY IV.

- 1 Edward Benſted
- 2 John Howard
- 3 William Marney
- 4 Helming Leget
- 5 Sir Thomas Swinbourn, Kt.
- 6 William Cogeshale
- 7 Gerard Braybroke
- 8 Elming Leget, 2 Years
- 10 William Loveney
- 11 John Walden
- 12 Thomas Aſton
- 13 Sir William Cogshall, Kt.

HENRY V.

- 1 Philip Englefeld
- 2 John Tyrrell
- 3 Sir John Howard, Kt.
- 4 Sir Thomas Barrey, Kt.
- 5 Lewis Johan
- 6 Reginald Malyns
- 7 Sir John Howard, Kt.
- 8 Robert Darcy of Danbury, Eſſex
- 9 Lewis Johan, 2 Years

HENRY VI.

- 1 John Tirrell
- 2 Sir Maurice Brewyn of South Okington, Kt.
- 3 John Barley of Albury
- 4 John Doreward of Bocking
- 5 Conand Aske
- 6 Thomas Tyrell of Heron
- 7 John Hotoft of Knebworth
- 8 Nicholas Richbull
- 9 Henry Langley of Rickling
- 10 Sir Nicholas Thorley, Kt.
- 11 John Durward
- 12 Robert Whytingham of Pendley
- 13 Geoffrey Rockyll
- 14 Sir Maurice Brewyn, Kt.
- 15 Edward Tyrell
- 16 Richard Alrede
- 17 Robert Whyttingham
- 18 Richard Witherton
- 19 Thomas Tyrrell
- 20 Ralph Aſteley
- 21 Nicholas Morley of Hallingbury
- 22 John Hende
- 23 Thomas Tyrell of Heron
- 24 Thomas Pigot
- 25 Thomas Baud of Hadham-Hall
- 26 John Hende, the Younger

An.

- 27 George Langham
- 28 Geoffrey Rockhill
- 29 Philip Boteler of Watton
- 30 Thomas Barrington
- 31 John Godmaſton
- 32 Sir Thomas Cobham, Kt.
- 33 Humphrey Bohun
- 34 Ralph Bothe, Eſq;
- 35 John Hende, the Younger
- 36 Lewis John, Eſq;
- 37 Robert Darcy of Danbury, Eſq;
- 38 Thomas Tyrrell of Heron

EDWARD IV.

- 1 Thomas Juce
- 2 Thomas Langley, 2 Years
- 4 Sir John Clay, Kt.
- 5 Roger Ree, Eſq;
- 6 Sir Laurence Reynford, Kt.
- 7 Henry Barley, Eſq;
- 8 Sir William Pirton, Kt.
- 9 Walter Writell, Eſq;
- 10 Ralph Baud, Eſq; of Hadham-Hall
- 11 Walter Writell, Eſq;
- 12 Sir Roger Ree, Kt.
- 13 Alured Cornburgh, Eſq;
- 14 John Sturgeon, Eſq; of Hitchin
- 15 Richard Hance, Eſq;
- 16 Henry Langley, Eſq;
- 17 William Green, Eſq;
- 18 Alured Cornburgh
- 19 John Wode
- 20 John Sturgeon of Hitchin
- 21 Thomas Tyrell of Heron
- 22 John Fortescue, Eſq; of Hatfield

EDWARD V.

- 1 William Say of Broxborn, first Part

RICHARD III.

- 1 Sir William Say of Broxborn, last Part
- 2 John Sturgeon of Hitchin
- 3 Sir Robert Percy, half the Year

HENRY VII.

- 1 Sir John Fortescue, Kt. of Hatfield
- 2 Henry Marney, Eſq;
- 3 Sir William Pyrton, Kt.
- 4 Henry Tey, Eſq;
- 5 John Boteler, Eſq; of Watton
- 6 Robert Turberville, Eſq;
- 7 John Berfield, Eſq;
- 8 Henry Marney, Eſq;
- 9 Sir Richard Fitz-Lewis, Kt. of Thorndon
- 10 Robert Plomer
- 11 William Pulter of Hitchin
- 12 Robert Newport, Eſq; of Pelham
- 13 Thomas Peryent, Eſq; of Digenſwell
- 14 Sir John Verney, Kt. of Pendley
- 15 Sir Roger Wentworth, Kt.
- 16 Sir Henry Tye, Kt.
- 17 William Pyrton, Eſq;
- 18 Humphrey Tyrell, Eſq; of Heron
- 19 Will. Skipwith, Eſq; of St. Alban's, 2 Years
- 21 Roger Darcy, Eſq;
- 22 John Bocket, Eſq; of Hatfield, 2 Years
- 24 Humphrey Tyrell, Eſq; of Heron

HENRY

HENRY VIII.

An.

- 1 John Leventhorpe, *Esq*; of Shingle-Hall
- 2 William Lytton, *Esq*; of Knebworth
- 3 Anthony Darcy, *Esq*; of Danbury
- 4 Edward Tyrell, *Esq*; of Heron
- 5 John Seyntclere, *Esq*;
- 6 William Fitz-Williams, *Esq*;
- 7 Sir John Vere, *Kt.*
- 8 Thomas Bonham, *Esq*;
- 9 Sir Thomas Tyrell, *Kt.* of Heron
- 10 Sir John Cutts, *Kt.*
- 11 Sir John Vere, *Kt.*
- 12 Thomas Bonham, *Esq*;
- 13 Sir Thomas Tey, *Kt.*
- 14 John Christmas, *Esq*;
- 15 Henry Barley, *Esq*;
- 16 Sir John Vere, *Kt.*
- 17 Tho. Leventhorpe, *Esq*; of Shingle-Hall
- 18 Thomas Bonham, *Esq*;
- 19 Edward Tyrell, *Esq*; of Heron
- 20 Sir Giles Capel, *Kt.* of Hadham
- 21 John Bollys, *Esq*; of Wallington
- 22 John Broket, *Esq*; of Hatfield
- 23 John Smith, *Esq*;
- 24 Sir Philip Boteler, *Kt.* of Watton
- 25 Sir Brian Took, *Kt.* of Hatfield
- 26 Sir William West, *Kt.*
- 27 Thomas Peryent, *sen.* of Digenfswel, *Esq*;
- 28 Sir Henry Parker, *Kt.*
- 29 Sir John Raynsford, *Kt.*
- 30 John Smith, *Esq*;
- 31 Sir Philip Boteler, *Kt.* of Watton
- 32 Sir John Mordant, *Kt.*
- 33 Ralph Rowlet, *Esq*; of St. Alban's
- 34 John Bowles of Wallington, *first half*
John Sewster, *Esq*; *last half Year*
- 35 John Wentworth, *Esq*;
- 36 Anthony Cook, *Esq*;
- 37 Robert Lytton, *Esq*; of Knebworth
- 38 John Coningsby, *Esq*; of North Mymms

EDWARD VI.

- 1 Edward Broket, *Esq*; of Hatfield
- 2 John Cokke, *Esq*; of Brokesborn
- 3 Sir John Gates, *Kt.* of Cheshunt
- 4 Sir George Norton, *Kt.*
- 5 Sir Henry Tyrell, *Kt.* of Heron
- 6 Sir Thomas Pope, *Kt.* of Tittenhanger

MARY.

- 1 Sir John Wentworth, *Kt.*

PHILIP and MARY:

- 2 Edward Broket, *Esq*; of Hatfield
- 3 William Harris, *Esq*;
- 4 Sir John Boteler, *Kt.* of Watton
- 5 Sir Thomas Pope, *Kt.* of Tittenhanger.
- 6 Thomas Mildmay, *Esq*;

ELIZABETH.

- 1 Ralph Rowlet, *Esq*; of St. Alban's
- 2 Edward Capel, *Esq*; of Hadham
- 3 Sir Thomas Golding, *Kt.*
- 4 Thomas Barrington, *Esq*;
- 5 Henry Fortescue, *Esq*;
- 6 William Aloffe, *Esq*;

An.

- 7 Robert Chester, *Esq*; of Royston
- 8 John Broket, *Esq*; of Hatfield
- 9 Sir George Penruddock, *Kt.*
- 10 Rowland Lytton, *Esq*; of Knebworth
- 11 Henry Coningsby, *Esq*; of North Mymms
- 12 William Doddes, *Esq*;
- 13 Edward Baesh, *Esq*; of Stansted
- 14 George Horsey, *Esq*; of Digenfswell
- 15 Thomas Leventhorpe, *Esq*; of Shingle-Hall
- 16 Henry Cock, *Esq*; of Brokesborne
- 17 John Gill, *Esq*; of Widiall
- 18 Thomas Bowles, *Esq*; of Wallington
- 19 Edmond Verney, *Esq*; of Pendley
- 20 Phil. Boteler, *Esq*; of Watton
- 21 Charles Moryson, *Esq*; of Cashio-Bury
- 22 Thomas Docwra, *Esq*; of Putteridge
- 23 Sir John Broket, *Kt.* of Hatfield
- 24 Henry Coningsby, *Esq*; of North Mymms
- 25 Francis Heydon, *Esq*; of Watford
- 26 Edward Baesh, *Esq*; of Stansted
- 27 Henry Capell, *Esq*; of Hadham
- 28 Edward Pulter, *Esq*; of Bradfield
- 29 Thomas Leventhorp, *Esq*; *first half Year*
Thomas Sadler, *Esq*; *last half Year*
- 30 Sir John Cutts, *Kt.*
- 31 Edmond Verney, *Esq*; of Pendley
- 32 Walter Mildmay, *Esq*; of Pishobury
- 33 Thomas Hanchet, *Esq*;
- 34 Arthur Capel, *Esq*; of Hadham
- 35 John Leventhorpe, *Esq*; of Shingle-Hall
- 36 Rowland Lytton, *Esq*; of Knebworth
- 37 Thomas Sadler, *Esq*; of Standon
- 38 Ralph Coningsby, *Esq*; of North Mymms
- 39 Richard Spencer, *Esq*; of Offley
- 40 Tho. Pope Blount, *Esq*; of Tittenhanger
- 41 Robert Chester, *Esq*; of Royston
- 42 Thomas Hanchet, *Esq*;
- 43 Thomas Bowles, *Esq*; of Wallington
- 44 Sir Edward Denny, *Kt.* of Waltham Abbey

JAMES I.

- 1 Sir Henry Boteler, *Kt.* of Hatfield
- 2 Sir George Peryent, *Kt.* of Digenfswell
- 3 Thomas Docwra, *Esq*; of Putteridge
- 4 Sir Leonard Hide, *Kt.* of Throcking
- 5 Sir John Leventhorp, *Kt.* of Shingle-Hall
- 6 Nicholas Trot, *Esq*; of Quickswood
- 7 Ralph Sadler, *Esq*; of Standon
- 8 Sir Richard Anderson, *Kt.* of Pendley
- 9 Sir Robert Boteler, *Kt.* of Watton
- 10 John Wild, *Esq*;
- 11 William Franklyn, *Esq*;
- 12 Sir Thomas Dacres, *Kt.* and Thomas Dacres,
Esq; of Cheshunt
- 13 Sir Goddard Pemberton, and Lewis Pember-
ton, *Esq*; of St. Alban's
- 14 Thomas Newce, *Esq*; of Hadham
- 15 Edward Brisco, *Esq*; of Aldenham
- 16 Thomas Read, *Esq*; of Hatfield
- 17 Sir Nicholas Hide, *Kt.* of North Mymms
- 18 Roger Pemberton, *Esq*; of St. Alban's
- 19 William Hale, *Esq*; of King's Walden
- 20 Edward Newport, *Esq*; of Pelham
- 21 Sir Clem. Scudamore, *Kt.* of North Mymms
- 22 Richard Sidley, *Esq*; of Digenfswel

CHARLES I.

- 1 Sir William Lytton, *Kt.* of Knebworth
- 2 John Jenings, *Esq*; of St. Alban's

An.

- 3 Sir Thomas Hide, *Bart. of North Mymms*
- 4 Edward Gardiner, *Esq; of Thundridg*
- 5 William Hoo, *Esq; of Paul's Walden*
- 6 Sir John Boteler, *Kt. of the Bath, of Watton*
- 7 Richard Hale, *Esq; of King's Walden*
- 8 Henry Coghil, *Esq; of Aldenham*
- 9 William Plomer, *Esq; of Radwell*
- 10 William Priestly, *Esq; of Effingdon*
- 11 William Leman, *Esq; of North-Hall*
- 12 Ralph Freeman, *Esq; of Aspeden*
- 13 Thomas Coningsby, *Esq; of North Mymms*
- 14 Thomas Hewyt, *Esq; of Pisobury*
- 15 John Gore, *Esq; of Gilston*
- 16 Richard Cole, *Esq;*
- 17 Arthur Pulter, *Esq; of Bradfield*
- 18 *No Sheriff*
- 19 Sir John Garrard, *Bart. of Lammer*
- 20 Sir John Garrard, *Bart.*
- 21 Sir John Garrard, *Bart. and Sir Robert Jocelyn, Kt. of Hide-Hall*
- 22 Charles Nodes, *Esq; of Shephale*
- 23 Rowland Hale, *Esq; of King's Walden*
- 24 Francis Flyer, *Esq; of Pelham*

CHARLES II.

- 1 Toby Combe, *Esq; of Hemel Hemsted*
- 2 John Rowley, *Esq; of Berkway*
- 3 Thomas Keightly, *Esq; of Hertingfordbury*
- 4 John Fotherley, *Esq; of Rickmersworth*
- 5 Humphrey Shalcrofs, *Esq; of Digenfwell*
- 6 Sir John Gore, *Kt. of Sacomb*
- 7 Sir John Read, *Kt. and Bart. of Hatfield*
- 8 Edward Gardiner, *Esq; of Thundridge*
- 9 John Berisford, *Esq; of Rickmersworth*
- 10 Sir John Whitwrong, *Kt. and Bart. of Harpeden*
- 11 Robert Dycer, *Esq; of Braughing*
- 12 Sir Thomas Hewyt, *Kt. of Pishobury*
- 13 Sir Henry Blount, *Kt. of Tittenhanger*
- 14 Sir Rowland Lytton, *Kt. of Knebworth*
- 15 Sir John Hale, *Kt. of Stagenhoo*
- 16 Sir Thomas Brograve, *Bart. of Hamels*
- 17 Sir Jonathan Keate, *Bart. of Paul's Walden*
- 18 Edward Chester, *Esq; of Berkway*
- 19 John Ellis, *Esq; of St. Julian's*
- 20 Israel Mayho, *Esq; of Beyford*
- 21 Sir Thomas Byde, *Kt. of Ware*
- 22 Henry Baldwyn, *Esq; of Aldenham*
- 23 Samuel Reeve, *Esq; of Aston*
- 24 Thomas Priestly, *Esq; of Effingdon*
- 25 Henry Coghill, *Esq; of Aldenham*
- 26 Joshua Lomax, *Esq; of St. Alban's*
- 27 Edward Chester, *Esq; of Royston*
- 28 Sir William Leman, *Bart. of Northall*
- 29 Sir Robert Jocelyn, *Bart. of Hide-Hall*
- 30 Sir William Lytton, *Kt. of Knebworth*
- 31 Thomas Halsey, *Esq; of Great Gadesden*
- 32 Sir John Boteler, *Kt. of Watton*
- 33 Sir Nicholas Miller, *Kt. of Sandon*
- 34 James Willymot, *Esq; of Kelsall*
- 35 Sir Thomas Feild, *Kt. of Stansted*
- 36 James Goulston, *Esq; of Widiall*

JAMES II.

An.

- 1 Joseph Edmonds, *Esq; of Clothall*
- 2 Francis Flyer, *Esq; of Pelham*
- 3 John Lacy, *Esq; of Cheshunt*
- 4 Richard Hutchinson, *Esq; of Ashwell*

WILLIAM and MARY.

- 1 Thomas Shatterden, *Esq; of Hatfield, and John Plumer, Esq; of Blakefware*
- 2 Sir John Garrard, *Bart. of Lammer*
- 3 George Hadley, *Esq; of East Bernet*
- 4 Sir John Bucknall, *Kt. of Watford*
- 5 Sir James Read, *Bart. of Hatfield*
- 6 William Dyer, *Esq; of Newnham*

WILLIAM III.

- 7 Sir Thomas Rolt, *Kt. of Sacomb*
- 8 Thomas Gape *jun. of St. Alban's, Esq;*
- 9 Thomas Billers of Thorley, *Esq;*
- 10 Nicholas Auncel of Ickleford, *Esq;*
- 11 Henry Gore, *Esq;*
- 12 George Nodes of Shepall, *Esq;*
- 13 Thomas Blackmore, *Esq;*

ANNE.

- 1 Robert Hadesley of Munden, *Esq;*
- 2 Edmond Feild of Stansted, *Esq;*
- 3 Philip Boteler of Watton, *Esq;*
- 4 Joseph Huntsman, *Esq;*
- 5 Barnard Halfpenny, *Esq;*
- 6 Henry Houblon of London, *Esq;*
- 7 Richard Sheppard, *Esq;*
- 8 Sir Richard Houblon, *Kt. of London*
- 9 Will. Robinson Lytton of Knebworth, *Esq;*
- 10 Henry Ewer, *Esq;*
- 11 William Smith, *Esq;*
- 12 Charles Felton, *Esq;*

GEORGE I.

- 1 Henry Long of Beyford, *Esq;*
- 2 John Duncomb, *Esq;*
- 3 William Bucknall, *Esq;*
- 4 Pulter Forester of Bradfield, *Esq;*
- 5 James Fleet of Tewing, *Esq;*
- 6 John Nichols, *Esq;*
- 7 Sir Charles Buck, *Bart.*
- 8 Edward Radcliff of Hitchin, *Esq;*
- 9 Thomas Kentish, *Esq;*
- 10 John Seer, *Esq;*
- 11 Henry Sibley, *Esq;*
Remainder of the Year Thomas Sibley
- 12 Samuel Poynter of Kelsey, *Esq;*
- 13 Richard Warren of Tewing, *Esq;*

GEORGE II.

- 1 Benedict Ithel of Hitchin, *Esq;*

Lieutenants of the County.



IR Rowland Lytton conducted the
Forces of this County to Tilbury Camp,
Anno 1588.

Robert Cecil *Earl of Salisbury*
William Cecil *Earl of Salisbury*

Lord Lieutenants of the County.

1660 Arthur *Earl of Essex*
John *Earl of Bridgwater*
1686 Laurence *Earl of Rochester*
1689 Charles *Earl of Shrewsbury, in the Mino-*
rity of the Earl of Essex
1691 Algernon *Earl of Essex*
1711 James *Earl of Salisbury*
1714 William *Earl Cowper*
Upon *Earl Cowper's Death*, William *Earl*
of Essex

A List taken in the Reign of HENRY VI. of those who could
dispend Ten Pounds *per Annum*, and resided in the County; a Copy of which
is in the *Heralds Office*.

In the Hundred of DACORUM.

ORD Delaware of *Bulhey*
Robert Knolles of *N. Mymms, Esq;*
John Gauge of *Tring, Esq;*
William Puttenham of *Tring, Esq;*
Thomas Brocket of *Whethamsted, Gent.*
John Verney of *Tring, Merchant*
John Langley of *Langley, Esq;*
William Gauge of *Tring, Gent.*

In the Hundred of HITCHIN.

John Sturgeon of *Hitchin, Esq;*
John Pulter of *Hitchin, Gent.*
Lucas Vynter of *Ickleford, Gent.*
Thomas Bibbysworth of *Kymeton, Esq;*

In the Hundred of ODSEY.

Margaret Pryset of *Wallington, Widow*
John Appulyard of *Bigrave, Esq;*
William Drewell of *Clothall, Gent.*
Margaret Fylylede of *Broadfield, Widow*
Laurence Harris of *Erdley, Yeoman*
Richard Swansey of *Erdley, Esq;*
William Stafford of *Cokeland*

(This last seems to mean *Bokeland*, one Side
of which Street is in *Therfeld*, and so in
the Hundred of *Odsey*.)

In the Hundred of EDWINSTREE.

Sir Ralph Jocelyn of *Aspeden, Kt.*
Ralph Baud of *Little Hadham, Esq;*
Henry Barley of *Albury, Esq;*
George Newport of *Pelham, Esq;*
Laurence Hide of *Throcking, Gent.*
Elizabeth Grey of *Pelham, Widow*

In the Hundred of BRAUGHING.

Richard Scrope of *Sabsford, Gent.*
John Leventhorp of *Sabbesford, Esq;*
John Feld of *Staundon, Esq;*
John Chauncy of *Sabbesford, Gent.*
Thomas Braughing of *Ware, Gent.*
Philip Astley of *Staundon, Gent.*
John Ruggewyn of *Ware, Gent.*
John Bentfeld of *Ware, Gent.*
Thomas Hammond of *Westmill, Maltman*
William Thurston of *Ware, Yeoman*
Nicolas Green of *Braughing, Maltman*
George Joselyn, *Esq;*

In the Hundred of HERTFORD.

Sir John Say of *Brokesborn, Kt.*
William Say of *Brokesborn, Esq;*

John Lovynton of *Cheshunt, Esq;*
John Knighton of *Bayford, Esq;*
John Louth of *Hertingford-bury, Gent.*
Robert Hodesdon of *Hodesdon, Gent.*
John West of *Hertford, Yeoman*
John Walsh of *Cheshunt, Esq;*
Joan Clay of *Cheshunt, Widow*
Robert Mallory of *Hertford, Esq;*

In BROADWATER Hundred.

John Boteler of *Watton, Esq;*
Thomas Pyryon of *Dykeswell, Gent.*
John Norrys of *Stevenage, Gent.*
Richard Preston of *the same, Gent.*
Thomas Hanchet of *Letchworth, Gent.*
Thomas Roger of *Watton, Gent.*
John Humberston of *Walkern, Yeoman*
Alice Polle of *Baldock, Widow*
Thomas Basingborn of *Hatfield, Esq;*
Thomas Swan of *the same, Esq;*
John Fortescue of *Hatfield, Esq;*
Thomas Walcroft of *Hatfield, Esq;*

In CASHIO Hundred.

John Forster of *Park, Esq;*
George Danyll of *Rykemersworth, Esq;*
Ralph Pen of *Aldenham, Esq;*
John Barnwell of *St. Albans, Gent.*
John Newbury of *the same, Esq;*
John Milsham of *Watford, Yeoman of the Crown*
John Winkeburn of *Rykemersworth, Yeoman*
William Essex of *Watford, Yeoman*
Henry Tallour of *Bernet, Yeoman*
Thomas Hoo of *Walden, Gent.*
John Mercock of *Rykemersworth, Gent.*
William Westby of *St. Albans, Esq;*
John Ferrers of *the same, Gent.*
Edward Chival of *Codicote, Gent.*
Thomas Croke of *Rykemersworth, Gent.*
Robert Waren of *Bernet, Esq;*
William Smith of *Watford, Yeoman*
Robert Lynster of *Rykemersworth, Yeoman*
Constance Cressly of *St. Albans, Widow*
Margaret Hull of *Westwyke, Widow*
Thomas Reyner of *Watford, Goldsmith*

Of these Families remain only *Jocelyn, Boteler,*
Newport, Hammond, Chauncy, Hanchet, Barley.
The first four are to be found at their Resi-
dence according to the List, *Barley at Clavering*
in *Essex*.

The following should have been inserted between Pag. 196, and 197, which the Reader is desired to take Notice of in its proper Place.

AT Benington are the Manuscripts of Sir Julius Caesar, bound up in several Volumes. On the last Page of one, this, written with his own Hand.

Julius Adelmarius filius
Cæsaris Adelmarii, qui semper
Durante vitâ cognitus publice
Et apellatus Cæsar, per illustriss-
imas Reginas Mariam et
Elizabetham, transmisit eandem
Apellationem, idemque nomen ad
Posteritatem suam, quæ tamen
Posteritas Adelmarii nomen
Non dereliquit; cum illud ab
Illustri Comite Genuæ in
Italia, Dño Admirallio
Galliæ tempore Caroli M.
Imperatoris Germaniæ in
Continua stirpe Masculinâ
Ad illam descenderit; idque jure
Hereditario.

Jul. Adelmarius, alias Cæsar,
Ætatis sue an. 77. 1634.

Under his Father's Picture is this;

- ‘ Cæsar Adelmars, lineally
- ‘ Descended from Adelmars
- ‘ Count of Genoa, and Admiral
- ‘ Of France, A. D. 806. in the
- ‘ Reign of Charles the Great.
- ‘ His Mother was Daughter
- ‘ To the Duke de Cesarini, from
- ‘ Whom he had the Name of Cæsar,
- ‘ Which Name Mary Queen of
- ‘ England ordered to be
- ‘ Continued to his Posterity.

On Sir Julius Cæsar's Picture.

- ‘ Sir Julius Adelmars
- ‘ Cæsar,
- ‘ Judge of the Admiralty,
- ‘ Master of St. Katharine's,
- ‘ Master of Requests,
- ‘ Chancellor and Under-Treasurer
- ‘ Of the Exchequer,
- ‘ Master of the Rolls,
- ‘ One of the most Hon^{ble} Privy-
- ‘ Council, and Custos Rotulorum
- ‘ Of the County of Hertford,
- ‘ Son of Cæsar Adelmars.

Another.

- ‘ Sir Charles
- ‘ Adelmars Cæsar,
- ‘ Master of the Rolls,
- ‘ Son of Sir Julius.

Another.

- ‘ Sir Henry Adelmars Cæsar,
- ‘ Twice Knight of the Shire
- ‘ for the County of Hertford,
- ‘ Son of Sir Charles.

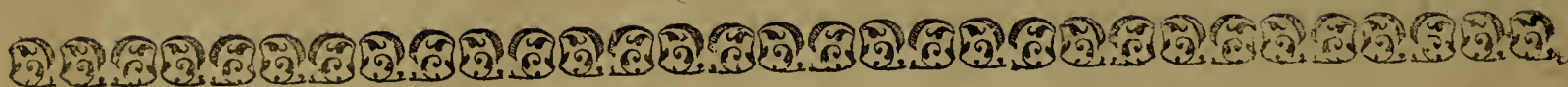
Another.

- ‘ Sir Charles Adelmars Cæsar,
- ‘ Twice Knight of the Shire for
- ‘ the County of Hertford,
- ‘ Son of Sir Henry.

Another of

- ‘ Charles Adelmars Cæsar,
- ‘ Treasurer of the Navy,
- ‘ Son of Sir Charles,
- ‘ Knight of the Shire
- ‘ for the County of Hertford.





The O R D E R.

HERTFORD Hundred. Page 6. *Contains,*

CHESHUNT, Wormley, Broxborn, Amwell, Hoddesdon, St. Margarets, Berkamsted, Effingdon, Beyford, Hertford, Benjoo, Stapleford, Branfield, Tewing, Hertingfordbury.

CAISHOE Hundred. Page 53.

Northall, Bernet Chipping, Bernet East, Totteridge, Elstree, Ridge, Shenley, North Mymms, Sandridge, St. Alban's, Redborn, Abbots Langley, Aldenham, Bushy, Watford, Rickmersworth, Sarrat.

DACORUM Hundred. Page 113.

King's Langley, Hemsted, Bovingdon, Flaunden, Berkamsted, North-Church, Wiggington, Tring, Puttenham, Long Marston, Gadesden Little, Aldbury, Gadesden Great, Flamsted, Kenfworth, Harden, Whethamsted.

HITCHIN Hundred. Page 148.

Kimpton, Paul's Walden, King's Walden, Lilly, Offley, Hitchin, Hippolits, Hexton, Pirton, Ickleford, Romerick, St. Thomas Chapell.

BROADWATER Hundred. Page 175.

Letchworth, Wilian, Baldock, Weston, Gravely, Chisfield, Wimley, Wimley, Stevenage, Walkern, Benington, Aston, Shepali, Knebworth, Codicote, Welwyn, Ayot, Ayot, Digswell, Hatfield, Datchworth, Watton, Mundane, Mundane, Sacomb.

BRAUGHING Hundred. Page 226.

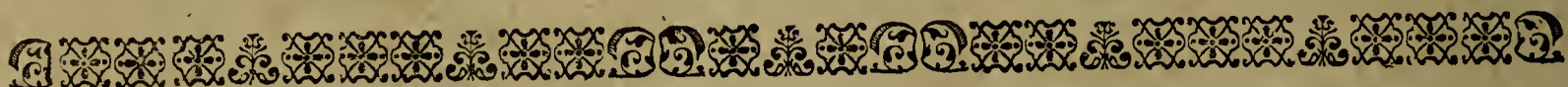
Braughing, Westmill, Standon, Thundridge, Ware, Stansted, Honfdon, Eastwick, Gilston, Widford, Sapfworth, Thorley, Stortford.

EDWINSTREE Hundred. Page 276.

Hadham, Hadham, Albury, Pelham, Pelham, Pelham, Meesdon, Ansty, Barley, Barkway, Buckland, Widial, Hormead, Hormead, Layton, Buntingford, Throcking, Abfeden, Berkfdon, Wakely.

ODSEY Hundred. Page 322.

Yardley, Cottered, Bradfield, Rushden, Clothall, Wallington, Bigrave, Radwell, Newnham, Caldecote, Henxworth, Ashwell, Therfield, Kelshall, Sandon, Reed, Royfton.



E R R A T A.

Dedication, pag. 4. line 16. left a Proof that.

Pag.	Col.	Lin.	Read
6	2	55	Icenorum.
7	2	1	Newgate.
14	1	8	Pus.
16	2	19	liberas.
17	2	22	Rebelles.
23	2	19	1316.
33	1	41	Hertham.
38	1	3	unduly.
39	2	49	of Nigell.
40	1	61	Sanguine.
41	1	13	Canton Or.
43	2	59	faes.
52	2	17	proctromum.
59	2	17	lexcentra.
83	2	48	Moat.

Pag.	Col.	Lin.	Read
88	1	70	perituras.
91	2	25	tushed.
101	2	51	dele the Comma.
101	2	57	dele own.
103	2	63	Propræfectus.
110	1	61	Rich.
110	1	65	embattel.
113	2	48	Rebelles.
116	1	58	dele the Colon.
116	2	52	dele Semicolon.
117	1	43	Curate.
126	2	5	Regnis.
136	1	18	pertæfus.
			Ibid. iuperos.
136	2	6	Novæ.

Pag.	Col.	Lin.	Read
137	1	36	raguled.
139	2	22	Præside.
141	2	53	Sandford.
152	2	17	Cotizes.
174	2	57	dignus.
177	2	53	didicit.
192	2	6	for eight read six.
201	2	70	lang'd.
204	2	5	Mr. Francis Offley, Rector.
205	2	2	parcas.
218	2	38	Archbishop.
254	1	23	Saint.
254	2	22	Expectations.

Pag.	Col.	Lin.	Read
256	1	7	former.
260	1	9	Vere.
266	1	40	tempore.
268	1	23	Vineter.
270	2	46	attemptare.
290	2	27	muro.
304	1	13	istam.
316	2	38	annos.
320	1	52	causa.
322	1	28	Odefeth.
342	2	24	dele were, dele and, insert (before added) it would have
348	2	33	Hæc virum.

